No. 593.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's Instructions
received during month of March, 1901.

(Despatch No. 559, March 4, 1901.)

No. 593.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to Legation's despatch No. 559 of March 4, 1901, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions as follows: Nos 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321 and 322; unnumbered dated January 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 21, 24, 24, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 28, 28, February 7, 7, 9, 1901, received during the month of March, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No. 594.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED, U.S. DEPT OF STATE
MAY 1901
BUR. ACCOUNTS

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 1, 1901.

PASSPORT DIV.
MAY 18 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting Passport Return for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

No. 594.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 1, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose to you Passport Return for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure: Passport Return as above.

Rec'd, Bk. Accts.

No. 595.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 16 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 1, 1901.

Oath in Appt. Bureau

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.
MAY 16 1901
Department of State.

May 16

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Mr. Edward Thomas Williams has arrived, taken oath of office and assumed his duties.

No. 595.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 1, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Edward Thomas Williams, who was recently appointed Chinese Secretary of this Legation, arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and has to-day taken oath (enclosed herewith) and assumed the duties of his office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU.

No 53.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States ~~to China.~~

Peking, April 2nd, 1901.

Noted May 22
Copy to Library of Congress May 24

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

Referring to your instruction No 14, of December 28th, 1900, relating to the reported transfer to Russia of the library of Moukden, I have the honor to inform you that I am advised by the Secretary of the Russian Legation here that he has been recently told by the Russian General Commanding at Moukden, that the Imperial Library in that city has not been touched. He stated that it was in a very dilapidated condition and that its contents were not exactly known, but that from enquiries he had made he was reasonably sure that it did not contain any Hungarian or Polish works of the XIIIth century.

In this connection, I may state that about two years ago a Hungarian Count Zichy, while visiting Peking, got the Chinese Government to make search in Peking for Hungarian and Polish works of the XIIIth century which he had reason to believe were still extant in some Imperial Library here. The Austro-Hungarian Minister tells me that one of the officials of the Tsung Li Yamen was employed for some time looking through the libraries here but failed to discover anything.

I fancy the locating of these works in Moukden has no better foundation in fact, than the earlier supposition, current for many years, that they were in Peking.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

United States Commissioner.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

No 54.

Commissioner of the United States of America

to China.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 2, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the list of punishments to be inflicted on officials and other persons in the provinces guilty of active participation in the murder and cruel treatment of foreigners during the anti-foreign movement of last year, was sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries yesterday. I enclose herewith a translation of the joint note, signed by all the representatives except the Russian, accompanying the list. A second list of persons whose guilt should be inquired into by the Chinese Government was also forwarded with the note.

The four demands for capital punishment were necessitated by the following facts:

1st. Pai Ch'ang, District Magistrate of Yang-chu Hsien in Shan-hsi, was the chief instrument of Yu Hsien in carrying out the treacherous murder of over forty foreigners, men, women and children, at T'ai-yuan Fu on or about the 9th of July, 1900.

2nd. Cheng Wen-ch'ia, Acting Taotai of Kuei-hua Ch'eng in Shan-hsi; guilty of the murder of Captain Watts Jones, Bishop Hamer and other missionairies.

3rd. Chou Chih-tê, Captain of the city guard at Ch'ü Chou in Che-kiang. He took a leading part in the massacre of foreigners there on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of July, 1900. Not only did he plan the attack on the missionaries, but he led the murderers in person.

4th. Wen Hsing, District Magistrate of Luan-ping Hsien in Chih-li. He ordered his soldiers to bury alive a Roman Catholic priest. The body was afterwards dug up and thrown into the river by his orders. Later it was recovered by the converts and buried, but he had it exhumed and again thrown into the river.

The other punishments demanded are:

Sentence of death, to be commuted to perpetual exile..	11
Exile for life.....	13
Imprisonment for life	4
Imprisonment for a term of years	2
Cashiered for life	58
Censure	2
Posthumous degradation	2

The total number of punishments demanded amounts to ninety six.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure.

N° 54. Enclosure.

Peking, 28th March, 1901.

Your Highness & Your Excellency:

You have been informed on several occasions, and particularly at the meeting which you had on the 5th of February with the Representatives of the Powers, that the names of the officials guilty of crimes committed in the provinces would be transmitted to you together with the punishments which it would be proper to inflict on these officials, in accordance with Article 2 of the Joint Note.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have therefore the honor to communicate to you herewith firstly,- a list of the officials whose guiltiness they consider established and for whom they designate the punishments to be inflicted.; secondly, a list of the officials who have been reported to them as seriously implicated but concerning whom they do not possess sufficient information and on whose cases they ask that the Chinese Government shall make an inquest.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries expect that you will request without delay of the Throne, to terminate finally this affair, decrees in conformity with the demands which they address you. They think that without waiting for results of the inquest which the Chinese Government should institute as rapidly as possible, it would be proper to have posted throughout the Empire, in conformity with the terms of Article X of the Joint Note, edicts stating the punishments which have been inflicted. This will assist in giving more prompt satisfaction to the requests made by Your Highness and Your Excellency, the examination into which has been adjourned until Articles 2 and X of the above mentioned Note have been complied with.

(Signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, with the exception of the Russian)

No 54. Enclosure.

Peking, 28th March, 1901.

Your Highness & Your Excellency:

You have been informed on several occasions, and particularly at the meeting which you had on the 5th of February with the Representatives of the Powers, that the names of the officials guilty of crimes committed in the provinces would be transmitted to you together with the punishments which it would be proper to inflict on these officials, in accordance with Article 2 of the Joint Note.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have therefore the honor to communicate to you herewith firstly,- a list of the officials whose guiltiness they consider established and for whom they designate the punishments to be inflicted;; secondly, a list of the officials who have been reported to them as certainly implicated but concerning whom they do not possess sufficient information and on whose cases they ask that the Chinese Government shall make an inquest.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries expect that you will request without delay of the Throne, to terminate finally their affairs; these decrees in conformity with the demands which they address you. They think that without waiting for results of the inquest which the Chinese Government should institute as rapidly as possible, it would be proper to have posted throughout the Empire, in conformity with the terms of Article X of the Joint Note, edicts stating the punishments which have been inflicted. This will assist in giving more prompt satisfaction to the requests made by Your Highness and Your Excellency, the examination into which has been adjourned until Articles 2 and X of the above mentioned Note have been complied with.

(Signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, with the exception of the Russian)

No. 596.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 16 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 3, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ans
May 20

Subject: Confirming Legation's telegram of 23rd ultimo, requesting War Department to authorize Lieutenant Reeves, Military Attache, to make trip through Manchuria.

No. 596.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 3, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram No. 1, of the 23rd ultimo, requesting that the War Department authorize the Military Attache here , Lieutenant Reeves, to make a tour through Manchuria.

Manchuria is a sealed book so far as obtaining any information as to Russian movements is concerned. I consider it important to fully inform the Gouvernment as to movements of Russian troops there, progress of railway matters, trade, etc., and it could only be done by enlisting Lieutenant Reeves' services. The amount asked for, $250,00, will pay for a trip of about fifty days, which should give him ample time.

The Russian Legation has done all it can to assist him in the way of letter of introduction to the Governor of

Eastern

Eastern Asiatic Provinces, Admiral Alexeieff, at Port Arthur. In a strictly military sense, there is nothing for a Military Attache to do here, as there is no Chinese Army, and the best use that can be made of him is to send him into outlying districts of which it is impossible to obtain information in any other way. The expenses of such trips are, of course, paid by the War Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

March 23, 1901.

SECSTATE,

WASHINGTON.

ONE. IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZE MILITARY ATTACHE MAKE TRIP THROUGH MANCHURIA. EXPENSES WILL NOT EXCEED TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

SQUIERS.

No. 597.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 18
BUREAU.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 3, 1901.

Rec'd June 6, 1901.
Thos. Copy to Sec. Nav. May 21

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting copy of General Orders No. 15 , issued by Major-General Commanding China Relief Expedition, detailing Legation Guard. Requesting permission of War Department for members of Legation to purchase Commissary supplies.

No. 597.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 3, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 568, of March 13th last, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copy of General Orders No. 15, April 1st, 1901, issued by the Major-General Commanding China Relief Expedition, and which in all particulars relating to the Legation is perfectly satisfactory. It has been suggested to me by the Chief Commissary Officer that permission be obtained from the War Department for the purchase of stores by the members of the Legation, in order that such supplies may be included in the yearly estimates. I think this could be properly be asked for, since it will be a great saving in cost to us and will be no expense whatever to the Government, since the 10% added to cover freight etc. is more than sufficient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

As above.

W. W. Rockhill.

ENCLOSURE NO. ~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 597.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 15

****

HEADQUARTERS, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
Peking, China, April 1st, 1901.

General Orders)
)
No. 15.)

1. 1. Pursuant to cable instructions from the War Department, dated March 15th, 1901, Company "B", 9th Infantry, is hereby detailed as the United States Legation Guard at Peking, China, and will enter on that duty upon the withdrawal of the United States forces from this city.

2. (a) Major E. B. Robertson, 9th Infantry, is detailed as Commander of the Legation Guard, and his attention is especially invited to the fact that the troops under his command are stationed in a foreign country, with which the United States is on terms of friendship. The guard must, therefore, not to be used aggressively unless in defense of the American Legation, or of persons and property of American citizens in its immediate vicinity.

(b) The Commanding Officer of the Guard will consult freely with the United States Minister concerning the purposes and functions of his command, and will be guided in all except strictly professional and administrative matters by his wishes and desires.

(c) A state of strict discipline should be constantly maintained, and particular attention given to as thorough and complete instruction of the soldier in all his duties as circumstances permit, and to impressing upon each and every one connected with the Legation Guard a realization of the situation and of the individual and collective responsibility involved.

(d) The Guard will repel attacks made by Chinese on the American Legation, or its own position, and, if necessary to do so, may fire upon the assailants.

(e) The guard may cooperate with other foreign troops for defense of the Legations in event of attack being made on same by any Chinese force.

3. Until the barracks and quarters to be constructed are ready for occupancy, Headquarters of the guard, and about two thirds of its strength will be quartered in buildings in the Temple of Agriculture; the remainder (not less than one Commissioned Officer and fifty men) in the barracks now occupied by Company "K", 9th Infantry, at the South Gate of the Forbidden City. The hospital with medicines and medical supplies, subsistence stores, quartermaster's store s and supplies, ordnance stores etc., will remain established or stored in the Temple of Agriculture until such time as it shall become necessary to vacate the grounds and surrender the same to the control of the Chinese Gove rnment, or until a new place of deposit shall have been provi - ded. The necessary sentinels will be posted at the Legation to properly guard it as desired by the United States Minister.

4. (a)The Chief Commissary, China Relief Expedition, will transfer to 1st Lt.Ira C. Welborn, 9th Infantrym subsistence supplies for 162 men for eight months, and sufficient funds for the purchase of fresh meat, vegetables, etc., required for the same time. He will also transfer sales stores in such quantity as will supply the probable wants of five officers and 162 men for like period.

ENCLOSURE NO. - WITH DESPATCH NO. 2-P-J

GENERAL ORDERS NO 12

HEADQUARTERS, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
Peking, China, April 1st, 1901.

General Orders)
)
No. 12.)

I. In pursuance to cable instructions from the War Department, dated March 12th, 1901, company "B", 6th Infantry, is hereby detailed as the United States legation guard at Peking, China, and will enter on that duty upon the withdrawal of the United States forces from this city.

II. (a) Major E. B. Roperton, 6th Infantry, is detailed as commander of the legation guard, and his attention is especially invited to the fact that the troops under his command are assigned to the duty of guarding the property of the American citizens in and adjacent to the city of Peking, China, and all orders issued by him must conform strictly to the instructions governing the action of the United States forces in China.

(b) The guard will repel attacks made by Chinese on the American legation, or its own position, and, if necessary to do so, may fire upon the assailants.

(c) The guard may cooperate with other foreign troops for defense of the legations in event of attack being made on same by any Chinese force.

2. Until the barracks and quarters to be constructed are ready for occupancy, Headquarters of the Guard, and about two troops of the strength will be quartered in buildings in the Temple of Agriculture; the remainder (not less than one commissioned officer and fifty men) in the barracks now occupied by Company "K", 6th Infantry, at the south gate of the Forbidden City. The hospital with medicines and medical supplies, ambulance wagons, quartermaster's stores and supplies, ordnance stores etc., will remain established or stored in the Temple of Agriculture until such time as it shall become necessary to vacate the grounds and entrench the same to the control of the Chinese government, or until a new place of deposit shall have been provided. The necessary sentinels will be posted at the location to protect the property of the United States Minister.

3. (a) The Chief Commissary, China Relief Expedition, will furnish the Guard at the Legation with subsistence supplies for 185 men for eight months, and sufficient funds for the purchase of fresh meat, vegetables, etc., required for the same time. He will also furnish rations to such Chinese officers and 185 men as will supply the brigade mentioned by the Minister for like period.

(b) The Commanding Officer of the Guard will consult with the Chief Surgeon, China Relief Expedition, with reference to the sanitation of the command, and will be guided in all except strictly professional and administrative matters by his wishes and instructions.

(c) A strict discipline should be constantly maintained, and particular attention given to the thorough sanitation of the quarters.

(d) The Guard will report attacks made by Chinese on the American legation, or its own position, and, if necessary to do so, may fire upon the assailants.

(e) The Guard may cooperate with other foreign troops for defense of the legations in event of attack being made on same by any Chinese force.

2. Until the barracks and quarters to be constructed are ready for occupancy, Headquarters of the Guard, and about two troops of the strength will be quartered in buildings in the Temple of Agriculture; the remainder (not less than one commissioned officer and fifty men) in the barracks now occupied by Company "K", 6th Infantry, at the south gate of the Forbidden City. The hospital with medicines and medical supplies, ambulance wagons, quartermaster's stores and supplies, ordnance stores etc., will remain established or stored in the Temple of Agriculture until such time as it shall become necessary to vacate the grounds and entrench the same to the control of the Chinese government, or until a new place of deposit shall have been provided. The necessary sentinels will be posted at the location to protect the property of the United States Minister.

3. (a) The Chief Commissary, China Relief Expedition, will furnish the Guard at the Legation with subsistence supplies for 185 men for eight months, and sufficient funds for the purchase of fresh meat, vegetables, etc., required for the same time. He will also furnish rations to such Chinese officers and 185 men as will supply the brigade mentioned by the Minister for like period.

(b) Post Commissary Sergeant Francis Kidd, U. S.A., is hereby detailed for duty in his proper sphere of employment with the Legation Guard, and will report to the Commanding Officer for duty.

5. (a) The Depot Quartermaster, Peking, will select three 4-mule teams, two 4-mule wagons, one 4-mule Red Cross ambulance, and necessary harness, etc., for same, all and each serviceable in every respect, to remain at Peking for the use of the Legation Guard.

(b) Such Quartermaster's stores as are usually issued to troops will be retained at Peking from supplies on hand in sufficient quantity for a force of 162 men and twelve animals for eight months, including tents for officers and men, winter clothing, regular supplies, office and barrack furniture, stationery, cooking and heating stoves for barracks and quarters, cooking utensils, tools, etc.

(c) One civilian engineeer to operate the distilling plant, one civilian blacksmith, and two civilian teamsters, will be selected from employees to remain on duty with the guard, reporting to the Quartermaster thereof.

(d) Post Quartermaster Sergeant Eugene Pearson, U.S.A., is hereby detailed for duty in his proper sphere of employment with the guard, and will report to the Commanding Officer.

6. (a) The Chief Ordnance Officer, China Relief Expedition will transfer to the Commanding Officer, Company "B", 9th Infantry, sufficient ammunition to supply that organization, including what it now has on hand, with 100,000 rounds rifle ball cartridges and 100 rounds of revolver ball cartridges for each authorized revolverand:

(b) Such number o f articles of accoutrement of an infantry soldier as will amount to 20% for a force of 150 men which should supply ordinary wear and tear for eight months; and such spare parts of arms, cleaning materials, etc., as will meet probable requirements of the command.

7 (a) Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Lewis, is hereby detailed for duty as Medical Officer of the Guard, and will report at the proper time to the Commanding Officer.

(b) Hospital Steward Thomas E. Brower, U.S.A., Acting Hospital Steward Herman Metzger, U.S.A., and Privates Leonard J. Christian, Frank Dudley, Charles H. O'Brien, William E. Seely, Homer C. Phelps, (Ambulance Driver(and Joseph Randler (Cook), Hospital Corps, U.S.A., are hereby detailed for service with the Legation Guard, and will report to Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis for duty.

(c) The Chief Surgeon, China Rel ief Expedition, will cause to be transfefred to Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis an ample supply of medicines for a command of five officers and 162 men for one year, and hospital supplies sufficient to equip a hospital of twenty beds.

8. By the foregoing sections, 4, 5,6 and 7, it is intended to make provision for the guard until December 31st, 1901. Unless orders are received to the contrary, the Commanding Officer will forward to the Adjutant Gene ral, Divisi on of the Philippines, in time to reach that officer by September 30th, 1901, estimates to supply each department of administration for a further period of six months, namely: December 31st, 1901 to June 30th, 1902.Manila will be the base of supply for the guard, and the Commanding Officer will be governed accordingly.

9. For communication by mail,the guard will rely on the Chinese Imperial Post, or the Japanese Post until its removal from Peking. All matter must be properly stamped with Chinese or Japanese stamps, as the case may be. For the transaction of public business the Post Quartermaster will provide himself, by purchase, with proper postage stamps and stamp all official mail sent out by

personnel per post quartermaster will provide himself, by purchase, with proper postage stamps and stamp all official mail sent out by

the guard. The return of stamps will be rendered to the Quartermaster General, U.S.Army, at the close of every calendar month.

10. (a) Major Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, U.S.V., is hereby detailed as Constructing Quartermaster for erection of barracks, officers quarters, and other necessary buildings for the guard. Upon completion of construction work, Major Byron will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the Army and request fur ther instructions . Until relieved from this duty he will also perform the duty of Post Quartermaster, retaining accountability for Quartermaster's supplies and property, and will make the necessary issues to the troops.

(b) The plans of buildings and location of same, approved by the Major General Commanding, will constitute a general idea for his guidance, and due regard for economy in the use of public funds in accomplishing the object in view is e njoined.

(c) The balance of Civil Funds remaining in the hands of Major Byron on March 31st, 1901 (derived from sale of acquired or seized Chinese property), will be expended for cleaning and grading the ground adjacent to and west of the section selected for the United States barracks; this work being regarded as a practical and desirable city improvement. Notation will be made on vouchers, to-wit, "Cleaning ground of burned district adjacent to United States Barracks".

(d) The material purchased with United States funds for quartering troops in Camp Reilly, to-wit: "Bricks, poles, matting, etc." will be worked into the barracks to the extent available, and the lumber now at Camp Reilly will be used for the same purpose.

11 1. All Chinese ponies, mules, carts, harness, etc., in possession of any officer, soldier or civilian connected with the China Relief Expedition, and for which the possess or does not hold a proper bill of sale at this date will be turned into the nearest officer of the Quartermaster's Department, April 5th, for sale at Public Auction on April 10th, 1901.

2. All other Chinese property in poss4ession of officers soldiers, and civilians of this expedition, the lawful owners being unknown, such as tables, chairs, carpets, etc., furniture of all kinds and not pertaining to the buildings occupied by t United States troops will be turned into the nearest officer of the Quartermaster's Department, April 15th and sold at Public Auction April 20th, 1901.

3 . It is made the duty of every officer to prevent any disposition of property now in possession of any party referred to in sections 1 and 2 except as herein specified.

4. All funds derived from these sales will be taken up by or invoiced to Major Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, U.S.V., Depot Quartermaster, Peking, China, who will account for the same on his return of " Civil Funds" rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CHAFFEE:

H. O. S. HEISTAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL

OFFICIAL:

2nd Lieut. 7th Cavalry,
A. D. C.

H. Q. S. MEISTAVED
ADJUTANT GENERAL

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CHANDLER:

OFFICIAL:

A. D. C.

No. 598.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 18 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 3, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Hoke
May 22 C.

Subject: Transmitting correspondence regarding complaint of Mr. Allen M. Cameron against Magistrate of An Fuh Hsien and Kih-An Fu, Kiangsi province.

No. 598.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 3, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you copies of correspondence regarding complaint made by Mr. Allen M. Cameron against Magistrate of An Fuh Hsien and Kih-An Fu, Kiangsi province, charging him with posting anti-foreign proclamations.

In reply to my note to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries relative to the complaint they state that Governor Li has taken hold of matters in his province with a strong hand, has investigated the charges against those officials who last year mismanaged affairs, has removed them from office, and has had severely punished others who had created disturbance. Has also commanded that all his subordinates give proper protection to all missionaries visiting his province.

In this particular case he has directed an

investigation

No. 398.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 3, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you copies of correspondence regarding complaint made by Mr. Allen M. Cameron against Magistrate of An Fuh Hsien and Kih-An Fu, Kiangsi province, charging him with posting anti-foreign proclamations.

In reply to my note to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries relative to the complaint they state that Governor Li has taken hold of matters in his province with a strong hand, has investigated the charges against those officials who last year mismanaged affairs, has removed them from office, and has had severely punished others who had created disturbance. Has also commanded that all his subordinates give proper protection to all missionaries visiting his province.

In this particular case he has directed an

investigation

investigation and has ordered that all his people must live in harmony with the foreigners, etc., etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Hykes to Mr. Conger, March 13, 1901.

Translation of two enclosures.

2. Mr. Squiers to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, March 26, 1901.

3. Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. Squiers, March 31, 1901.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 578.

MR. HYKES TO MR. CONGER

****

Shanghai, March 13, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E., and M. P., U. S. A.,

Peking.

Sir :

Mr. Allen N. Cameron has handed me two anti-foreign proclamations (copies of which I enclose) which were issued by the Magistrate of An Fuh Hsien, Kih-An Fu, Kiangsi province and posted throughout his district. They contained his official seal. Mr. Cameron, who is an American citizen, complains that his work has been entirely interrupted by these official notifications.

I learn from other sources that there is considerable anti-foreign feeling manifested in parts of the Kiangsi province, and such proclamations are calculated to do great harm at this time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) John R. Hykes

Vice Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copies of proclamations in duplicate.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 278

MR. HAYES TO MR. CONGER

.....

Shanghai, March 12, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E., and M. P., U. S. A.,

Peking.

Sir:

Mr. Allen W. Cameron has handed me two anti-foreign proc-lamations (copies of which I enclose) which were issued by the Magistrate of An Ren Hsien, Kiu-An Fu, Kiangsi province and posted throughout his district. They contained his official seal. Mr. Cameron, who is an American citizen, complains that his work has been entirely interrupted by these official notifications.

I learn from other sources that there is considerable anti-foreign feeling manifested in parts of the Kiangsi province, and such proclamations are calculated to do great harm at this time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) John M. Hayes

Vice Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copies of proclamations in duplicate.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 598

.....

Translation of Anti-foreign proclamation posted by Magistrate in Kiangsi Provinces.

.....

No. 1. Heretofore there have been no Christians in An-Fuh Hsien. All you residents who have houses are forbidden to rent to these people. Moreover it is not allowed to sell them houses or lands. Should anyone dare to disobey, he will certainly be severely punished. Special proclamation.

(The above proclamation was issued by the District Magistrate of An-Fuh.)

No. 2. I command you proprietors of inns and opium shops that, should anyone, coming from abroad, be travelling without baggage, it is not allowed you to entertain him. Christians are particularly forbidden to stop inside the city walls, and even outside the walls they are not allowed to stop for any long time. This is ordered.

(The above proclamation was issued by the District Magistrate of An-Fuh.)

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 258

Translation of Anti-Locust Proclamation issued by the

Magistrate in Kikuyu Province.

.....

No. L. Whereforeore there have been no Certificates of

Ma-Tam Melon. All non residents who have houses or

land on to rent to these people. Moreover it is not allowed to

sell them houses or lands. Should anyone fail to disobey, he

will certainly be severely punished. Special Proclamation.

(Sgd.) John M. Meyer

Acting District Commissioner.

Magistrate of Ma-Tam (Anti-Locust Proclamation made issued by the District

to stop for any long time. This is ordered.

Magistrate of Ma-Tam.)

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 578.

MR. SQUIERS TO CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES

****

March 26th, 1901.

Your Excellencies :

I enclose herewith, for your perusal, copies of two anti-foreign proclamations issued by the Magistrate of An-fu Hsien in Chi-an Fu, in Kiangse province. These were sent me by the United States Vice Consul General at Shanghai, who says that Mission work has been entirely interrupted thereby, and that there is considerable anti-foreign feeling in parts of Kiangse province.

As documents of such hostile character from local officials are sure to provoke strife and delay peace, I beg that you will take action to denounce and suppress them.

I avail myself of the occasion to assure Your Highness and Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) H. G. Squiers

To His Highness

Prince Ching,

etc., etc., etc.

His Excellency

Li Hung Chang,

etc., etc., etc.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 578.

MR. SQUIERS TO CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES

****

March 26th, 1901.

Your Excellencies:

I enclose herewith, for your perusal, copies of two anti-foreign proclamations issued by the Magistrate of Ju-Yu Hsien in Chi-an Fu, in Kiangsi province. These were sent me by the United States Vice Consul General at Shanghai, who says that Mission work has been entirely interrupted thereby, and that there is considerable anti-foreign feeling in parts of Kiangsi province.

As documents of such hostile character from local officials are sure to provoke strife and delay peace, I beg that you will take action to denounce and suppress them.

I avail myself of the occasion to assure Your Highness and Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Sgd) H. G. Squiers

To His Highness

Prince Ching,

etc., etc., etc.

His Excellency

Li Hung Chang,

etc., etc., etc.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 WITH DESPATCH NO. 598.

PRINCE CHING AND LI HUNG CHANG TO MR. SQUIERS

****

Peking, March 31st, 1901.

We have just received a telegram from Governor Li of Kiangsi, saying that immediately after taking over the seals of his office he has made it his care to carefully investigate all missionary cases, and that he had strictly investigated the charges against those officials who had last year mismanaged affairs, had removed them from office and had impeached them, and that he had seized and severely punished members of the gentry and common people who had created disturbance. He had also sent a deputy to consult with the heads of missions in regard to the matter of compensation, and was hoping that the affair would be speedily brought to a conclusion. Moreover he had commanded the Provincial Judge and Provincial Treasurer and other officials to agree upon a set of rules by which the local officials would be charged in case of any trouble to settle it justly and expeditiously. As to the missionaries of various countries coming to Kiangsi to propagate their religion, according to the telegram, he had commanded all subordinates to give them protection, and in places where there wer e no churches he had fur ther ordered them to leave large buildings and to receive the missionaries with proper respect and cordiality. He had also strictly commanded all his subordinates that they were on no account to presume to have any difficulties with foreigners

As to the An-Fuh district, where there was no church, if any missionary had crossed its borders and the Magistrate had issued a proclamation forbidding him to rent houses or to stop in the inns, the American Missionary Nichols, when in the Provincial capital, had had a personal intervie w with the

local

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 378.

PRINCE CHING AND LI HUNG CHANG TO MR. SQUIRES

****

Peking, March 31st, 1901.

We have just received a telegram from Governor Li of Kiangsi, saying that immediately after taking over the seals of his office he has made it his care to carefully investigate all missionary cases, and that he had strictly investigated the charges against those officials who had last year mismanaged affairs, had removed them from office and had impeached them, and that he had seized and severely punished members of the gentry and common people who had created disturbance. He had also sent a deputy to consult with the heads of missions in regard to the matter of compensation, and was hoping that the affair would be speedily brought to a conclusion. Moreover he had commanded the Provincial Judge and Provincial Treasurer and other officials to agree upon a set of rules by which the local officials would be charged in case of any trouble to settle it justly and expeditiously.

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As to the An-Fuh district, where there was no church, if any missionary had crossed its borders and the Magistrate had issued a proclamation forbidding him to rent houses or to stop in the inns, the American Missionary Nichols, when in the Provincial capital, had had a personal interviews with the local

local official and had not mentioned the matter, so far as he could hear . He had now appointed a deputy to carefully investigate and to instruct all in his jurisdiction that it would not be permitted not to have any lack of harmony with foreigners. He begs that we will dismiss our anxiety, etc.

On receipt of this we have written to you in accordance with its tenor trusting that it will receive your consideration.

With compliments, etc.

No. 599.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 4, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd May 22 C.

Subject: Unsettled state of province of Chihli.

(Despatch No. 588, March 27, 1901).

J

No. 599.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 4, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 588, of the 27th ultimo, - I have the honor to report that the unsettled state of the country seems daily to be growing worse. It is most unfortunate in this province that when the military drove out the civil authorities they did not set up some sort of government in their place. As it is, the whole province seems to be in a general state of anarchy. Last Sunday a German column met and defeated a large body of well armed Chinese brigands, led by some ten foreigners. Some of them were killed but the most escaped. All this happened within a short distance of Tientsin.

Those points actually occupied by foreign troops are quiet enough although even their complaints are constantly heard of robbery, and worse crimes on the part of the

evil

evil disposed Chinese and foreigners.

The people in the more remote districts have no way whatever of protecting themselves from constant raiding, all of which is stored up against the foreigner.

It is hard to understand that in a province but little larger than the State of Georgia, occupied by over fifty thousand foreign troops, and with a peacefully disposed population comparatively easy to control, that such a state of affairs should exist.

For some time at least after the departure of the troops matters are certain to become still worse. I do not believe a foreigner will be able to safely travel through the province for six months after the evacuation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 12 1901
INCLOSURE
RECD
MAY 15 1901
BUREAU.
DEP'T OF STATE

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
11
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

ade-affaires

No.55.

Commissioner of the United States

to China,

Peking, China, March 24th, 1901

To the

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In regard to the matter of obtaining the rehabilitation of Chang Yin-huan, which you have directed me to do in several of your instructions, and concerning which I telegraphed you on the 27th of February last that I hoped I could get the other Ministers here to join me in signing a note request-ing it of the Chinese Government, I was shortly after, however, obliged to give up this plan, the Russian Minister informing me that he would have to oppose it. His Government, he stated, had been charged with having brought about Chang's exile in 1898, and although this was not true, he could not revive the question by taking part now in the demand for rehabilitation. I then addressed myself to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and asked if they would memorialize the Throne for posthumous honors to be given to Chang, but Li Hung

Chang

Chang informed me that both he and Prince Ching would not dare to do so, as this was a matter in which the Empress Dowager was personally deeply interested; she had considered Chang as directly responsible for alienating the Emperor from her and thereby foreing the coup d'état of 1898.

I have every reason to believe that the representatives of the Foreign Powers will later on join me in making this request of the Chinese Government, but it seems to me that it is better to take up the matter when the negotiations have nearly reached the end, and when it may be possible for me to have your wishes complied with without even calling upon my collegues to support them. At the pre sent time a refusal on the part of the Emperor or Empress to comply with your wishes would place us in an awkward position.

Trusting that you will approve of my action up to the present time in this matter,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No 56.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 13 1901
BUREAU.

Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, April 4th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, copy of a letter addressed by me to Major General Chaffee suggesting that he help bring about a conference of the military commanders here for the purpose of preparing a joint report on the means necessary for carrying out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note of December 24th, 1900.

I enclose also General Chaffee's reply to the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill
Commissioner of the United States.

Enclosure 1. Mr Rockhill to General Chaffee, April 2nd, 1901.
2. General Chaffee to Mr Rockhill, April 3rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 56.

Mr. Rockhill to General Chaffee.

****

April 2, 1901.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee,
Commanding China Relief Expedition,
Peking.

Sir :

The Governments participating in the present negotiations having conferred together on the advisability of the various Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Forces now in Northern China preparing jointly a plan for carrying out the provisions of Articles 8 and 9 of the Joint Note, I have been instructed by the Secretary of State that the United States as one of the signatories of said Note should, in his opinion, join through its Military representative in determining the measures which the carrying out of said article may comport, and to which we reserve the right subsequently to participate.

In view of the above instructions I have the honor to suggest that in my opinion it seems highly desireable that such conference of the Military Commanders be held at the very earliest date practicable, and I would be greatly pleased if you would use your influence to bring it about.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No. 28.

Mr. Rockhill to General Chaffee.

****

April 2, 1901.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee,

Commanding China Relief Expedition,

Peking.

Sir:

The governments participating in the present negotiations
having concurred together on the advisability of the various
Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Forces now in Northern
China preparing jointly a plan for carrying out the provisions of
Article 8 and 9 of the Joint Note, I have been instructed by the
Secretary of State that the United States as one of the signator-
ies of said Note should, in its opinion, join through its Military
representative in determining the measures which the carrying
out of said article may comport, and to which we refer
the right expeditiously to participate.

In view of the above instructions I have the honor to
suggest that it would be highly desirable that such
conference of the Military Commanders be held at the
very earliest date practicable, and I would be greatly pleased if
you would use your influence to bring it about.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 56.

General Chaffee to Mr. Rockhill

****

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Peking, China, April 3rd, 1901.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill,

United States Peace Commissioner,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir :

Referring to your communication of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that a conference of the Commanders of the various Contingents of the Cooperating Forces in China is to be held at the Winter Palace at 10:00 o'clock A.M., April 6th, 1901, to discuss the military measures to be taken under Articles 8 and 9 of the Joint Note.

I have signified my intention of attending the conference in person.

Very respectfully,

Adna R. Chaffee,

Major General, U. S. Army,

Commanding U. S. Troops in China.

No. 600.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU.

April 4, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

(1 Enclosure)
Enclosure in duplicate.

Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Transmitting printed copies of further meetings of Diplomatic Body.

(Despatch No. 581, March 21, 1901).

No. 600.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 4, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to Despatch No. 581, of March 21st last,- I have the honor to transmit herewith printed copies of further meetings of Diplomatic Corps, of February 26th and 28th, 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Daniels.

Enclosures:

As above.

No. 601.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 4, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd May 22

One copy of enclo-
sure mailed to
Sec. of Treas
May 29, 1901.

Subject: Trade of China during year 1900.

(Despatch No. 587, March 27, 1901.)

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1049

Six copies of Advance
Sheets of Consular Reports, No. 1049,
mailed to Legation.
May 29, 1901
C.

No. 601.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 4, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 587, of March 27th last,- I have the honor to request that the figures 1898 on the third line of page 2, be changed to 1899. The statement was based on a Shanghai newspaper comment, which is found to be untrue, on looking over the official report of Trade for the year 1900, issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, duplicate copies of which is enclosed herewith.

A careful examination of the report cannot but give great satisfaction to those interested in our trade with China. The tables showing progress of trade 1891-1900 do not give all articles of American origin, but those which do appear show material increases. For example, American sheetings from taels 2,0008,455 in 1891, to taels 3,975,903 in 1899 (taels 2,512,494 in 1900). Jeans 17,317 in 1899 to 137,366 in

1900

1900. Drills 861,591 in 1899 to 1,626,107 in 1899 (805,892 in 1900).

American kerosine oil has not done so well, owing to competition with Russian and Samatra oils. From 39,348,477 taels in 1891, it reached 51,670,853 in 1894, and then fell to 34,447,112 in 1900.

Of the carrying trade from foreign ports in 1900, America secured the usual 1%.

Referring to the tables on pages 14 and 15 , showing annual value of the trade of each country 1893 to 1900, it is found that the total trade of the United States has increased from taels 17,169 ,213 to taels 31,476,124 (43,974,460 in 1899); that of Great Britain, including Hong Kong, from taels 169,004,210 to 212,632,088, and that of all Europe, excepting Russia, from 21,070,988 to 35,250,024.

These figures are misleading for the reason that a large part of the Hong Kong trade is not British but American or European. The practice of giving as the country of origin of goods the port from which they were shipped is a very unsatisfactory one to everybody interested excepting the British, whose trade is very materially increased (on paper) thereby. Many efforts have been made to have the practice

corrected

corrected but so far unavailing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Ogden

Enclosure :

As above.

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 15 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State
APR 13 1901

From Peking, April 5, 1901.

Received April 6, 11.40 P. M.

Secret Apr 16.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fifth.

Germany will claim of China twelve millions pounds until May first; each month thereafter seven million eight hundred thousand marks. If before time expires men have to be replaced in autumn, twenty-two millions marks more. If indemnity not paid July first, six hundred thousand marks a month interest. Germany private claims seven million seven hundred thousand taels.

No other claims yet stated except Holland and Spain, together about one million taels, and our losses and disbursements, which I have given as sum to be demanded.

I have asked your general proposition as to reasonable lump sum be passed on by powers. I greatly fear scaling down to forty millions pounds quite impossible. Enormous claim from Russia is apprehended.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 7, 1.45 P.M., *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

No. 602.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 15 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU.

April 6, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Filed May 22 C.

Subject: Circular letter sent United States Consuls in China regarding posting of proclamations covering Articles 11 and X of Joint Note of December 24th, 1900.

No. 602.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 6, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that in order to insure on the part of the Chinese Government, exact compliance with conditions of Joint Note of December 24th, 1900, regarding the posting of proclamations throughout the Empire covering Articles 11 and X, a circular letter has been sent to all United States Consuls in China, together with English and Chinese translation of French text of Imperial Decrees relative to the application of the said Articles and as proposed by the Foreign and accepted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

A copy of the above circular letter with its enclosures is transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

ENCLOSURES:

Translations as above.

COPY Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 602.

April 2, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir :

I beg to request that you will at your earliest convenience make inquiries throughout your Consular District as to whether the Chinese authorities have everywhere posted proclamations in compliance with the requirements of Articles 11 and X of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, as follows:

2nd (a) The severest punishment in proportion to their crimes for the persons designated in the Imperial, Decree of September 25th, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate.

(b) Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

10. (a) The Chinese Government shall cause to be published during two years in all sub-prefectures an imperial decree embodying:

Perpetual prohibition under pain of death of membership

in any anti-foreign society; enumeration of the punishments which shall have been inflicted on the guilty together with the suspension of all official examinations in the towns where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

An imperial decree shall be issued and published everywhere in the Empire declaring that all Governors-General Governors and provincial or local officials shall be responsible for order in their respective jurisdictions and that whenever fresh anti-foreign disturbances or any other treaty infractions occur which are not forthwith suppressed and the guilty persons punished they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed, and forever prohibited from holding any office or honors.

For your guidance and information the Imperial Decrees proposed by the Foreign Representatives and accepted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are enclosed herewith, together with Chinese text, to which the posted proclamation should exactly conform.

Your attention is particularly called to the provisions of Articles 11 and X, which require that the proclamation be

posted for five and two years respectively.

You will from time to time inquire as to whether these proclamations are renewed as they are torn down or in any way destroyed, and see to it that the requirements are in every respect strictly complie d with.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

Enclosures:

As above.

開復亦不得別給獎敘並將此次諭旨一併刊布出示曉諭以期官民交警永革澆風欽此

北洋大臣大學士一等肅毅伯直隸總督臣李鴻章

兵部尚書兼管順天府兼尹事務臣徐會澧

留京辦事大臣順天府尹臣陳夔龍

敬謹謄黃

刊刻謄黃徧行張貼務使家喻戶曉勉為善良以無負朝廷諄諄誥
誡辟以止辟之至意將此通諭知之欽此

上諭中外訂約以來各國人民准入內地載在條約朝廷慎固邦交迭
經諭飭各省寔力保護乃地方官漫不經心以致匪徒肆行滋擾傷
害各國人民之案層見迭出朕維薄德無以化導愚民良深引咎而
地方各官平日於洋務不知講求於交涉周知大體以至燎原引火
貽害君國撫心自問當亦難安自今以往其各振刷精神捐除成見
須知修好睦鄰古今通義遠人來華或通商以懋遷有無或游歷以
增長學識即傳教之士亦以勸人行善為本梯山航海備極艱辛我
中國既稱禮義之邦宜盡賓主之誼況近年華民出洋者不下數十
萬人身家財產悉賴各國保全即以報施而論亦豈得稍存歧視著
再責成各直省文武大吏通飭所屬遇有各國官民入境務須切寔
照料保護倘有不逞之徒凌虐戕害各國人民立即馳往彈壓獲犯
懲辦不得稍涉玩延如或漫無覺察甚至有意縱容釀成巨案或另
有違約之行不即立時彈壓犯事之人不立行懲辦者該管督撫文
武大吏及地方有司各官一概革職永不敘用不准投効他省希圖
開復亦不得別給獎敘並將此次諭旨一併刊布出示曉諭以期官

法嚴懲殺害凌虐各國人民之城鎮概停文武各項考試五年以示
懲儆惟恐鄉僻愚民尚未周知特再嚴行申禁以免不教而誅爾軍
民人等須知結黨入會例禁森嚴

列朝辦理會匪之案從未稍寬況各國皆屬友邦教民亦係赤子朝廷
一視同仁毫無歧視無論民教即或果有被欺情事亦應呈報官司
聽候持平判斷何得輕聽謠傳藐視刑章逮事敗之後黠者遠颺懦
者受戮法所難容情寔可憫自此次嚴諭之後各宜悔悟自新痛改
舊習如再有怙惡不悛之徒私立壇口仇視各國人民各會持械格
鬥公然刼掠將首從各犯嚴密查拏盡法懲治決不寬貸各省將軍
督撫天吏均有牧民之責務各嚴飭所屬剴切曉諭並將此次諭旨
刊刻謄黃徧行張貼務使家喻戶曉勉為善良以無負朝廷諄諄誥
誡辟以止辟之至意將此通諭知之欽此

上諭中外訂約以來各國人民准入內地載在條約朝廷慎固邦交迭
經諭飭各省寔力保護乃地方官漫不經心以致匪徒肆行滋擾傷
害各國人民之案層見迭出朕維薄德無以化導愚民良深引咎而

光緒二十六年十二月十三日內閣奉

上諭各省匪徒藉滅洋為名糾衆立會攻擊各國人民迭經降旨嚴禁不啻三令五申乃近年山東各屬竟有大刀會義和拳名目到處傳習肆行殺掠蔓延直境闖入京師以致焚燬教堂各國人民各項房產等業國攻使館開罪鄰邦貽誤大局朕以保護未至負疚滋深兩宮姓平日食毛踐土具受國恩乃敢逞其好勇鬥狠之私習為符咒邪妄之術拒捕戕官殺害各國人民肆無忌憚遂爾肇此奇禍上貽

君父之憂追念之餘尤深痛恨業經嚴飭各路統兵大臣竭力剿辦務淨根株並將縱庇義和拳之王大臣各照應得之罪分別輕重盡法嚴懲殺害凌虐各國人民之城鎮概停文武各項考試五年以示懲儆惟恐鄉僻愚民尚未周知特再嚴行申禁以免不教而誅兩軍民人等須知結黨入會例禁森嚴

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 WITH DESPATCH NO. 602.

IMPERIAL DECREE RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF ARTICLE X OF THE COLLECTIVE NOTE OF DECEMBER 24, 1900.

It has been stipulated in the treaties made between China and the Foreign Powers that their nationals shall have the privilege to go into the interior.

The Court in order to guarantee and maintain relations with other countries has already issued decreed prescribing that the most earnest efforts should be made in the provinces to assure protection; meanwhile the local authorities having relaxed little by little (in the exercise of their duties) troubles have been caused by evil-doers and attacks have been directed against fore igners; incidents of this kind have reoccurred several times.

We recognize that our efforts have been very feeble to lead the ignorant people to reform and this has brought us to commit grave faults. Not a single local mandarin has e n- deavored in ordinary times to obtain a knowledge of European affairs and none has understood the importance of foreign rela- tions. Thus the conflagration has spread itself everywhere, menacing the Empire, and if they will examine themselves, they will not feel easy.

Henceforth each among you ought to apply himself to begin anew and to get rid of his prejudices. You ought to know that the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries has always been a fundamental rule. The people who arrive in China, coming from afar, whether as merchants to exchange their

CHARLES

1899

ALEXANDER

products, as travellers to increase their scientific knowledge, or even as missionaries to preach their religion with the object of inciting people to do good, have crossed mountains and traversed seas at the cost of great fatigues. Since China is admitted to be a civilized nation, she ought to practice the duties of a hostess to her guests. Besides the Chinese who in these later years have gone abroad number at least several hundreds of thousands. Their persons and their property depend upon the guarantees which the Powers assure them of protection. How (shall we) treat differently their nationals?

We order all the high responsible authorities, civil and military, of all the provinces to instruct their subordinates to protect in the most effective manner the agents and nationals of foreign powers who may come into their jurisdictions.

In a case where audacious malefactors excite to maltreat and massacre foreigners, they must go to the place to establish order, arrest the guilty and punish them. There should be no delay. If on account of indifference or by voluntary tolerance great calamities come, the Governors General, and Governor, and provincial or local authorities responsible will be removed and be ineligible to hold office in other provinces, nor can they hope to be rehabilitated or to receive new honors.

The present decree ought to be printed and published in order to warn the mandarins and people and to put an end to all unworthy usages.

Respect this :

products, as travellers to increase their scientific knowledge, or even as missionaries to preach their religion with the object of inciting people to do good, have crossed mountains and traversed seas at the cost of great fatigues. Since China is admitted to be a civilized nation, she ought to practice the duties of a hostess to her guests. Besides the Chinese who in these later years have gone abroad number at least several hundreds of thousands. Their persons and their property depend upon the guarantees which the Powers assure them of protection. How (shall we) treat differently their nationals?

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The present decree ought to be printed and published in order to warn the mandarins and people and to put an end to all unworthy usages.

Respect this :

ENCLOSURE NO. 4 WITH DESPATCH NO. 602.

IMPERIAL DECREE RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF ARTICLE 11 OF THE COLLECTIVE NOTE OF DECEMBER 24, 1900.

In all the provinces bandits have called their adherents together and founded anti-foreign societies. Various decrees have formally forbidden them. We have repeated it many a time, and, nevertheless, during the last years there are still more of them. In all the districts of Shantung sects by the name of "Ta Tao Houei" (Big Knife Society) and "Y Ho Kieun" (Boxers) have spread themselves in order to knowingly kill and rob. They have little by little gained the territory of Chihli and have penetrated unexpectedly into the capital, where foreign buildings have been burnt and the Legations attacked. Crimes have been thus committed against the neighboring countries and these wrongs have been against the general interest, because, not having secured their protection, we have incurred a considerable responsibility.

You, the people, who in ordinary times support yourselves and live by the products of the earth, who all have been loaded with the favors of the Empire, have dared to incite these robbers to fight, have learned methods of magic, and given yourselves over to false practices. You have rashly resisted your mandarins, you have massacred them, you have assassinated the foreigners, and thus you have been the cause of unheard-of calamities, which, above all, have plunged your Sovereign and your fathers into grief.

Finally, [illegible]

products, as travellers to increase their scientific knowledge, or even as missionaries to preach their religion with the object of inciting people to do good, have crossed mountains and traversed seas at the cost of great fatigues. Since China is admitted to be a civilized nation, she ought to practice the

ENCLOSURE NO. 4 WITH DESPATCH NO. 602.

IMPERIAL DECREE RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF ARTICLE II OF THE COLLECTIVE NOTE OF DECEMBER 24, 1900.

In all the provinces bandits have called their adherents together and founded anti-foreign societies. Various decrees have formally forbidden them. We have repeated it many a time, and, nevertheless, during the last years there are still more of them. In all the districts of Shantung sects by the name of "Ta Tao Houei" (Big Knife Society) and "Y Ho Kiuan" (Boxers) have spread themselves in order to knowingly kill and rob. They have little by little gained the territory of Chihli and have penetrated unexpectedly into the capital, where foreign buildings have been burnt and the Legations attacked. Crimes have been thus committed against the neighboring countries and these wrongs have been against the general interest, because, not having secured their protection, we have incurred a considerable responsibility.

You, the people, who in ordinary times support yourselves and live by the products of the earth, who all have been loaded

We cannot think of that which has been done without a feeling of resentment still more deep. We have already formally directed the chief officials of the various places to make the most earnest efforts to destroy these societies. It is important to suppress the bad down to its very root. Also the princes and ministers who have loaned their support to the Boxers will submit to the most severe punish_ments in conformity to their crimes, and to inspire fear all civil and military examinations will be suspended for five years in all the villages whe re foreigners have been killed or where theynhave been subjected to cruel treatment.

Fearing that the ignorant population of the country has no knowledge (of these punishments) new stringent instructions will be made especially in order to preclude the possibility of executing persons who have not been informed.

You, soldiers and civilians, ought to know that it is formally forbidden to form these secret societies or to become members thereof. Our ancestors have never shown indulgence in suppressing these societies of evil doers.

Moreover the foreign powers are on friendly terms with us, the Christians are children of our blood, the Court looks upon them with the same favor and she cannot admit that she has for them different feelings.

All Chinese, Christians or non-Christians, who may be ill treated should complain to the authorities and await until a fair and equitable judgment is given. How can you lightly believe all the rumors that they have spread? How can you no longertake into account the penal laws?

Finally, when all is lost, those who are clever save

We cannot think to find that which has been done without a test-
ing to ascertain if there is any difference. We have already point-
ed out the fact that the Christian Science healing is based upon
principle, as formulated in the Scriptures, and that scientific knowledge,
to have a minimum of practical application in the world, must be
applied to every individual case. Since CHRIST JESUS was the most
perfect Practitioner the world has ever known, and since he healed
all who came to him, it is evident that his students should be able
to do the same. Jesus said, "These signs shall follow them that
believe. In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak
with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any
deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the
sick, and they shall recover." Here we have the Master's own
words, and they are plain and unmistakable. Why should not
every Christian Scientist be able to heal the sick? Why should
there be any failures? Why should not all who take up the study
of Christian Science be successful healers? Why should not the
Christian Science Practitioner be able to heal all manner of dis-
eases? Why should not the Christian Science Teacher be able to
impart to his students the power to heal the sick? Why should
not the Christian Science Church be able to meet the demands made
upon it? Why should not the Christian Science Publishing Society
be able to supply the demand for literature? Why should not the
Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Lesson-Sermon,
Hymnal, Concordance, Miscellaneous Writings, Church Manual, Prose
Works, Poems, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, and
Retrospection and Introspection be in the hands of every Christian
Scientist? Why should not the Christian Science Periodicals be
in the homes of all mankind? Why should not the Bible Lessons be
studied in every Christian Science household? Why should not the
Christian Science Sunday School be the best in the world? Why
should not the Christian Science Reading Room be the most attrac-
tive place in every community? Why should not the Christian Sci-
entist be the most spiritual, the most unselfish, the most loving,
the most kind, the most generous, the most charitable, the most
forgiving, the most patient, the most meek, the most faithful, the
most obedient, the most watchful, the most prayerful, the most
consecrated, the most self-sacrificing, the most Christ-like man
or woman in the world? Why should not the Christian Science
Church be the most spiritual, the most active, the most loving,
the most charitable, the most kind, the most generous

themselves by flight and the foolish are put to death.

It is difficult for the law to pardon, and all this is truly very sad.

Everyone should reform and repent the teachings which he has received, when the present Edict is published.

Should hardened and incorrigible offenders again secretly form anti-foreign societies or should anyone become a member of them, they will be punished by death. One cannot have the least mercy on them.

The Tartar Generals, the Governors-General, the Governors, and high authorities of the provinces, whose duty it is to guide the people, ought to give most explicit instructions to their subordinates to prepare stringent proclamations and to have printed upon yellow paper (official color) the present decree, which will be posted everywhere.

It is important that every family be advised of its terms and be incited to do good, and that all will know that our wish is that they will be punished in orderbto avoid the affliction of other punishments.

This decree is to be published throughout the Empire.

Respect this:

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Finally, when all is lost, those who are clever save

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC, APR 10 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE APR 10 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

APR 10 1901 From Peking,

Confirm & file. aaa

April 6, 1901.

Received 11.12 A. M.

Rec'd. Acc'd 16/

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Three, April 6, 11 A. M.

Russian Minister refuses to receive official communications from Chinese Commissioners.

SQUIERS

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 6, 11.35 A.M., 189 , M.

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DIPLOMATIC,
APR 15 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

April 8, 1901.

Received 10.52 P. M.

Secretary of State.
APR 13 1901

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eighth.

Austria states its claim for war expenses to May first thirty-five million two hundred thousand crowns. Each month after that, five hundred twenty thousand additional. Private claims about twenty-one thousand taels.

Russia, I am informed unofficially, will demand seventeen and a half million pounds, railroad claims included.

Japan will ask forty-five million yen.

France will ask two hundred eighty million francs.

Belgium thirty million francs.

Do not believe scaling will be agreed to, but will insist until otherwise instructed.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 9, 9.35 A. M., 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

April 6, 1901.

Received 11.12 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

April 6, 1901.

Received 10.32 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

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Belgium thirty million francs.

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No. 603.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 16 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 8, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Replying to Department's instructions No. 331, February 27, 1901, Mr. Edward T. Williams' oath of office.

No. 603.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 8, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Replying to your Despatch No. 331, of the 27th of February last, I have the honor to say that as the oath prescribed by law has already been subscribed to and forwarded the Department in my despatch No. 595, of the 1st instant, I will not take any further action unless especially directed to do so. If Mr. Williams took oath of office on day Department's instruction was received he would lose seven days' pay, and as the oath subscribed to by him on the 1st instant is identic with that furnished by the Department, it would appear to be sufficient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Ogden.

No. 604.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 13 1901

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 8, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:-Transmitting translation of Imperial Decree of

November 13, 1900.

(Department's Despatch No. 326, Feb. 16, 1901.)

No. 604.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 8, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch No. 326, of February 16 last, stating that the copy of the decree of November 13, mentioned as an enclosure in Mr. Conger's despatch No. 454, of November 28, 1900, did not accompany the despatch, and that a copy should be sent to the Department by the next mail.

In accordance with such instruction I enclose a copy of the decree referred to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:- W. W. Rockhill.

Translation of an Imperial Decree of Nov. 13, 1900.

Enclosure No.~ in Despatch No. 604

TRANSLATION OF AN IMPERIAL DECREE

****

On the 13th of November the Grand Secretariat received the following decree:-

The present calamity is due to the Ministers of State having participated in and protected the "Boxer" banditti movement which has embroiled us in trouble with friendly nations and caused injury to our State.

We some time ago issued our Decree ordering that various degrees of punishment should be meted out to the guilty. At the present time the Boxers have not been completely suppressed in the vicinity of Peking, and as a consequence the country is oppressed, the people are in distress. On reflecting on this condition of things we cannot but express a feeling of bitter hatred. If strenuous punishment is not inflicted on the guilty we will not be able to conciliate popular feeling and appease the anger of friendly nations.

Let Prince Tuan (Tsai i) be deprived of his rank or title or nobility and, together with Prince Chuang, already degraded, be temporarily handed over to the Imperial Clan Court to be imprisoned within high walls; and after military operations have ceased they are to be transferred to Moukden to be imprisoned for life.

The degraded Prince I (Pu Ching) and degraded Prince of the 2nd order, Tsai Ying, are in like manner to be handed over to the Imperial Clan Court to be imprisoned within high walls. Prince Tsai lien has already been deprived of his title of nobility. Let him be kept within closed doors so that he may reflect on his misdeeds.

Let Duke Lan be deprived of his entire salary and emoluments of office and degraded one step and transferred to another post.

Let Ying Nien, President of the Censorate, be degraded two steps and transferred to another post.

Kang i, formerly Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Civil Office, was deputed to investigate the matter of the "Boxer" bandits, and on his return to Peking memoralized us in which he said a great deal in favor of protecting and screening the Boxers. He should be vigorously punished but he is dead and there is no need to further consider her case.

Chiao Shu Chiao, President of the Board of Punishments, was sent to investigate the matter of the "Boxer" bandits but he returned to Peking the next day. He certainly performed the duty imposed upon him in a careless manner. In his report, however, he did not present a trumped-up story. Let him be deprived of his rank but allowed to retain office.

The degraded Governor of Shansi, Yu Hsien, while holding office tolerated and acted in an easy going way to - wards the "Boxer" bandits, resulting in the murder of missionaries and Christians. He acted in an arbitrary and reckless manner and the circumstances attending his action are very serious. Let him be deported to the frontier to do hard service and never allowed to return.

We are thoroughly conversant with this matter from the very beginning. Take for instance the cases of Prince I, Tsai Lien, and Tsai Ying, in the successive memorials from the various high Ministers in Peking and the provinces denouncing certain officials, their names were not mentioned. Further, the names of these three Princes were not even mentioned in the telegraphic memorials from our Ministers abroad. But acting upon the real facts, we in like manner punish them. Thus it may be perceived that the punishment, light or heavy we have inflicted on these persons is perfectly just throughout and not the least partiality has been shown. We think the whole world will now excuse us.

TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAPH FROM CABINET MINISTERS TO PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

****

A decree was issued today inflicting rigorous punishment on the high Ministers who had been connected with the present calamity. But in the case of Tung Fu-hsiang it is difficult to suddenly deprive him of his military power and properly punish him. We presume you have seen our last telegram about this. It should be attended to later on. This may be frankly explained to the Foreign Ministers to avoid misunderstanding and possible trouble for the Government.

From Yung Lu, Wang Wen-shao, and Lu Chuan-tin, 13th November.

****

DECREE ISSUED TO PRINCE CHING AND LI HUNG CHANG, AND SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

****

We have inflicted severe punishment on the Ministers of State who have brought about the present calamity, by the issuance of our Edict today. It will be seen that we have not screened them but punished them as they deserve. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang are to at once explain this to the foreign Ministers and shortly commence negotiations. If there be any farther delay which will hinder this business, the said Prince and Minister will be held responsible.

No. 57

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 8th, 1901.

May 22 C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a memorandum sent by the British Minister to his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, on the 4th of this month, in which he reviews the present status of the negotiations and the questions which have still to be dealt with.

The most important question is naturally the evacuation by the foreign troops of Peking and other sections of this province, and the re-establishment of the regular Chinese authority. It has, however, been agreed on by all the Powers that the evacuation cannot be commenced or any alterations made in the present mode of governing this province until, not only the total amount of the indemnity to be asked of China has been ascertained, but the securities for the

payment

payment of the same have been given and accepted by the Powers. As on the other side, it was agreed to extend the time for the presentation of private claims to the Diplomatic Corps here to the 14th of May, it seems hardly probable that the total amount of the indemnity to be asked of China can be ascertained even before the first of June. In the meanwhile the occupation is costing China enormous sums of money. The estimated war expenditures of the various Powers which are known up to the present date are calculated up to the 1st of May. After this date it is probable that unless a considerable reduction of the forces is made that the foreign military occupation will cost China at least eight millions of dollars a month. The Chinese on the other side estimate that together with the loss of revenues the foreign occupation will cost them close on to thirty millions of dollars a month, and I am inclined to believe they are not far from the truth.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure

Copy.

Pekin, le 4 Avril, 1901.

Sir Ernest Satow a l'honneur de soumettre aux Representants du Puissances qui ont des forces militaires dans la Nord de la Chine un Memorandum au sujet de la marche probable des negociations ainsi que des questions militaires qui doivent etre considerees a propos de l'evacuation eventuelle de la province du Tcheli par les troupes internationales.

No. Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM.

The Joint Note demanding the punishment of provincial officials implicated in the murder of foreigners in the interior has now been delivered, also a Note indicating the towns where all the official examinations have to be suspended for a period of five years.

With the acceptance of the conditions prescribed in these two notes, the execution of Article 11 of the Joint Note of December 22nd will be on the point of being accomplished.

Of the Edicts required by Article X the first and the fourth have already been agreed to and a commencement of placarding has been made. It remains to placrd decrees enumerating the punishment inflicted and the names of the towns where examinations are to be suspended on account of the massacres or cruel treatment of foreigners.

With the publication and placarding of the two remaining edicts in terms satisfactory to the Representatives of the Powers, the execution of Article X will be completed.

In a note of the Doyen of 26 January, and again in one of 6th of February, (see extracts at end) The Foreign Representatives gave the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to understand that on these two articles being carried out, they would be ready to discuss the military questions touched on in the Chinese Memorandum of January 16th, namely Articles VIII and IA of the Joint Note, relative to the demolition of the forts at Taku and

MEMORANDUM.

The point more immediately for treatment is the
question whether the Government of China is
entitled to claim the benefits of Article XIII
of the Treaty of 1903 between China and Japan
which provides that in case at any time
hereafter China shall desire to open additional
ports to the trade of the world, Japan will
agree to such opening, provided that the
conditions governing the opening of the ports
mentioned in Article XIII and in Article XIV
of the Treaty of 1903 between China and Japan
shall be duly observed.

The question of the application of Article XIII
of the Treaty of 1903 between China and Japan
to the present situation is complicated by
the fact that the Chinese Government has
not yet opened the two ports mentioned in
Article XIII of the Treaty of 1903 between
China and Japan, and the Japanese Government
has not yet exercised the right to establish
a Settlement at those ports. It remains to
be seen whether the Chinese Government will
after the acceptance of the conditions presented in
Article XIII of the Treaty of 1903 between
China and Japan, proceed to open the ports
mentioned in Article XIII and in Article XIV
of the Treaty of 1903 between China and Japan
to foreign trade.

It would appear that the Japanese Government
would be entitled to claim the benefits of
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China and Japan only after the Chinese Government
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and elsewhere and the maintenance of the free communication between the sea and the capital, and, also, the question of the evacuation of the capital and of the province of Chihli.

The complete evacuation of the province of Chihli is of course not meant, for Article IX of the Joint Note implies the continued occupation for a time of several points on the line of communication, amongst which Tientsin, Shanhaikwan, Tongku and probably several others must be included.

It seems desirable that the local judicial, civil and police administration at these points as well as elsewhere should be handed back to the Chinese authorities, notwithstanding the continuance of military occupation which should be limited to the performance of garrison duties.

It may be hoped that before long some plan for carrying out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note may be framed by the military authorities and receive the approval of the Powers which have troops in North China.

The Diplomatic Body has appointed a committee to consider and report on the resources which China has at her disposal for meeting the indemnities which she will have to pay in consequence of the troubles of last summer and of the despatch of military expeditions. This committee has already held several meetings and will shortly be in a position to present a report containing its recommendations on this head. Consequently the Foreign Representatives may reasonable expect to be ready to enter upon the discussion of the foregoing

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The Diplomatic Body has appointed a committee to consider and report on the resources which China has at her disposal for meeting the indemnities which she will have to pay in consequence of the troubles of last summer and of the despatch of military expeditions. This committee has already held several meetings and will shortly be in a position to present a report containing its recommendations on this head. Consequently the Foreign Representatives may reasonably expect to be ready to enter upon the discussion of the foregoing

subject with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries as soon as, if not sooner than, the latter are able to announce that Articles -- and X have received complete execution.

In approaching the question of indemnities with them, after satisfaction has been obtained on the points dealt with by those two articles, there might perhaps be advantage in intimating to them that if the attitude of China is satisfactory in regard to the initiation of the necessary arrangements, the Allied Powers will be ready to diminish the numbers of their troops.

The first concession which the Chinese Government will be desirous of obtaining is the evacuation of the capital. With regard to Peking, it is to be observed that at present it is divided between the American, British, French, German, Italian and Japanese forces, and that in each quarter there is a police commissioner invested with extensive powers. Over all there seems to be a general council composed of military officers, but no official information has been received regarding its constitution and functions. Before the city can be handed over to the Chinese Authorities it will be necessary to assure ourselves that they are prepared to preserve order and undertake the administration of justice and police. The same remark applies to Paotingfu, Tungchow and such rural portions of the provinces as are evacuated by the Allied troops. It is desirable that the Chinese civil administration at Peking and elsewhere should be restored before the evacuation takes place, so that an opportunity may be afforded for the Chinese au-

With regard to Peking, it is to be observed that at present it is divided between the American, British, French, German, Italian and Japanese forces, and that it may be necessary to have a police commissioner invested with extensive powers. Over all these bodies is a General Council composed to military officers, and on official information and need receive regarding its constitution and functions. Before the city can be handed over to the Chinese Authorities it will be necessary to assure ourselves that they are prepared to preserve order and maintain the administration of justice and police. The same remark applies to Tientsin, where however the British forces are overwhelmingly in excess of the Allied forces. It is desirable that the Chinese Civil Administration should be restored before the evacuation takes place.

The first concession which the Chinese Government will request is to authorise the withdrawal of the Legations guards.

It is to be observed that it will be necessary to maintain the Allied forces at Peking, it is to be considered whether it would not be desirable to replace the American, British, French, German, Italian and Japanese troops by a composite force.

thorities to give full proof of their capability to carry on the local government, failing which the withdrawal of the Allied forces would have to be postponed.

But previous to answering on this last question it will be necessary to proceed in the following order.

Firstly. The Representatives of the Powers having expeditionary forces in North China must be agreed among themselves that the Chinese Government having executed Articles II and X of the Joint Note, and given such other proof of their intention to perform its remaining stipulations as may be judged necessary, have thereby become entitled to have the question of evacuation taken into consideration.

Secondly. The assent of the powers concerned must be obtained to the view arrived at by their Representatives.

Thirdly, The Powers concerned must give instructions to the generals in command to concert the necessary measures for carrying out the evacuation of the cities and districts mentioned.

Fourthly, The Generals concerned must acquaint the Representatives of their respective Governments with the conclusions at which they have arrived, including the dates at which the evacuation will commence and be terminated and all other details which it may be necessary to communicate to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in order to enable them to take over military charge of the cities and districts as each is evacuated.

Fifthly. This information must be transmitted to the Chinese authorities in order that they may be prepared to act on it.

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Fifthly, This information must be transmitted to the Chinese authorities in order that they may be prepared to act on it.

Each of these successive steps may require from two to three weeks for its completion, owing to the necessity of so many diverse authorities being consulted both on the spot and abroad.

It is obvious that, as the perid which must elapse from the commencement of the negotiation in question to the date fixed for the completion of the evacuation cannot be estimated at less than three or four months, and may possible extend to more, a sufficient interval will be left to judge of the degree of good faith with which the Chinese authorities are acting, and to afford an opportunity of putting pressure upon them, if necessary, by temporarily suspending the movements of the troops toward the Coast.

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Annexe.

Extracts.

1. From Note addressed by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 26th January 1901.

" Il est stipulé dans la Note au bas laquelle V.A. et V.E. ont apposé leurs signatures et dont les clauses ont été acceptées en entier pas S.M.l'Empereur, que jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois se soit conformé à la satifaction des Puissances aux conditions mentionnées, on sera pas à même de laisser entrevoir la fin de l'occupation de Pékin et de la province du Tchéli par les troupes internationales. Votre Altesse et Votre Excellence semblant croire qu'en signant la Note, et en transmettent le Decret Imperial Elles se sont suffisamment conformées aux conditions qui ont été posées, pour être en droit de formuler dès maintenant, plusieurs demands.

Telle n'est pas la portée résolutions dont Vous avez été saisis. Pourque les Plénipotentiaires Etrangers jugent que le Gouvernement Chinois s'est conformé a la satisfaction des Puissances aux engagements qu'il a pris, il faut plus qu'une adhésion morale, il faut des actes. A ce point de vue, les Plénipotentiaires Etrangers croient devoir appeler, tout specialement et en premier lieu, Votre attention sur les Articles portant les numeros II et X et visant le châtiment des coupables, l'affichage et la publication d'edits destinés à reprimer et à prévenir l'agitation contre les étrangers. Vous

Annexe.

Extract.

1. From Note addressed by the Power to the Diplomatic Body to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 25th January 1901.

" It is attributed that the Note as laid implies that the U.S. Government, while agreeing to the withdrawal of the Legations Guard, do not propose to maintain their Legation at Peking. This is not the case. The Government of the United States will maintain a Legation at Peking, and will probably appoint a Minister to represent it, but it is not intended that the Legation shall be accompanied by a military escort, except such as may be necessary for its protection.

The Government of the United States will be prepared to withdraw the Legation Guard when the Government of China is prepared to make adequate provision for the protection of the Legations, and when the Government of China shall have given satisfactory assurances that the Imperial Edict of the 13th instant will be carried out in good faith, and that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries will be empowered to sign the Protocol before the departure of the Legations Guard.

serez priés tout prochainement de vouloir bien, suivant le désir que Vous aves exprime vousmêmes, Vous rendre a une réunion dans laquelle les demandes des Gouvernements à ce sujet seront précisées.

Quant aux voeux formulés par V.A. et V.E. en ce qué concerne les questions militaires , les dispositions des Plénipotentiaires étrangers à les prendre en considération dependront de la bonne volonté avec laquelle le Gouvernement Chinois prouvera par des actes sa resolution d'executer les conditions auxquelles S.M. l'Empereur a souscrit.

2. From Note of February 6th, also addressed by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on 6th. 1901.

" Je crois devoir d'autant plus Vous rappeler encore une fois, au nom de tous mes collègues, la phrase finale de la note qui Vous a été remise et l'indication s'y rapportant qui vous a été donnée dans ma premier dépêche du 26 Janvier. Il est indispensable que la Chine accorde des maintenant ces satisfactions premières si elle veut que les Représentants des Puissances soient en mesure d'examiner les questions militaires sur lesquelles Vous avez appelé leur attention dans Votre memorandum du 16 Janvier."

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No. 58

DIPLOMATIC,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU.

MAY 13 1901

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 8, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my two telegrams to you dated, respectively, 6th and 8th instant.

Although I state in my telegram of the 6th Russia's claim is only given unofficially, the information was obtained by me from the British Minister, who had it direct from his Russian collegue. The Japanese and Belgian claims I had direct from the Ministers of those countries.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 13

April 6, 1900.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my telegrams to you dated, respectively, 4th and 5th instant.

Although I drew in my telegram of the 5th Russia's claim is only given unofficially, the information was obtained by me from the Russian Minister, who had it direct from his Imperial colleague. The Japanese and Russian claims I find already from the statements of those countries.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure 1 in No.58.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking,China,April 6th,1901

Secstate,

Washington.

Sixth. Germany will claim of China twelve millions pounds until May 1st. Each month thereafter seven millions eight hundred thousand marks. If time expired men have to be replaced in Autumn twenty-two million marks more. If indemnity not paid July 1st,six hundred thousand marks per month interest. Period. Germany private claims seven millions seven hundred thousand taels. No other claims yet stated except Holland and Spain,together about one million taels,and our losses and disbursements which I have not given as sum to be demanded. I have asked your general proposition as to reasonable lump sum to be passed upon by the Powers. I greatly fear scaling down to forty million pounds quite impossible. Enormous claim from Russia apprehended.

Rockhill.

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Peking,China,April 6th,1901

Secretary of State,

Washington.

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Rockhill.

Enclosure 2 in No.58.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking,China,April 8th,1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eighth. Austria states its claim for war expenses to May 1st thirteen millions two hundred thousand crowns, Each month after that five hundred twenty thousand additional. Private claims about twenty-one thousand taels. Russia,I am informed unofficially,will demand seventeen and a half million pounds, railroad claims included. Japan will ask forty-five million yen. France will ask two hundred eighty million francs. Belgium thirty million francs. Do not believe scaling will be agreed to but will insist until otherwise instructed.

Rockhill.

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Peking,China,April 8th,1901.

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State Department,

Washington.

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Rockhill.

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 10 190
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

April 9, 1901.

Received 11.55 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Ninth.

Your telegram of the 8th has been received. Do you mean if the lump sum forty million pounds cannot be agreed upon, we ask that the whole question of indemnity be submitted to the Hague tribunal, or is it only the distribution of indemnity which we suggest be left to tribunal. Your telegrams January 29th, February 19th and March 21st seem to conflict upon this point.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 10, 9.30 A. M, *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

No. 605.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN[illegible]INA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 10th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 18 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd and
To Navy Dept.
May 20

Subject: Report on the Conference of the Commanders-inChief of the different Contingents, regarding the execution of Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note of December 24, 1900.

No. 605.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of Field Marshal v. Waldersee's letter to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, conveying the decision of the conference of the Commanders-in-Chief of the different Contingents on April 6th, regarding action to be taken on Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note of December 24, 1900.

The scheme of occupation presented does not differ materially from that laid down in the Field Marshal's letter of January 21st last, a copy of which accompanied Mr. Conger's despatch No. 519, January 31st, 1901.

I have been told by General von Schwartzhoff, Count von Waldersee's Chief of Staff, that so much of the agreement as relates to Article VIII will really never be carried into effect except so far as to dismantle the forts, since they are built of mud the rain will soon wash them down, or damage them sufficiently to make them useless for military purposes without

without very considerable repairs, thus carrying out, in effect, the wishes of the Department on that subject.

It is interesting to note that, owing to the extreme heat of July and August, it was decided that in case the evacuation cannot take place prior to June 15th, the occupation must be e xtended until fall, probably three months.

The Chinese Commissioners estimate that the loss to China, directly and indirectly on account of the occupation of this province by foreign troops is 30,000,000 taels per month ($21,000,000 U. S. Gold), or for a period of three months a loss of 90,000,000 taels (63,000,000, U.S.Gold), a very considerable amount to add to China's already heavy responsibilities.

The Legation Guards, 1900, is about the number always contemplated, but which certainly will be allowed to reduce itself in ordinary course by expiration of term of service in case order is re-established here, until it is reduced to 1000 men, below which number I do not think it can be safely reduced for some years to come, unless the foreign representatives are to confine themselves entirely to the Legation quarter. The presence of this small body of troops in Peking will always

be

be an inducement to the Chinese Government to restore and preserve order here, with the hope that by so doing she will get rid of them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Calhoun.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No. ~ With Despatch No. 605:

General Chaffee to Mr. Squiers.

****

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Peking, China, April 9th, 1901.

Mr. H. G. Squiers,

U. S. Charge d' Affaires,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of letter dated April 6th, 1901, from His Excellency, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, conveying the decisions of the Conference of April 6th in regard to action to be taken on Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note of the Powers to the representatives of the Chinese Government and my reply thereto.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE

Major-General, U. S. A.,

Commanding U. S. Troops in China.

Enclosure No. - With Despatch No. 6052.

General Charges to Mr. Sowjetov.

****

HEADQUARTERS, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Peking, China, April 8th, 1901.

Mr. H. C. Sowjetov,

U. S. Charge d' Affaires,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of letter dated April 8th, 1901, from Maj. Lomellenck,

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, conveying the decisions of the Conference of April 6th in regard to action to be taken on Articles XIII and XI of the Protocol of the Powers to the Representatives of the Chinese Government and my reply thereto.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE

Major-General, U. S. A.,

Commanding U. S. Troops in China.

TRANSLATION

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EAST ASIA,

Peking, Winter Palace, April 6,1901

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency enclosed copy of a letter, which was sent by me to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

This letter contains the decisions of the Commanders-in-Chief of the different Contingents, as agreed upon in the Conference of to-day.

A. WALDERSEE,

GENERAL-FIELD MARSHAL.

To

His Excellency,

General Chaffee,

Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in

East Asia.

TRANSLATION.

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Peking, Winter Palace, April 6,1901

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GENERAL-FIELD MARSHAL.

To

His Excellency,

General Chaffee,

Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in East Asia.

TRANSLATION.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EAST ASIA.

Peking, Winter Palace, April 6th, 1901.

To His Excellency,

The Royal Spanish Ambassador,

Mr. de Cologan, Peking.

Your Excellency :-

I have the honor to respectfully inform Your Excellency as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, that at request of the Diplomatic Corps (Forwarded to me by the Imperial German Ambassador), a conference of the Commanders-in-Chief of the different contingents has taken place to-day in which the executionary measures to Articles 8 and 9 of the Peace Treaty were decided. I have been authorized to communicate to Your Excellency the result of this conference which is as follows:

TO ARTICLE 8

By unanimous decision of the commanders of the contingents my proposition was accepted to-wit: to raze the following fortifications which on account of their nature and location might hinder the free communication between Peking and the seas.

1. The Military camp on the south exit of Yangtsun, if it should not be used for quartering of a permanent garrison.
2. The Military Magazine (Sikoo) at Tientsin.
3. The yellow fort at Tientsin.
4. The Black Fort (Citadel) at Tientsin.
5. The East Arsenal at Tientsin.
6. The two camps at Kuen-liang-tshong.
7. The four camps at Hsin-ho.

TRANSLATION.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN EAST ASIA.

Peking, August 29th, 1901.

To His Excellency,

The Honbl Chentan Mukerjee,

Mr. de Coloqum, Peking.

Your Excellency :-

I have the honor to respectfully inform Your Excellency as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, that as regards of the Diplomatic Corps (referred to me by the Imperial German Ambassador),

a conference of the Commander-in-Chief of the different contingents was held here yesterday at 10-am. in which the executive measures to be adopted for a temporary occupation of the Peking Tientsin area were decided. I have been authorized to communicate to Your Excellency the result of this conference which is as follows:

TO ARTICLE 8

By unanimous declaration of the commanders of the contingents we proposition was accepted to-wit: to have the following fortifications which on account of their nature and location might hinder the free communication between Peking and the sea.

1. The Military camp on the south exit of Langfang, it is proposed not be used for demolishing of a permanent fortification.

2. The Yellow fort at Tientsin.

3. The Black Fort (Citadel) at Tientsin.

4. The Small Arsenal at Tientsin.

5. The Military Magazine (Arsenal) at Tientsin.

6. The two camps at Kuan-Liang-fang.

7. The fort camps at Hsin-mo.

8. All fortifications at Taku, viz:

The shore battery with camp on the right bank of the Peiho River.

Taku south fort with camp.

Taku northwest fort and north fort on the left bank of the Paiho River.

9. All fortifications at Peitsang, viz:

South Fort (Fort 1.)

Middle Fort (Fort 2)

North Fort (Fort 3)

The two earthworks directly north of the forts.

All camps between the line of the forts and the railroad embankments.

10. All camps at Lutai situated within 2000 M. from the railroad embankment.

11. All camps between Tanghe and Shanhaikwan situated within 2000 M. of the railroad embankment.

All the forts at Shanhaikwan endangle the railroad and the wharf and ought therefore to be razed; but as they are very much adapted for the quartering of the international garrison which will be left in Shanhaikwan they will for the present be preserved

The west arsenal at Tientsin which is without any military importance will not be razed.

The high mud wall in the Russian concession will be left to the disposition of the Russian authorities.

TO ARTICLE 9.

All Contingent Commanders have unanimously recognized the necessity to keep Tientsin and Shanhaikwan-Chingwantao permanently and very strongly occupied. It was decided to leave in Tientsin a garrison of two thousand men of all arms and in Shanhaikwan-Chingwantao 1500 men. Germany, France, Great Britan, Italy and Japan

8. ALL fortifications at Zeph, viz:

The whole perimeter wire camp on the right bank of the Reino River.

Camp South fort with camp.

Camp North fort on the left bank of the Reino River to the junction with the Kiver.

9. ALL fortifications at Petsamo, viz:

South Fort (Fort 1.)

Middle Fort (Fort 2)

North Fort (Fort 3)

The two earthworks directly north of the forts.

ALL camps between the line of the forts and the artillery and machine gun emplacements.

10. ALL camps at Lake Titovka between 5000 M. from the Artillery emplacements.

ALL the forts at Shemeikawa and artillery and machine gun emplacements on the right bank of the Reino River to be razed! but as they are very much under fire from the Russian positions it was decided not to raze them at present but to preserve them with a view to their use in the Russian concession will be left to the discretion of the Russian authorities.

TO ARTICLE 5.

All contingent commandants have unanimously recognized the necessity to keep Finnish and Shemeikawa-Chitgamsamo permanently very strongly occupied. It was decided to leave in Finnish & Russian Lapland as well as in Shemeikawa-Chitgamsamo 1000 men. Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan

will participate in the occupation of Tientsin; and Russia and the same powers with the exception of Italy will occupy Shanhaikwan.

Austria-Hungaria will only leave small detachments in Shanhaikwan and Tientsin.

My proposition to establish a permanent garrison in different places along the line Peking-Taku-Shanhaikwan for the purpose of assuring an effective protection of the free communication between the capitol and the sea was also accepted. Only the American General Chaffee was of the opinion that an occupation of Peking, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan would be sufficient.

It was decided to leave in :

Hwangtsun, Langfang, Kuenliangtshong, Tongku, Lutai, Tangshan, Lwantschou and Tshangli three hundred men (fifty of them to be mounted) and a few machine guns.

It has been agreed to regulate the distribution of these garrisons among the different contingents as follows:

Italy will occupy Hwangtsun

Germany will occupy Langfang and Yangtsun.

France will occupy Kuenliangtshong and Tongku

Great Britan will occupy Lutai and Tangshan.

Japan will occupy Lwantshou and Tshangli.

The Russian General Wogack was of the opinion that some of the above named places could be taken from the list.

The quartering of the troops in the different garrisons is the business of the concerned Contingents. Each garrison is responsible for the protection of half of the railroad line between his and the next garrison. The railroad depots will be kept occupied by British Police guards as long as the railroad remains under military control and operation. Every power has the right to station small detachments for communication purposes in important points, as for example Tongku.

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It was decided to leave in :

Hwangtsun, Langfang, Kuanlangtshong, Tongku, Lutai, Tangshan, Iwantschou and Tahangli three hundred men (fifty of them to be mounted) and a few machine guns.

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Between the present occupation and the permanent situation will be a transient period for which special measures must be taken. All commanders have recognized the necessity to raise the garrison of Tientsin during this period to 6000 men. The increase of 4000 men above the permanent garrison will be furnished by France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Germany. The Provisional Government of Tientsin will also remain in function during this time.

The Stations on line on communication on the Peiho river must also remain occupied viz: Hoshiwu, Matao and Tung-chow.

It will be left to the different governments to determine later on when the increase shall be withdrawn and furthermore to fix the date on which it will be possible to discontinue some of the above stated protective measures. The latter can certainly not yet be determined and will depend on the strength and good will of the Chinese Government to guarantee protection of life and property of the foreigners.

The creation of a joint chief command during the transient period as well as during the permanent situation has been indicated as being very desirable from a military point of view by all contingent commanders. It is also deemed desirable to change the chief command about every year to give all concerned contingents a chance to appoint a chief commander.

The proceedings of the executionary decisions to Article 8 and 9 of the peace treaty were herewith finished; but as the nature of the evacuation the province of Chili stands in close relation with above stated measures same was taken into consideration.

It was decided that it would be impracticable to bring together a large number of troops at Tientsin as this especially in summer time would be very dangerous from a sanitary point of view It must also be stated that the evacuation of Peking and Paotingfu

Between the present occupation and the permanent situation
will be a transient period for which special measures must be
taken. All commanders must recognized the necessity to raise the
station of Tientsin during this period to 8000 men. The increase
of 4000 men above the permanent garrison will be furnished by
France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Germany. The Provisional
Government of Tientsin will also remain in function during this
time.

The question on line on communication on the Peiho river must
also remain occupied air: Hospital, Music and Tung-chow.

It will be left to the different Governments to determine later
on when the increase shall be withdrawn and interpret to fix the
date on which it will be possible to discontinue some of the above
stated protective measures. The latter can certainly not yet be
determined and will depend on the strength and good will of the
Chinese Government to guarantee protection of life and property
of the foreigners.

The creation of a joint chief command during the transient per-
iod as well as during the permanent situation has been indicated
as being very desirable from a military point of view by all con-
cerned. It is also deemed desirable to change the
finement commander. It is also deemed desirable to change the
chief command upon every new of kiye all concerned contingents
a chance to appoint a chief commander.

The proceedings of the execution/general decision to Article 8 and 9
of the Peace Treaty were peremptorily limited! but as the nature of
the execution the province of CHILI afforde in close relation with
above stated measures some new taken into consideration.

It was decided that it would be impracticable to print to-
gether a large number of floors as Transmia as this especially in
summer time would be very dangerous from a sanitary point of view
It must also be stated that the execution of Peking and Tsientsin

and the transportation of troops to their homes will take place at the same time, and therefore the evacuation can only begin after the transport ships have arrived; it is also a well known fact that it is impossible to execute long marches during July and August. As a result the evacuation of Peking and Paotingfu must either be completed by June 15th or the occupation must be extended until fall.

The transfer of the civil administration of the Chinese authorities will take place after the evacuation of places concerned, but it is necessary to allow Chinese troops to enter before that time and to transfer the guard and police duty directly to them. The outbreak of disorders and uprising among the people (Pöbelherrschaft) in all larger places will hereby be prevented.

At the end of the proceedings an understanding was reached concerning the strength of the guards to be left in Peking for the protection of the Legations. The total number of this force will not exceed 2000as follows:

America----------	150	men
Germany ----------	300	"
French ----------	300	"
Great Britan ------	250	"
Japan ----------	300	"
Italy ----------	200	"
Aus.Hungaria ------	200	"
Russia ----------	200	"

(Signed) COUNT von WALDERSKE

• This word signifies a condition similar to that in Paris after the Franco-Prussian War.

that word signifies a condition similar to that in Porto Alegre

the Franco-Prussian War.

(Signed) CONTE von WALDERSEE

Haiti ---------- 500 "

Ala.Hungaria ------ 500 "

Italy ---------- 500 "

Japan ---------- 200 "

Great Britain ------ 250 "

French ---------- 200 "

Germany ---------- 200 "

American---------- 120 men

not exceed 500gms follows:

and the transportation to Europe of fresh horses will have hence and the transportation to Europe of fresh horses will have hence

at the same time, and therefore the evacuation can only begin

after the transport shall have arrived; it is also a well known

fact that it is impossible to execute long marches during cold

and damp weather. As a result of evacuation to Peking and Tientsin

some artillery be completed by the time the occupation must be

extended until Apr.

The transfer of the civil administration to the Chinese authori-

ties will take place after the evacuation to places concerned,

but it is necessary to allow Chinese troops to enter before that

time and to transfer the guard and police duty directly to them.

The outbreak of diarrhoea and typhus among the people (peace-

particularly) it is not target bypass will voted be prevented.

At the end of the proceedings an undertaking was received con-

cerning the attempt of the Empress to be left in Peking for the

protection of the Legations. The total number of this force will

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Peking, China, April 9th, 1901.

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your letter, dated April 6th, to His Excellency, M. d Colegan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, setting forth the recommendations of the conference of the Commanders in Chief of the different contingents regarding the execution of Articles 8 and 9 of the Joint Note submitted by the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Representatives. It is observed that Your Excellency states that "by unanimous decision of the Commanders of the contingents, my proposition was accepted, to-wit: to raze the following fortifications which on account of their location and nature might hinder the free communication between Peking and the sea".

It is noticed that your letter does not state that dismantlement of the fortifications would be a satisfactory compliance with Article 8 to the United States, as was stated by me to Your Excellency and others present. This matter is material only in conserving on this occasion record of my statement at the conference as dismantlement of the forts referred to was the position held by the United States through its Minister when the Joint Note was under discussion by the Diplomatic Corps, so I have been informed.

It is also noted that Your Excellency states regarding the points to be occupied that "only the American General, Chaffee, was of the opinion that occupation of Peking, Tientsin, and Shanhaikwan would be sufficient". My proposition as stated at the conference was that Peking, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Tongku, Tongshan, and Shanhaikwan, should be occupied.

With assurances of my high esteem, I remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General, U. S. Army,

Commanding U. S. Forces in China.

HEADQUARTERS CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
PEKING, CHINA, APRIL 23d, 1901.

Your Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt to a copy of your letter, dated April 6th, of His Excellency, M. de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, setting forth the recommendations of the conference of the Commanders in Chief of the different contingents relating the execution to Article 8 and 9 of the Chinese Peace Protocol. It is observed that your Excellency states that contingents will be furnished by the Diplomatic Corps of the Chinese Empire, as I have been informed. Under direction of the Diplomatic Corps, as I have not indicated.

It is also noted that Your Excellency states regarding the points to be occupied that "only the American General, Chaffee, saw to obtain that occupation of Pekin, Tientsin, and Shan-hai-kwan would be sufficient". My proposition as stated at the conference was that Pekin, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Tongku, Tongshan, and Shan-hai-kwan, should be occupied.

After reasonable to my mind enough, I remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General, U. S. Army,

Commanding U. S. Forces in China.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 13 [illegible]
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

No.59.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

TO CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 11th, 1901

Rec'd May 22

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegrams received from and sent you on the 8th and 9th instant, respectively:-

"Rockhill, Special Agent, Peking.

The President is anxious lest the aggregate of the claims of the different powers should exceed the ability of China to pay. You are therefore instructed once more to urge upon your colleagues the desirability of agreeing upon a lump sum not to exceed forty million pounds to be distributed equitably among the Powers and if the agreement is impossible resort to Hague Arbitration. This sum to be paid in money and not in territory. This Government is ready to scale its demand in any just proportion which may be accepted by other Powers.

Hay."

"Secstate, Washington.

Ninth. Your telegram of the 8th has been received. Do

you mean if the lump sum forty million pounds cannot be agreed upon we ask that the whole question of indemnity be submitted to the Hague Tribunal; or, is it only the distribution of indemnity which we suggest be left to Tribunal. Your telegrams January 29th, February 19th and March 21st seem to conflict upon this point. Rockhill."

As stated in the latter, your telegrams of January 29th, February 19th and March 21st, seem to conflict. The first named, sent to Mr. Conger, directs that "incase of protracted disagreement over the indemnity you will propose that the matter be submitted to arbitration, etc."; the second, also to Mr. Conger, that "if an agreement for distribution should seem impracticable at Peking without great delay, suggest Hague Arbitration;" and the third directs me to endeavor, first, to have the total indemnity kept within the limit of forty million pounds; secondly, that it be demanded in a lump sum - proportionate distribution to be settled among the Powers - and if such settlement is impossible to suggest Hague Arbitration" Your telegram of the 8th seems to include both the amount and the distribution of the indemnity in the question to be submitted to Arbitration in case of disagreement, but to avoid any possible misunderstanding I deemed it prudent to ask for explicit instruc-

tions on this point.

In a circular memorandum which I sent to the various diplomatic representatives here on the 28th of March, copy of which was enclosed in my No.52 of March 29th to the Department, I suggested that if it was found impossible to come to an agreement on the question of the distribution of the indemnity in Peking the matter should be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

I enclose herewith a copy of the declaration which I have to-day transmitted to my colleagues urging upon them the necessity of the prompt settlement of the indemnity question on the lines indicated by you. This is, consequently, the third time that the United States representatives have made this proposition to the Conference, and I will continue to urge it on every occasion, both in writing and orally.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure.

Enclosure to No.59.

(Translation)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Peking, April 10th, 1901.

His Excellency,

Monsieur S. Pichon,

etc., etc., etc.

Monsieur le Ministre :

Referring to the circular letter of the 23rd of March, by which the Commission entrusted by the Diplomatic Corps with ascertaining the conditions under which the payment of indemnities which are to be demanded of China by the Powers can be made, was pleased to ask of the Representatives of the Powers the amount of indemnity which their respective governments proposed to ask of China, I have the honor, [illegible] instructions from my Government and to complete the indications contained in the memorandum on this subject which I had the honor to send you on the 20th of March, to make the following declaration:

The Government of the United States desires, as it has repeatedly declared during the course of the present negotiations,

to

Enclosure to No.59.

(Translation)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Peking, April 10th, 1902.

His Excellency,

Monsieur S. Pichon,

etc., etc., etc.

Monsieur le Ministre :

Referring to the circular letter of the 23rd of March, by which the Commission entrusted by the Diplomatic Corps with ascertaining the conditions under which the payment of indemnities which are to be demanded of China by the Powers can be made, was pleased to ask of the Representatives of the Powers the amount of indemnity which their respective governments proposed to ask of China,

I have the honor, in instructions from my Government and to complete the indications contained in the memorandum on this subject which I had the honor to send you on the 20th of March, to make the following declaration:

The Government of the United States desires, as it has repeatedly declared during the course of the present negotiations,

to

to see the Powers agree without further delay on a lump sum which they shall demand as an indemnity of China. As it cannot be the wish of any one of the Powers that this sum of money should exceed the power of China to pay, it thinks that this indemnity should not be superior to forty million pounds sterling.

This sum once paid by China should be equitably divided among the Powers proportionately to their losses and expenses, and the United States is ready to limit its demand for indemnity to an equitable fraction of this sum acceptable to the other Powers.

My Government, I take the liberty to adding, is persuaded that the above indicated solution of the question of indemnity is the only one which offers a prompt settlement, equitable and at the same time of such a nature as to prevent delays and complications equally prejudicial to all interests in the case.

I would be greatly obliged to you, Monsieur le Ministre, if you would please submit this communication to your colleagues on the Commission and to the other represen-

tatives

to see the Powers agree without further delay on a lump sum which they shall demand as an indemnity of China. As it cannot be the wish of any one of the Powers that this sum of money should exceed the power of China to pay, it thinks that this indemnity should not be superior to forty million pounds sterling.

This sum once paid by China should be equitably divided among the Powers proportionately to their losses and expenses, and the United States is ready to limit its demand for indemnity to an equitable proportion of this sum acceptable to the other Powers.

My Government, I take the liberty to add, is persuaded that the above indicated solution of the question of indemnity is the only one which offers a prompt settlement, equitable and at the same time of such a nature as to prevent delays and complications equally prejudicial to all interests in the case.

I would be greatly obliged to you, Monsieur le Ministre, if you would please submit this communication to your colleagues on the Commission and to the other representatives

[illegible]

tatives of the Powers in Peking.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.,

(Sgd.) W. W. ROCKHILL.

tatives of the Powers in Peking.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.,

(Sgd.) W. W. ROCKHILL.

Legation of the United States

Peking, China, 10 Avril, 1901.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur S. Pichon,

etc., etc., etc.,

Legation de France.

Monsieur le Ministre:-

Me référant à la lettre circulaire du 23 Mars par laquelle la Commission chargée par le Corps Diplomatique de rechercher les conditions dans lesquelles pourrait s'effectuer le paiement des indemnités qui seront réclamées à la Chine par les Puissances, a bien vouler demander aux Représentants des Puissances le montant de l'indemnité que leurs Gouvernements respectifs se proposent de demander à la Chine, j'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, et pour compleler les indications contenues dans le Mémorandum à ce sujet que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser en date du 28 Mars de vous faire la déclaration suivante:-

Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis désire, comme il l'a déclaré déja plusiers fois au cours des negociations, voir les Puissances se mettre d'accord sans plus tarder sur une somme globale qu' elles demanderont comme indemnité à la Chine. Comme il ne peut être du désir d'aucune des Puissances que cette somme d'argent dépasse le pouvoir de la Chine de payer, il estime que cette indemnité ne devrait pas être plus grande que quarante millions de livres sterling.

Legation of the United States

Peking, China, 10 Avril 1901.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur S.Pichon,

etc., etc., etc.,

Legation de France.

Monsieur le Ministre:-

Me référant à la lettre circulaire du 28 Mars par laquelle la Commission chargée par le Corps diplomatique de rechercher les conditions dans lesquelles pourrait s'effectuer le paiement des indemnités qui seront réclamées à la Chine par les Puissances, a bien voulu demander aux Représentants des Puissances le montant de l'indemnité que leurs Gouvernements respectifs se proposent de demander à la Chine, j'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, et pour compléter les indications contenues dans le Memorandum à ce sujet que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser en date du 28 Mars de vous faire la déclaration suivante:-

Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis désire, comme il l'a déjà plusieurs fois au cours des négociations, voir les Puissances se mettre d'accord sans plus tarder sur une somme globale qu'elles demanderont comme indemnité à la Chine. Comme il ne peut être du désir d'aucune des Puissances que cette somme d'argent dépasse le pouvoir de la Chine de payer, il estime que cette indemnité ne devrait pas être plus grande que quarante millions de livres sterling.

Cette somme, une fois payée par la Chine, serait équitablement divisée entre les Puissances proportionnellement à leurs pertes et frais, et le Gouvernement des Etats Unis est pret, à limiter sa demande d'indemité à une fraction équitable de cette somme, acceptable aux autres Puissances.

Mon Gouvernement, je me permettrai d'ajouter, est persuadé que la solution indiquée ci-dessus de la question de l'indemnité est la seule qui offre un prompt règlement, équitable, et en même temps de nature à prévenir des délais et des complications prejudicialles à tous les intérets en cause.

Je vous serais très obligé, Monsier le Ministre, si vous veuliez bien soumettre la present communication à vos collègues de la Commission et aux autres Représentants des Puissances à Pekin.

Je saisis cette occasion, Monsier le Ministre, pour vous renouveler l'assurance de ma très-haute considération.

(Signed) W.W.Rockhill.

Cette somme, une fois prêtée par la Chine, serait équitablement répartie entre les Puissances proportionnellement à leurs pertes et frais, et le Gouvernement des Etats Unis est prêt, à limiter sa demande d'indemnité à une fraction équitable de cette somme, acceptable aux autres Puissances.

Mon Gouvernement, je me permettrai d'ajouter, est persuadé que la solution indiquée ci-dessus de la question de l'indemnité est la seule qui offre un prompt règlement, équitable, et en même temps de nature à prévenir des délais et des complications préjudiciables à tous les intérets en cause.

Je vous serais très oublié, Monsieur le Ministre, si vous voulez bien soumettre la présent communication à vos collègues de la Commission et aux autres Représentants des Puissances à Pekin.

Je saisis cette occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, pour vous renouveler l'assurance de ma très-haute considération.

(Signé) W.W.Rockhill.

No. 606.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 21 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 20 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 11th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of April 6th, 1901. Russian Minister declines to receive further communications from Chinese Commission, Manchuria.

No. 606.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram to the Department, of the 6th instant, as follows:

"Peking, April 6, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Three. Russian Minister refuses to receive official communications from Chinese Commissioners.

Squiers"

While my information came from the best source, I afterwards learned that the Russian Minister had refused to receive only such communications as related to Manchuria. As the note on which my report was based was returned unopened it would show how very closely the Russians are in touch with either one of the commissioners or some one high up in their employ,

otherwise

,otherwise they could not have known the contents of this particular note.

The Russians are very silent in regard to their next move, an attitude which inspires in the Chinese a far greater fear and apprehension than action or threats. The opinion of both foreigners and Chinese here is that, treaty or no treaty, Russia is in Manchuria to stay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No. 607.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 24 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 12th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
MAY 25 1901

Subject: Jurisdiction of the United States Consul at Chefoo.

(Instruction No. 327, February 19, 1901)

Consular Bureau.
MAY 25 1901

No. 607.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 12th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 327, of February 19th last, with enclosures, in relation to the jurisdiction of the United States Consul at Chefoo over the territory leased to Germany by China at Kiao Chao.

I have conferred with Dr. von Mumm, the German Minister, on the subject, but he tells me that he can take no action in the matter other than again referring it to Berlin, with the suggestion that the Consul at Chefoo be recognized ex officio by the local authorities at Kiao Chao, upon the request of the German and American Legations here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 13 ... 1
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 17 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE.

No.60.

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, April 11th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge as follows your telegraphic instructions of the 10th instant:-

"Rockhill, Peking.

March 10, 11 A.M. There is no conflict in the instructions. We want lump sum agreed upon not over forty millions to be distributed equitably by Peking Conference if possible; otherwise by Hague Tribunal. If no agreement on lump sum is possible at Peking, we should like to see the whole matter of indemnity submitted to Hague. We are ready to scale our demands one half if other Powers do likewise. Hay "

Your instructions on the matter of fixing the amount of the indemnity to be paid by China have had and will continue to receive my most earnest attention.

As I have already informed you, I have stated to my col-

leagues that the amount of the losses and disbursements of the United States was twenty-five millions of dollars, refraining, however, from saying that this was the amount we would demand of China. This I have deemed necessary in view of your oft repeated instructions to insist, "whatever be the process by which the sum of the indemnity be reached", on the Powers agreeing to a lump sum of not over forty millions of dollars, to be, after payment by China, divided among them equitably according to the losses and disbursements of each, the United States being willing to accept as its share any just proportion of the said indemnity it might be declared entitled to by the other Powers.

Your telegraphic instruction received today states for the first time the percentage of scaling the United States would be willing to agree to if the other Powers do likewise with their demands. I do not think it advisable at the present stage of the negotiations to inform my colleagues of this percentage. The principal point is to get the total amount to be demanded of China within forty millions of pounds. Some of the Powers appeared to have calculated their losses and disbursements in a spirit of great moderation, while others have unquestionably included in their demands every conceivable charge, even remotely connected with the military operations in China. Our proposition will have much better chance of success, in my

opinion, if we adhere to the broad principle laid down in your instructions, and do not mention any fixed percentage of scaling, which would, in view of the different ways in which the demands have been made up, bear very unevenly on the Powers.

I trust my views in this matter may meet with your approval.

Another question which disposes me to follow the course I have taken and leave the subject of distribution of the indemnity for later discussion is the urgency of getting the Powers to demand an indemnity, settle the question of guarantees, begin the evacuation and reduce the enormous cost to China which the military occupation entails. The military commanders here agree that the evacuation of Peking and Paoting Fu must either be made before June 15th or postponed to next autumn, the climatic conditions in summer not being such as to allow the moving of troops. No time can therefore be lost in forcing the settlement of the indemnity question, to which I am entirely devoting and shall continue to devote myself.

I am , Sir ,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

No.61.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, April 11th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 17 of the 28th of February, last, enclosing the President's full power.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

DIPLOMATIC,

APR 15 1901

BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary's Summary

From Peking.

April 13, 1901.

Received 6.30 A. M.

Boxer Apr 16

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Thirteenth.

British war claim, to end March, is four million eight hundred thousand pounds. Monthly expenses thereafter, one hundred and twenty thousand. If occupation continued to the end of the year, eleven hundred and sixty thousand pounds additional.

Hope to get vote on our lump sum proposition next Tuesday.

ROCKHILL

ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 13, 9.38 A.M., *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Thirteenth.

British war claim, to end March, is four million eight hundred thousand pounds. Monthly expenses thereafter, one hundred and twenty thousand. If occupation continued to the end of the year, eleven hundred and sixty thousand pounds additional.

Hope to get vote on our loan war proposition next Tuesday.

No. 392.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 15 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
15
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

From Peking,

April 14, 1901.

Received 9 A. M., 15th.

Compl Apr 16.

Confirm.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fourteenth.

Confidential. Germans are preparing an expedition west of Huaêlu to start at the end of week. It may extend into Shansi. French have refused cooperation. The British cooperation unlikely. It is doubtful whether renewal of our former protest would avail here.

ROCKHILL

Huai-la ?

Ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 15, 9.40 A.M. 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Athens, Greece,

April 13, 1920.

Received 5,10 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Athens, Greece,

April 14, 1920.

Received 8 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Telegram.

Confidential. Germans are preparing an expedition west of Smyrna to start at the end of week. It may extend into Ghenali. French have refused cooperation. The British cooperation unlikely. It is doubtful whether convoy at our former protest would avail here.

ROBERTS.

Received by U.S.S. Chief Clerk's Office

Apr-13 19. 9.00 A.M.1920 M

No. 608.

DIPLOMATIC,

MAY 25 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Ashead file.

MAY 24 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 24 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 15th. 1901.

Held
June 13
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Russian movements at Newchwang.

No. 608.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose copy of a despatch (No. 381, April 9, 1901) received from Vice Consul Bandinel, at Newchwang, regarding Russian movements there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

ENCLOSURE NO. 4 WITH DESPATCH NO. 608.

MR. BANDINAL TO MR. SQUIERS

****

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

No.381 L Newchwang, 9th April, 1901.

Hon H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d' Affaires,

Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to report as follows:

The Russians are sending a strong force from Moukden to Tung Hwa Hsien where a hostile body of Chinese is said to be.

Ning, late Taotai, has received orders from the Tartar General to return to his post at this port, but has refused to do so unless instructed by the Central Government.

Railway communication has been reestablished between this port and Shan-hai-kwan, pontoon bridges being employed to cross some of the rivers.

The Russians have been building offices and quarters at the West (former native) Customs, and are employing two steam launches to prevent robbing and smuggling in the harbour and adjacent waters.

With the view, not only of raising revenue but also of distinguishing respectable boats from others, they are requiring all cargo boats, water boats, and sanpans to register, the first paying an annual fee of about $3. the last of about $1.

This is new, as formerly only boats which left the limits of the port either for the sea or for the river were required to register.

The river banks are said to be infested by robbers, and whether from this or from other causes no boats are coming down.

ENCLOSURE NO. WITH DESPATCH NO. 608.

MR. RANDINAL TO MR. SQUIERS

****

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

No.381 I. Newchwang, 9th April, 1901.

Hon H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d' Affaires,

Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to report as follows:

The Russians are sending a strong force from Moukden to Tung Hwa Hsien where a hostile body of Chinese is said to be.

Ning, late Taotai, has received orders from the Tartar General to return to his post at this port, but has refused to do so unless instructed by the Central Government.

Railway communication has been reestablished between this port and Shan-hai-kwan, pontoon bridges being employed to cross some of the rivers.

The Russians have been building offices and quarters at the West (former native) Customs, and are employing two steam launches to prevent robbing and smuggling in the harbour and adjacent waters.

With the view, not only of raising revenue but also of distinguishing respectable boats from others, they are requiring all cargo boats, water boats, and sampans to register, the first paying an annual fee of about $2. the last of about $1.

This is new, as formerly only boats which left the limits of the port either for the sea or for the river were required to register.

The river banks are said to be infested by robbers, and whether from this or from other causes no boats are coming down.

The Russians have therefore decided to police the river with torpeado boats and steam launches where feasible, and beyond that point with small bodies of men posted at convenient intervals along the banks.

They consulted various of the residents before arriving at this decision.

Chinese magistrates have been appointed to almost every town and district but they appear to have little or no power.

The "Grameastehy" and a torpedo boat, are in harbor and some guns have been placed in the fort at the mouth of the river.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Fredk. Bandinel,

Vice Consul.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 25 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 24 1901

No.62.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY24'01
DEPT.OF STATE

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.

Peking,China,April 15th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for you information copy of correspondence between General Chaffee and myself concerning the proposed evacuation of Peking by the American forces about the end of the present month.

While I fully appreciate the reasons set forth by the General for declining to recommend a change in the present orders concerning the withdrawal of our troops,I cannot help regretting that he could not see his way clear to recommending that a later date be set for the proposed evacuation.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W.Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure.

United States Commissioner to China.

Peking, China, April 10th, 1901.

Major General Adna R. Chaffee,

Commanding China Relief Expedition,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, containing copy of the letter by His Excellency Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, conveying the results of the conference of the commanders of the various forces in Peking, held on the 6th instant, for which I beg to express my sincere thanks.

In connection with my informal letter to you of this date, I note in the Marshal's letter that it is the opinion of the military commanders that the evacuation of Peking and Paoting-fu must either be completed by the 15th of June, or the occupation must be extended to next fall. Pending the decision of this most important question, it seems to me that we should devise means for extending our occupation of Peking until at least the first date mentioned.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) W.W. Rockhill.

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Very respectfully,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Private.

Copy.

Commissioner of the United Stat es
to China.

April 10th, 1901.

Dear General Chaffee.

Yesterday during an interview which I had with Prince Ching, he stated that he had been informed that the American forces proposed evacuating Peking about the end of this month, and he asked what provision we had made for the policing of the quarters now entrusted to us after our departure. He said that the native population in the city under our protection had been enjoying good government ever since we had been there and they were greatly apprehensive that disorder or other regrettable incidents might follow a transfer of our authority to some other Power. He begged that I would use all of my influence with you and the Government at Washington to devise some means by which, while reducing our forces here, since such a step was deemed necessary, we would retain control over our present sections. If such a plan could be devised, he said, by which a native police might be employed under American supervision he would be greatly pleased. He was particularly anxious, I may confidentially say, that our quarters should not be handed over to Germany.

I told the Prince that I had already spoken to you about it, and had mentioned also this question to the Government at Washington, and that I would see you again concerning it. I said that, whatever might be the steps which should be finally taken in the matter, a guard of United States troops would remain, as heretofore, at the Southern gate of the palace until it was handed over to the Chinese Government, and I assured him that we would do everything in our power to meet his other wishes.

Private.

Copy.

Commissioner of the United State as

to China.

April 10th, 1901.

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Before telegraphing to Washington again on the subject of retaining control in some form or other over the quarters entrusted to us in Peking, I would be greatly obliged to you to give me your views. I think that perhaps some means may be devised which may prove the first step in the way of beginning the transfer of the policing of this city to the Chinese authorities, and I should be greatly indebted to you if you will give the question your earliest consideration, and aid me with your valuable suggestions in the matter.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Before telegraphing to Washington again on the subject of retaining control in some form or other over the quarters entrusted to us in Peking, I would be greatly obliged to you to give me your views. I think that perhaps some means may be devised which may prove the first step in the way of legalizing the transfer of the policing of this city to the Chinese authorities, and I should be greatly indebted to you if you will give the question your earliest consideration, and aid me with your valuable suggestions in the matter.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Copy.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition.

Peking, China, April 11th, 1901.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication dated yesterday, and with reference to your informal letter therein referred to, I have made reply separately.

The Marshal did state at the conference that he thought that unless the evacuation of Pao-ting-fu and Peking should be completed by the 15th of June, probably it would be necessary to extend occupation until next fall, because of the possible condition of the roads due to rain after that time, and the heat in the absence of rain. As to the possibility of this, of course he referred to the condition of the negotiations, whether or not the settlement with the Chinese Government had been so advanced by June 15th as to permit of the withdrawal of the troops.

I do not suppose that you feel sure that negotiations will be so far completed by June 15th as to admit of the withdrawal of the troops, hence the condition at this time is one of great uncertainty. Personally I do not think it advisable to recommend any change to the Government without a condition of hostility shall arise before our departure.

Very respectfully,

Adna R. Chaffee,

Major General U.S.Army;

Commanding U.S.Troops in China.

Hon. W.W.Rockhill,

United States Commissioner,

Peking.

Copy.

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Major General U.S.Army;

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Hon. W.W. Rockhill,

United States Commissioner,

Peking.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition,

Peking , China , April 11th , 1901.

Dear Mr.Rockhill:-

Your personal letter of yesterday received. I have already notified Commanders of the various contingents that under instructions it is probable our troops will be withdrawn about the end of this month. As the Government has determined on this course unless something of a very important nature should arise - more important in fact than is the matter of continuing supervision of the sections of the city we occupy - I do not feel that I can advise change of program outlined by my dispatches. This,you will remember,was the desire of Mr. Hay's answer to you when it was suggested that the 9th Infantry should remain until final evacuation.

I have notified the Field Marshal of the Civil Courts and police employed by us,and have specially stated in my letter that my Provost Marshals believe a civil magistrate could control affairs in the districts with the police force and courts at present existing. See copy of my letter enclosed. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Chinese police would not be permitted to interfere with soldiers and unless backed up by troops detailed to look after the section, the soldiers will disposed,would soon run riot in those districts notwithstanding the Chinese police.

I do not believe that the Chinese may especially fear harsh treatment from the Germans now,for they appear much better disposed than formerly,and so far as I have observed recently in the sections adjoining ours,very good feeling exists between the Germans and Chinese. Perhaps the Marshal would allow a Mayor for the districts we occupy if Prince Ching make request of him to that end. Major Robertson has recommended Mr.Hsien-Hang Chi as a proper person for the position of Mayor of his district. He is a resident of the district,one of the gentry, and a man of force as he states. Captain Tillson recommends Mr.Chen Pi as a suitable person for Mayor in his district. This

Headquarters China Relief Expedition.

Peking , China , April 11th , 1901.

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man was a former Mandarin,and Tillson speaks highly of him as a chinese citizen.

You may understand the difficulty which I would have in making any suggestion to Count Waldersee of what he should do in this matter after our leaving ; it is impossible for me to do anything of the kind. I think that matters have already gone too far for us to take any steps to detain the departure of our troops unless a condition of hostility should arise between now and the time of our departure;such a course would partake of the view that the Government does not know its own mind.

Yours truly,

(sd) Adna R.Chaffee,

Major General,U.S.Army,

Commanding U.S.Troops in China.

To

Mr.W.W.Rockhill,

United States Peace Commissioner,

U.S.Legation,

Peking.

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To

Mr.W.W.Rockhill,

United States Peace Commissioner,

U.S.Legation,

Peking.

Copy.

No.424.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition.

Peking, China, April 8th, 1901.

Sir:-

Having reference to my letter informing you of the early withdrawal of the United States troops from Peking - 150 men excepted - I think it right to notify you of the civil organization at present in operation in the section of the city under the control of the United States forces, which are as follows:-

1. For the section of the Tartar City, a court for the trial of all offences of Chinese vs Chinese, consisting of

1 Judge of Court.
1 Clerk of Court, (The clerk is a member of the board of punishments.)
1 Clerk's Assistant,
1 Interpreter.

For police purposes the section is divided into four districts, with an Inspector for each, eleven Sergeants, one hundred and twenty-five Patrolmen. In addition, there is a special night force of about seventy five. This special night force was organized by the residents soon after occupation, and paid by them up to the time funds were supplied by the city authorities, but they are now paid from an allotment of the city funds.

2. For the section of the Chinese City:- A Court for the trial of offences of Chinese vs Chinese, consisting of,

1 Judge of Court,
1 Clerk and four Assistants,
4 Interpreters,
A Member of the Board of Punishments to advise the Court.

This section is divided into police districts with twenty four petty officers and two hundred patrolmen who constitute the regular police force, and are asigned to regular beats for police work. An officer of the Army is Provost Marshal for each district with chief authority in the section in place of any civil officer, as for example a Mayor or a Mandarin.

3.

Copy.

No.424.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition.

Peking, China, April 8th, 1901.

Sir:-

Having reference to my letter informing you of the early withdrawal of the United States troops from Peking - 180 men excepted - I think it right to notify you of the civil organization at present in operation in the section of the city under the control of the United States forces, which are as follows:-

1. For the section of the Tartar City, a court for the trial of all offences of Chinese vs Chinese, consisting of

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3.

3. It is the opinion of each of the officers in charge as Provost Marshals that a Chinese official in authority as Mayor or Mandarin in each section, could maintain order among the Chinese inhabitants with the police force at present employed. But, as is well known, there is much passing to and from by troops in the Tartar section, but not so much as through the Chinese section, and with troops the Chinese police have no right to interfere if disorderly, according to rules now in force. They can only make report at the station of the nearset troops in charge, and to soldiers on duty as patrolmen in observation of Chinese police. For several months the Chinese have preserved excellent order in both sections, rarely quarreling among themselves, nor have robberies or attempts thereto been very frequent.

4. Troops now on duty in the sections are:

For the Tartar City, one company Infantry (100 men) and 24 Cavalrymen.

For the Chinese City, two companies Infantry and 24 Cavalrymen.

At each gate (61 and 62) is a small cavalry guard (4 men), whose special duty is to close the gates at night and to open them in the morning.

In order to comply with my instructions the troops herein referred to will be withdrawn about the end of this month, as you were informed in my previous letter; the exact date will be communicated to Your Excellency as many days in advance of the actual date as I possibly can.

With assurances of my high esteem, I remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(sgd) Adna R. Chaffee,

Major General, U.S. Army,

Commanding U.S. Troops in China.

His Excellency

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee,

Commanding Allied Troops in China.

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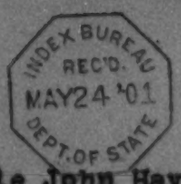
His Excellency

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee,

Commanding Allied Troops in China.

No. 63.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.



Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram sent you in cipher on the 13th instant:-

"Secstate,

Washington.

Thirteenth. British war claim to end of March is four millions, eight hundred thousand pounds. Monthly expenses thereafter one hundred and twenty thousand. If occupation continued to the ned of the year eleven hundred and sixty thousand pounds additional. Hope to get vote on our lump sum proposition next Tuesday.

Rockhill.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 25 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 24 1901

No.64.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

Acted June 13 C.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, copy of a report made by the Special Service Officer detailed to investigate the looting of the foreign settlement at Pei-tai-ho in June last, in which is set forth the punishments meted out to those persons found guilty of participation in said act.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure.

Report of Major H. Gould-Adams.

From Major H. Gomlh-Adams,

Special Service Officer

To the

General Officer Commanding 3rd Brigade, C.F.F.

Shan-hai-kwan, 9th April, 1901.

Sir :

I have the honor to make the following report on my investigation regarding the looting of the foreign settlement at Pei tai ho in June last and all the puhishments meted out to those found guilty.

It being manifestly impossible to punish all those implicated I sent for the head men of all villages within a radius of some 20 li of the settlement. Having interrogated these I informed them that within 14 days they must point out to the officials those whom they considered as the most guilty parties and that they would be arrested, I in the meantime holding one half of the headmen as hostages for the production of the offenders by the other half.

In due course 18 men were arrested and their cases investigated into by the Magistrate of Lin Yu hsin acting under my orders. Of these 7 were found to be guiltless and I accordingly discharged them on the spot.

The charges against the remaining 11 may be summed up under the following heads:

1. Those who looted, applying the goods to their own uses.
2. Those who received the looted property.
3. Those who looted themselves and incited others to loot with the idea of buying from them and who made a large business out of it, by carrying the goods away and selling them in towns such as Chang-li and Fu-ning.

Of the 11, some 6 belonged to the two former classes and

From Major H. Conlin-Adams,

Special Service Officer

To the

General Officer Commanding 3rd Brigade, O.F.F.

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Of the 11, some 6 belonged to the two former classes and

the remaining 5 to the last.

I thereupon instructed the Magistrate that all must be punished in conformity with Chinese laws and he accordingly sentenced the 6 as above to various periods of inprisonment (under Chinese conditions).

The latter 5 he said should be executed, so I told him to proceed in the usual way and apply to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang for the necessary sanction.

In consequence, on Frigay 29th of March I proceeded with the Magistrate to see the executions carried out at Pei-ta-ho

Having arrived on the scene all the head men petitioned that two of the condemned having hitherto led exemplary lives might be spared. I agreed to their having consulted the Magistrate and they were accordingly sentenced to imprisonment instead.

The sentences on the remaining three were carried out.

This disposes of all the cases tried, but still there are two men of wealth who live at Chang li whom I have been unable to arrest as yet and I am afraid that it will be impossible to do so as being well off they no doubt are able to bribe freely.

These men are perhaps the most guilty of all and if caught they will be brought to justice but at present so it is said their whereabouts are not known.

I trust that the foregoing may be considered sufficient punishment (fines and any effort to recover property were precluded by H. B. M's Consul, the latter being or its value covered by the indemnity) and that the facts may be made known to all Consuls to prevent any further punitive action at Pei-tai-ho or the posts of other powers as I have intimated to the people that the matter may be considered as settled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

The sentences on the remaining three were carried out.

That disposes of all the cases tried, but still there are two men to whose affairs one will have to refer. When I came here I was faced with a very big job if I was to do justice to all the people who had claims against me. I was fortunate in having a loyal and efficient staff who did all the work as it arose. Many men are perhaps the most difficult to deal with. Every one will be pleased to hear that all the necessary information has been collected from the various sources. Some of the letters I have received are very abusive, but I have come to regard them as a compliment. I think that the total number of all communications (including anonymous letters) and that the total number of all Germans who have been brought to justice by the British Military Courts in the British Zone of Germany, the letter being signed "H. E. M.'s Consul," the letter being one of the most difficult to deal with. I have received many letters of congratulation from people who have been interested in the work I have undertaken, and I am very grateful to them for their kind words.

I must say that I have been very much helped by the Military Authorities, and I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking them for the assistance they have given me. I have also had the honour to be

Sir,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H.E.N.Gould-Adams, Major

S.S.O.

No. 271

Chief of the Staff

Forwarded. A copy has also been sent to the British Consul at Tientsin.

A. I. F. Reid, Major General

Com. 3rd Brigade, C. F. F.

Shanhaikwan,

9th April, 1901.

H. B. M's Minister

Forwarded for information. Return requested.

Alfred Gaselee, Lt. Genl.

Comg. C. F. F.

Peking,

13/4/01.

Your obedient servant,

H.M.M.Gosset-Adams, Major

S.S.O.

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Alfred Gaselee, Lt. Genl.
Comg. C. F. F.

Peking,
13/4/01.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 8 1901
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 24 1901

No.65.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

Adkin series
June 13, 1901
C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Article V of the Joint Note of December 24th, last, provided for the maintenance of the interdiction of the importation of arms, etc., etc., into China.

Being desirous of ascertaining under what authority the Consular Corps at Shanghai had, in July of last year, interdicted the sale or delivery of arms and ammunition in China, I wrote to our Consulate General in Shanghai on the subject and now ascertain that, at least so far as the United States were concerned, no special authority was given our Consul General there to agree to this decision of the Consular Body.

While I do not pretend to assert that some extraordinary measure was not necessary in July, 1900, it appears to me that its continued enforcement without due authority of law - for such I suppose is necessary -may be deemed inexpedient or perhaps improper. So far as I am aware the United States did not agree last year to enforce any prohibition of the exportation of arms or ammunition into China. The records of this Legation contain absolutely nothing on this subject and the Consul General at Shanghai is also without an expression of the views of the Department on the question.

Until the Powers agree on the method of carrying out Article V of the Joint Note, it would, of course, be ill-timed to do anything in the matter.

I enclose for your information correspondence with the Consulate General on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

M. M. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

One enclosure.

Copy. Enclosure to No.65.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.

Peking,China,March 8th,1901.

John R.Hykes,Esquire,

United States Vice Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir:-

I have to confirm the following telegram sent you yesterday:-

"American Consul,

Shanghai.

Send me at once copy of pledge signed last year in your office by American citizens concerning importation arms and munitions of war;also copies any other papers bearing on subject received from our Government. Rockhill."

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill,

United States Commissioner.

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I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill,

United States Commissioner.

Copy.

CONSULAR SERVICE U.S.A.

U.S.Consulate General,

Shanghai,China,March 20th,1901.

Hon.W.W.Rockhill,

United Stat es Commissioner,

Peking,China.

Sir:-

In response to your unnumbered despatch of March 8th,I hand you herewith copy of resolution adopted by all the Treaty Consuls regarding the sale of arms and notification thereof sent to and acknowledged by the American firms in Shanghai. Of this I notified the Department of State and my action was not disapproved.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Goodnow,

Consul General,U.S.A.

Copy.

CONSULAR SERVICE U.S.A.

U.S.Consulate General,

Shanghai,China,March 20th,1901.

Hon.W.W.Rockhill,

United States Commissioner,

Peking,China.

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Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John Goodnow,

Consul General,U.S.A.

Copy.

CONSULAR SERVICE U.S.A.

U.S.Consulate General,

Shanghai,China,July 18th,1900

The Treaty Consuls have agreed that no further sales or deliveries of arms or ammunition shall be made in China,except on special permit in each case from the Consul to the seller.

Under the present circumctances,I know that all Americans will freely support this order. Infractions of it will be properly dealt with.

(Sgd) JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul General,U.S.A.

Shanghai.

American Trading Company.	Signed F.P.B.
Frazar & Co.	" J.H.M.
American Warehouse Co.	" V.L.B.
China & Japan Trading Co.	We do not deal in these. F.H.H.
F.A.Blake & Son	We would not sell arms to demons if we could. F.A.B.
Dunning & CO.	D.& Co.
Mustard & CO.	M.& Co.
Wisner & Co.	Noted. We have never dealt in these. W.& Co.
Pearon,Daniels & Co.	J.S.P.
Cary & Co.	W.P.C.

Copy.

CONSULAR SERVICE U.S.A.

U.S.Consulate General,

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Pearon,Daniels & Co.	I.S.P.
Cary & Co.	W.P.C.

Copy.

H.M.F.M's Consulate General.

Shanghai, 7th March, 1901.

Dr. John R. Hykes,

Vice Consul General, U.S.A.

Sir:-

In reply to your to-day's note I beg to let you know that in the minutes of the Consular Meeting held on the 16th July it is seconded the following:-

SALE OF ARMS.

Decided to insert in the local press, the following notification, signed by all the Consuls.

"The Treaty Consuls at Shanghai undersigned, hereby notify each his own nationals, that no fire arms or ammunitions can be allowed after this date to be sold in China, without a special permit for such sale from the Consul of the seller."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Joaquin Masis Truspes Paldez

Consul General for Portugal.

Copy.

H.M.P.M's Consulate General.

Shanghai, 7th March, 1901.

Dr. John R. Hykes,

Vice Consul General, U.S.A.

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"The Treaty Consuls at Shanghai undersigned, hereby notify each his own nationals, that no fire arms or ammunitions can be allowed after this date to be sold in China, without a special permit for such sale from the Consul of the seller."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Joaquin Maria Trueba Paldes

Consul General for Portugal.

Copy.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

TO CHINA.

Peking, March 28th, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 20th instant, in which you transmitted to me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Treaty Consuls at Shanghai last year, concerning the prohibition of the importation of arms, ammunition, etc.

You further say that you notified the Department of State of your action. I would be obliged if you would kindly send me a copy of the despatch therein referred to, as I presume it contains the authority for the action taken by the Consular Corps, which none of the correspondence you sent me enables me to ascertain.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Copy.

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TO CHINA.

Peking, March 28th, 1901.

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I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Copy.

No.321.

Shanghai,April 9th,1901.

Hon.W.W.Rockhill,

Commissioner,

Peking,China.

Sir:-

Replying to your unnumbered despatch of March 28th, in which you ask a copy of my despatch to the Department of State,notifying the Secretary of State of my action in agreeing to the prohibition of the importation of arms,ammunition,etc., in my number 276 of July 17th to the Hon.John Hay,in the narrative of events,I said:-

"All the Treaty Consuls have united in a prohibition of the sale of arms and ammunition to the Chinese except under special permit". (Notification enclosed)

Hon.A.A.Adee,in his #214 August 22nd,said:-

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your No.276 of July 17th,1900 in regard to the situation in China. The Department appreciates your watchfulness and looks forward with interest to the continuation of reports."

As I had the honor of explaining to you when you were in Shanghai last fall,the prohibition of arms was a measure made necessary by the exigencies of the situation. It was made possible in our case by the tacit approval of our Government and by the hearty good will and co-operation of the firms mentioned. You will note in my circular to American firms I asked for such co-operation.

I am,etc.,

(Sgd) John Goodnow.

Consul Genarl U.S.A.

Copy.

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Hon. W. W. Rockhill,

Commissioner,

Peking, China.

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I am, etc.,

(Sgd) John Goodnow.

Consul General U.S.A.

No.66.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES

TO CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 24 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaves the Department's telegraphic instructions to me, dated the 11th instant, regarding the revision of Consular Treaties.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

Enclosure to No.66.

Copy of telegram received in cipher April March 13, 9:30 A.M.

April.
Washington, March 11th, 1901.

Rockhill, Peking.

April
March 11, 4:00 P.M. Regarding revision Consular Treaties essential object is to favor Chinese financial stability and promote ability to buy in any market and to exchange native products wherever produced on equal terms with all nations. Inequalities of Lekin should be removed and fixed rates for the whole of China could be scheduled according to value and importance of imports, some higher than now, others lower as they can safely stand. Period. Present irregular lekin makes trade with interior speculative and uncertain. Customs duties should be scheduled anew ; present uniform rate yields inadequate revenue besides discriminating against cheaper necessaries. Period. Five to fifteen percent, according to character of goods, would equalize trade without partiality or burden worthless (?); yielding steadily increasing revenue as trade penetrates interior. To do this requires application of open door to all China. All trading nations should have equal opportunity to sell throughout Empire. Lower duties should be attached to imports tending to develope Chinese productiveness. Agricultural implements and simpler manufacturing machinery should be especially favored. Period. Only by developing native productions can the Chines gain prosperity so as to buy what they do not produce. Period. Special trade favors to any Power on the ground of reciprocity, territories, occupation, or spheres of influence should be guarded against by stringent favored nation clause now and for the future. Period. Increased access to interior markets is necessary; farming Chinese revenues should be restricted if not wholly discontinued and a uniform and honest Imperial fiscal system substituted. Period. The principal Commercial Powers should have advisory representations in the

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Washington, March 11th, 1901.

Rockhill, Peking.

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central customs administration. Period. Allow reasonable tonnage tax on foreign cargo ships leaving coasting trade to China with proviso that no additional duties fall on transshipped foreign goods or on domestic products bonded or certified for export. Period. Separate but identical commercial treaties with each Power. Those not now negotiating to be allowed to conclude similar treaties. Sound colleagues on these points. Full statements mailed to-day.

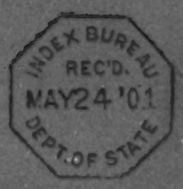
Hay.

central customs administration. Period. Allow reasonable tonnage tax on foreign cargo [redacted] leaving coasting trade to China with proviso that no additional duties fall on transshipped foreign goods or on domestic products bonded or certified for export. Period. Separate but identical commercial treaties with each Power. Those not now negotiating to be allowed to conclude similar treaties. Sound colleagues on these points. Full statements mailed to-day.

May.

No. 609

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



April 15th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of a memorandum handed the Chinese Minister at Washington touching the inexpediency of negotiations by China other than those agreed to jointly by the Powers.

No. 609.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's un-numbered instructions of March 6th last, enclosing a printed copy of a telegram sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo and St. Petersburg, giving the text of a memorandum handed to the Chinese Minister at Washington touching the inexpedieney of negotiations by China other than those agreed to jointly by the Powers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 3 [illegible]
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 24 1901

No.67.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
MAY 24 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.

Peking, China, April 16th, 1901.

Filed in series,
June 13, 1901.
C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Referring to the subject of the interdiction of the importation of arms and munitions into China; I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Report of the Commission, charged with determining the measures which seemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Article of the Joint Note.

I agreed with my colleagues in reporting these measures as necessary, if an attempt is to be made to enforce this prohibition, but as stated to you in my despatch No.39 of March 12th, last, I doubt whether any serious attempt is made, except, perhaps, by Russia, to carry it into effect.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-
A report.

Translation W.R.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION

DE L'INTERDICTION DE L'IMPORTATION DES ARMES ET DES MUNITIONS

REVISE PAR LE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE LE 20 MARS 1901.

N.-B. — Les parties entre [ ] ont ete supprimees par le Corps Diplomatique ; les parties en italiques ont ete ajoutees.

La Commission croit de son devoir d'attirer l'attention des Representants des Puissances sur la redaction de l'article V de la Note Collective relatif a l'interdiction de l'importation des armes.

Le dit article stipule : " maintien dans des conditions a regler entre les Puissances de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes ainsi que du materiel servant exclusivement a la fabrication des armes et des munitions. "

Il est hors de doute que, dans l'opinion des Representants, il a ete stipule d'interdire l'importation dans l'Empire de Chine : 1° des armes, 2° des munitions a l'usage des armes a feu, 3° du materiel servant exclusivement a la fabrication des armes, et 4° du materiel servant exclusivement a la fabrication des munitions.

Afin d'eviter que l'omission dans l'article V des mots " et des munitions " apres ceux de " l'interdiction de l'importation des armes " ne puisse servir de pretexte a des malentendus, la Commission exprime l'avis qu'il serait utile de bien preciser dans la correspondance ulterieure des Representants des Puissances les quatre categories d'objets dont l'importation est interdite par la Note collective.

L'execution de l'article V de la Note collective dependant beaucoup plus des Puissances elles-memes que de la Chine, la Commission estime essentiellement indispensable que toutes les Puissances ayant des traites avec la Chine se mettent d'accord entre elles pour maintenir dans leur pays la prohibition de l'exportation en Chine des armes, des munitions et du materiel servant exclusivement a la fabrication des armes et des munitions.

La Commission estime que l'enumeration des objets dont l'exportation en Chine doit etre prohibee ne peut etre faite que par les autorites competentes en la matiere.

[La liste de ces objets devrait etre communiquee par les Gouvernements aux Representants Etrangers a Pekin afin que ces derniers puissent prendre] *Lorsque la liste de ces objets aura ete acceptee d'un commun accord par les Gouvernements les Representants des Puissances a Pekin prendront* les mesures necessaires contre la possibilite de leur importation par fraude.

Ces mesures ne sauraient etre efficaces que si les organes charges de leur execution sont armes du droit de saisie et de confiscation de la contrebande et des navires surpris *flagrante delicto* [transportant la contrebande a destination de la Chine ou la dechargeant] *a l'arrivee en Chine avec de la contrebande a bord ou la dechargeant* soit dans un port ouvert soit sur la cote.

D'apres l'opinion de la Commission, ces organes devraient etre :

1° La Douane Maritime, qui serait rendue responsable de toute importation frauduleuse par un navire etranger dans les ports ouverts, qui aurait droit de saisie de tout navire, tant etranger que chinois, et de sa cargaison, tant dans les ports ouverts que sur la cote, et qui remettrait les navires et cargaisons captures au Consul de la nationalite du navire dans le premier port ou il s'en trouverait un, si le navire est etranger, et au Corps Consulaire du port, si le navire est chinois.

2° Le Corps Consulaire et les Consuls qui auraient droit de denoncer toute tentative de debarquement de la contrebande, de quelque nationalite que soit le navire porteur de la contrebande a destination de Chine, aux fonctionnaires de la Douane et aux autres autorites competentes (commandants des vaisseaux de guerre, consuls des ports voisins etc). de confisquer les cargaisons et de poursuivre en justice par devant leurs consuls les navires captures et les personnes participant a l'introduction de la contrebande.

3° Les Commandants des vaisseaux de guerre, qui auraient droit de saisir *a l'arrivee* les navires et la contrebande et les livrer au premier vaisseau de guerre de la nationalite du navire pris en flagrant delit de debarquement de contrebande, ou au Consul de sa nationalite dans le port ouvert voisin lorsque le navire est etranger, et les remettre au Corps consulaire du port ouvert voisin lorsqu'il s'agit d'un navire chinois. *Le Tribunal Consulaire qui, dans ce cas, sera appele a se prononcer sera constitue sur le modele de la Cour Consulaire de Shanghai. Ce tribunal ordonnera la destruction de la contrebande, la confiscation et la mise en vente du navire dont le produit sera remis aux Douanes Maritimes.*

[Dans ce dernier cas la contrebande devra etre detruite].

La Commission trouve qu'il serait necessaire que les pays limitrophes de la Chine prennent de leur cote les mesures indispensables pour l'interdiction de l'importation en Chine des armes, munitions, etc., par voie de terre.

La Commission estime qu'une duree au moins de cinq ans (le Corps Diplomatique s'est partage sur le chiffre de cinq ans maintenu a la majorite seulement), devrait etre fixee a l'interdiction de l'importation des armes etc., avec faculte de prorogation du terme si toutes les Puissances y donnaient leur consentement.

La Commission croit enfin qu'un edit Imperial devait etre rendu et publie en Chine portant defense d'introduction des armes, munitions etc.

Signe : MICHEL DE GIERS ;

SIR ERNEST SATOW ;

W. W. ROCKHILL.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 25 1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BUREAU.
MAY 24 1901

No.68

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, China, April 18th, 1901.

Asked and
J. Hay
May 27

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

For the last four months a large force of Chinese regulars, under command of General Liu Kuan-tai, has occupied territory in this province at the eastern end of the pass leading into Shan-hsi, near the town of Huo-lu (or Huai-lu, as it is also called) Hsien. They have strongly entrenched themselves and have, it is said, considerable artillery. The French expeditionary forces have occupied positions on their front, but have not made any attempt to dislodge them. The French Minister has been urgent in his demands on the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to order the withdrawal of General Liu's forces into Shan-hsi and that peacefully disposed Chinese soldiers take their place, promising that the local control of Huo-lu Hsien would be given over to them by the French who would also withdraw farther eastward. It was expected that orders for the evacuation would be given at a very early date without the necessity for military operations, when suddenly, on Saturday last, the German military authorities decided that they would attack General Liu and drive him back into Shan-hsi.

To do this, the German forces would have to pass through a part of Shan-hsi, and it was felt that a pursuit of the Chinese might lead to extended military operations in that province.

The Germans asked the cooperation of the French, which was refused, the latter confining themselves to reinforcing their troops near Huo-lu and determining to forestall the Germans

if necessary by a direct attack on the Chinese.

As these operations might be said to be purely defensive- though all felt that they would perhaps lead to extended operations in Shan-hsi, I did not deem it proper to renew our former protest, which would certainly have had no effect, but I thought that it might be possible to get the Chinese troops withdrawn, and thus remove all pretext for an expedition. I therefore telgraphed to our Consul at Nanking to see the Viceroy and ask his assistance in the matter and I at the same time urged on Viceroy Li Hung-chang to do all in his power to get imperial orders for the withdrawal. The French Minister also used every argument with the latter to reach the same end, and I hear that an Imperial decree has just been received ordering Liu and his troops to evacuate their position.

German forces are, however, being concentrated at or near Paoting-fu and the French have sent another regiment from Peking to near Huo-lu to be ready for any movement. I hope that nothing will be done, but the bad feeling between the German and French forces has been greatly intensified by this action of the Germans, which the latter hold to be absolutely unjustifiable.

I enclose a copy of my telegram to our Consul at Nanking, his reply thereto and, also of my telegram to you of the 14th instant.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Three enclosures.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

American Consul,

Nanking.

Confidential. See immediately Viceroy. Ask him urge by telegraph on Emperor immediate withdrawing to west of Shan-hsi frontier of General Liu Kuan Ting and his soldiery. Unless this is done immediately military advance will certainly be begun which may greatly delay settlement of affairs. We are trying to stop them but must have Viceroy's immediate and earnest support.

Rockhill.

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Peking, China, April 15th, 1901.

American Consul,

Nanking.

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Rockhill.

Copy of telegram received in cipher.

Shia-kwan, April 17th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Viceroy will guarantee the withdrawing of the troop and General if assured Allies will not advance into Shansi. Responsibility too great without such assurance. He awaiting your answer.

Martin.

Copy of telegram received in cipher.

Shia-kwan, April 17th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Viceroy will guarantee the withdrawing of the troop and General if assured Allies will not advance into Shansi. Responsibility too great without such assurance. He awaiting your answer.

Martin.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, April 14th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Fourteenth. Confidential. Germans are preparing an expedition west of Huai-lu to start at the end of week. It may extend into Shansi. French have refused cooperation. The British cooperation unlikely. It is doubtful whether renewal of our former protest would avail here.

Rockhill.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, April 14th, 1901.

Secretary,

Washington.

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Rockhill.

No.69

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



April 16th, 1901.

Extract Lansdowne to See
Sums 3, 4 & 5.
of War, June 8 C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Held June 13 C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that the Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day to consider the terms of a note to be addressed to the Chinese Peace Commissioners embodying the views of the Powers on the reform of the Office of Foreign Affairs and on court ceremonial. I enclose herewith copies of the notes which we agreed upon in sending.

I then presented to the Diplomatic Corps the request of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, that the archives of the Tsungli Yamen should be restored to them, and expressed the hope that my colleagues would agree to do so at once. This proposition met with no objection, but the German Minister stated that he would not be able to have the Yamen itself turned over to the Chinese, as it is at present occupied by troops of his

Country

Country.

The Diplomatic Corps also considered a letter from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, reporting the conclusions reached at a conference of the Commanders of the various contingents here concerning the military measures necessary to be taken for the carrying out of Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note. I enclose herewith translation of the letter of the Field Marshal, together with a letter to him from General Chaffee, correcting some errors, and the Marshal's reply thereto.

The conclusions of the Military Commission as to the military works to be razed under the provisions of Article VIII met with the objection of the Japanese Minister, who thought that the terms of the article only provided for razing "forts", whereas the Commission has recommended that a number of other works, camps, arsenals, etc., be also destroyed. I agreed with my Japanese colleague, and availed myself of the opportunity to urge your views, that dismantlement of the forts seemed better than the razing of them, in view of the fact that military occupation by foreign forces of this part of China being only temporary, the Chinese after its cessation

would

would be deprived of necessary means of defense against an enemy; that as long as the foreign forces were here they could either occupy these positions or see that they were not occupied by the Chinese. Further discussion of the letter and the answer to be made by the Diplomatic Corps to it was reserved until the meeting to be held to-morrow. A general discussion, however, ensued on the question of evacuation, and of the necessity of promptly taking some steps which would tend to facilitate the transmission of administration from Foreign to Chinese hands. All the Ministers were in favor of ~~some~~ mixed civil government as a first step towards this restoration of Chinese rule, except the German, who stated that his military authorities here were strongly opposed to it, and that they thought Chinese civil authority should only be restored in the various localities after the evacuation by foreign troops. The French Minister expressed the opinion that the various Generals should be informed at once that partial evacuation might begin without further delay; that the state of the negotiations do not justify the prolongation of the present strong occupation of many localities. This suggestion met

with

with general approval, with a qualified one on the part of the German Minister, who stated that he did not think this met with the approval of his military authorities. I availed myself of the opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the remark made by the Field Marshal in his letter of April 6th, that if the evacuation of Paoting-fu and Peking was not made by the 15th of June, it could not be carried out until next Autumn, and urged that some step be taken to ascertain the ability and willingness of the Chinese to protect the life and property of foreigners, and that not a day should be lost, as the two months which still separate us from the middle of June was a short enough period to determine this fact. The Ministers agreed to this, and several of them stated that had they instructions from their government concerning the payment of the indemnity it would be a easy matter to carry out promptly the evacuation, but unfortunately they were still without them.

I will endeavor to-morrow to bring the discussion on your proposition of a lump sum indemnity, which it was impossible

to

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

to do in the meeting to-day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Five enclosures:-

1. M.de Cologan to Prince Ching, April 17th, 1901.
2. " 2 " 22, 1901
3. Count Waldersee to M.de Cologan.
4. General Chaffee to Count Waldersee.
5. Count Waldersee to Doyen Dip.Corps.

Enclosure 1 to No 69.

Monsieur de Colegan to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang.

(Translation).

Peking, April 17th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

The Representatives of the Powers have taken, concerning the modifications to be introduced into the Court Ceremonial, the following resolutions, of which they ask the execution in conformity with Article XII of the Joint Note.

The solemn audiences given by the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps shall take place in the T'ai-ho Tien. Those given to one of the Representatives of the Powers shall take place in the Chien-ching Kung.

When a diplomatic agent shall present his letters of credence or a communication from the head of the State by whom he is accredited, the Emperor shall send him an Imperial sedan chair and an escort of honor which shall take him at his residence and conduct him with his suite to the Palace where he shall be received. He shall be reconducted with the same ceremonial. In going to these audiences, the Diplomatic Agent shall pass through the central doors until he has handed in his letters of credence or his communication. In going away he shall comply with the usage already established.

The Emperor shall receive directly into his hands the letters or the communications which the Diplomatic agents shall have to give him.

In going to solemn audiences, the Representatives of the Powers shall be carried in their chairs to before the hall in which they are to be received by the Emperor; they shall again take their chairs at the spot which they previously left them.

The Emperor shall be present in person at the banquets which he may offer the Diplomatic Corps, as he used to do

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The Emperor shall be present in person at the banquets which he may offer the Diplomatic Corps, as he used to do

every year before the events of last year,and these banquets shall take place in the Chien-ching Kung.

In a general way,my colleagues declare that the Court ceremonial relating to their receptions should be in harmony with the usages established between independent and equal nations,and they ask that the details concerning the settlement of this question,of which they confine themselves to pointing out the general features,shall be incorporated in a protocol drawn up with them and the plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government.

I beg Your Highness and Your Excellency to be so kind as to request of the Throne the necessary measures for carrying out these resolutions.

(Sgd) B. de Cologan.

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I beg Your Highness and Your Excellency to be so kind as to request of the Throne the necessary measures for carrying out these resolutions.

(Sgd) Te-e Cheng

Enclosure 2 to No. 69

(TRANSLATION)

Mon. de Cologan to Prince Ch'ing

& Li Hung Chang.

Peking, 22 April, 1901.

Your Highness & Your Excellency:

According to the terms of Article XII of the Joint Note, H. M. the Emperor of China agreed to "reform the Office of Foreign Affairs in the manner which the Powers shall point out to him". I have the honor to inform you by this despatch of the resolutions taken by my colleagues on this subject.

~~Having~~ The fact admitted ~~the fact~~ that the Tsungli Yamen has during the forty years of its existence clearly shown that it ~~was~~ is incapable of discharging the functions with which it was entrusted, the Representatives of the Powers have deemed it necessary to substitute in its place, for the good of China, and for the harmonious relations between the Empire and the Foreign Governments an organization analogous to these which exist in other countries.

They have thought it essential to give to the future Office of Foreign Affairs all the guarantees of ability, of regularity, of promptness and wise administration, failing which the former one has manifested its ~~inability~~ incapacity and without which the new one could not fulfil its true object.

They have not been less pre-occupied with the desire to put in the forward place which belongs to it in the Empire a power whose mission it is to regulate, in the name of the Emperor, the questions which should occupy the first rank in the pre-occupations of China.

The Representatives of the Powers think in the first place that

Enclosure 2 to No. 69

(TRANSLATION)

Mon. de Cologan to Prince Ch'ing

& Li Hung Chang.

Peking, 22 April, 1901.

Your Highness & Your Excellency:

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The last Meeting admitted that the Tsungli Yamen has during the forty years of its existence clearly shown that it was incapable of disentangling the functions with which it was entrusted, the Representatives of the Powers have deemed it necessary to substitute in its place, for the good of China, and for the harmonious relations between the Empire and the Foreign Governments an organization analogous to those which exist in other countries.

They have thought it essential to give to the future Office of Foreign Affairs all the guarantees of ability, of regularity, of promptness and wise administration, failing which the former one has manifested its inability and without which the new one could not fulfil its true object.

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The Representatives of the Powers think in the first place that

that the functions previously entrusted to the Tsungli Yamen were divided between a too large number of personages, and that it is proper to substitute in the place of responsibilities too scattered and ill defined, a more real and effective responsibility.

They are
There of the opinion that the Office of Foreign Affairs should have at its head a single Minister with the rank, influence and power corresponding with the requirements of his situation. This Minister who shall have the title of "President of the Office of Foreign Affairs" shall be a Prince (Wang) or a Duke (Kung), and shall, therefore, belong to the Imperial Family. He shall have two assistants, one of whom shall be chosen from among the members of the Grand Counsil (Chun chi Chu), and the other who shall have at least the personal rank of President of one of the Ministries or Boards (Pu). All the three shall have the exclusive charge of the direct relations with the Foreign Diplomatic Agents. They shall each of them be given the salary and the dignities conformable with the high functions with which they shall be invested and in conformity with the usages obtaining in all civilized countries. They shall receive, either separately, or all three together, the Diplomatic Agents who may have to treat with them in the name of their governments,
concerning
affairs ~~with~~ China. When their business is particularly important, and the Diplomatic Agents express the desire, the President of the Office of Foreign Affairs shall be personally present, either alone or with his assistants, at the interviews which may be asked of him. It is only on account of the probable multiplicity of his occupation and because his other obligations as a member of the Imperial Family may prevent him from devoting all his time to the
1
Ministry that two collaborateurs are given him. But in

reality

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reality it is he who in the management of affairs has the proper duties and responsibility; it is only his name and his address which figures on the official correspondence to the Diplomatic Agents, and his two colleagues should have rank and title less than he for principally for duty to transact current affairs while having never-the-less qualities to take up the others.

The name of "Tsungli Yamen", which recalls such unfortunate remembrances and which does not carry with it sufficiently the importance and authority of the power to which belongs under the responsibility and the orders of the Sovereign, the highest functions of the State, is done away with. It shall be replaced, in virtue of an Imperial Decree, by that of "Wai wu Pu", and in the official order of precedence the "Wai wu Pu" shall pass before the six Boards or Ministries.

It is desirable that the three members of the "Wai wu Pu" shall have as extended a knowledge as possible of international questions, and of the methods generally followed in their settlement in civilized countries. So as to have under this latter point of view an additional guarantee, it will be necessary that under the orders of the three members of the "Wai wu Pu" there should be appointed, with the title of "Chief of Bureau", two officials able by their experience and ability to place the department to which they are attached in more real harmony than was the Tsungli Yamen with similar organizations existing in foreign countries. It would be equally desirable that one of these high officials should know a European language

Such are the conditions laid down by the Representatives of the Powers for the reform of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, and I have the honor to request of Your Highness and Your Excellency to please request of His Majesty the Emperor of China the necessary orders to have the same carried into effect.

Sgd B. de Calogan

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Enclosure 3 to No 69.

Translation.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EAST ASIA,

Peking, Winter Palace, April 6th, 1901

To His Excellency,

The Royal Spanish Ambassador,

Mr. de Colegan,

Peking.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, as the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, that, upon the wish of that body as expressed to me by the German Minister, a Conference of the Officers Commanding Contingents was held to-day to consider the necessary measures for the execution of Articles VIII and IX of the conditions of peace. I am authorized to communicate them to Your Excellency as follows:-

Article VIII.

By the unanimous decision of officers commanding contingents my proposition was accepted that the following fortifications, which by their nature and position might interfere with free communication between Peking and the sea, should be razed.

(1) The military camp at south exit from Yangtsun, if it is not required for the accommodation of the garrison to be left there.

(2) The military magazine of Sikoo
(3) The yellow fort.
(4) The Black Fort (citadel)
(5) The east arsenal
} Tientsin

(6) The two camps at Chun-liang-cheng.

(7) The four camps at Hsinho.

(8) All the fortifications at Taku, viz:-

On the right bank of the Peiho, the coast battery with the camp attached to it, and the south fort of Taku with its camp,

Translation.

VERY HEADQUARTERS IN EAST ASIA.

Peking, August 28th, 1901.

To His Excellency,

The Royal Spanish Ambassador,

&c. &c. &c.

Peking.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, as the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, that the wish of that body as expressed to me at a conference of the Ministers Plenipotentiary assembled this day at the German Minister's, is that the necessary measures for the execution of Articles XIII and XI of the Protocol of the 7th instant may be taken with the least possible delay.

On the right bank of the Peiho, the coast portion of the camp attached to Admiral Seymour's force will consist of:-

(1) The Russian Regiment.
(2) The Japanese Battalion.
(3) The two camps at Chan-Liang-chang.
(4) The Black Fort (disabled)
(5) The yellow fort.
(6) The military camp at Hsiku

Artillery

(7) The four camps at Hsiangho.
(8) All the fortifications at Taku, with the exception of the Pehtang fort on the right bank of the Peiho, the coast portion of the camp attached to Admiral Seymour's force will consist of:-

(1) The military camp at South Fort, Taku, if it is not required for the accommodation of the Artillery of the Legations.
(2) The yellow fort.
(3) The military camp at Hsiku
(4) The Black Fort (disabled)
(5) The east Arsenal
(6) The two camps at Chan-Liang-chang.
(7) The four camps at Hsiangho.
(8) All the fortifications at Taku, with the exception of those on the right bank of the Peiho, the coast portion of the camp attached to Admiral Seymour's force will consist of:-

By the immediate decision of officers commanding contingents who proposition was accepted that the following fortifications, which by their near position might interfere with free communication between Pehtang and the sea, should be dismantled.

(1) The military camp at South Fort, Taku, if it is not required for the accommodation of the Artillery of the Legations.

and on the left bank the North-west and North Forts.

(9) All the fortifications at Pei-tang, viz:-

The South Fort (Fort No.1), the Central and North Forts (Forts Nos.2 & 3), the two earth works to the North of these and the camps between the line of the forts and the railway.

(10) All the camps at Lutai within a distance of 2000 metr es from the railway embankment.

(11) The camps between Tangho and Shanhaikwan within a distance of 2000 metres of the railway.

All the forts at Shanhaikwan thresten the railway and the roadstead and should be razed. As, however, they are suitable for the accommodation of the international garrison to be left at Shanhaikwan, they should be retained for the present.

The West arsenal at Tientsin, which is of no military importance, should not be razed, and the high mud wall which lies in the Russian concession should be placed at the disposal of the Russian authorities.

Article IX.

All the officers commanding contingents were unanimous in recognizing the necessity of maintaining permanently a strong garrison at Tientsin and Shanhaikwan - Chin-wang-tao, the garrison at Tientsin being fixed at 2000 men of all arms and that of Shanhaikwan - Chin-wang-tao at 1500 men. Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan will find their share of the garrison of Tientsin, and Russia and the above-mentioned Powers, less Italy, of that of Shanhaikwan.

Austria - Hungary will only leave small guards in Shanhaikwan and Tientsin.

My further proposal to arrange for permanent garrisons at various points along the railway Peking - Taku - Shanhaikwan to secure free communication between the capital and the sea met with full approval. Only the American General Chaffee was of the opinion that an occupation of Peking, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan would be sufficient.

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It was decided:-

To occupy Hwang-tsun, Langfang, Yangtsun, Chun-liang-chen, Tongku, Lutai, Tongshan, Lanchou and Chang-li, each with 300 men including 50 mounted men, a few machine guns being left at each.

The distribution of these garrisons to the various contingents was arranged after consultation as follows:-

Italy occupies Hwangtsun;

Germany, Lang-fang and Yangtsun;

France, Chun-liang-cheng and Tongku;

Great Britain, Lutai and Tongshan;

Japan, Lanchou and Chang-li.

It is to be remarked that the Russian General von Wogack expressed the view that the occupation of some of the above-mentioned points might be dispensed with.

The quartering of the troops in the various garrisons is to be undertaken by the contingent concerned. Each garrison will be responsible for the safety of the railway line to half-way to the next garrison on each side of it. As long as the railway remains under military control the railway stations will remain occupied by British police guards. Every Power has the right of leaving small lines of communication detachments at important points such as Tongku.

Between the present occupation and the permanent settlement, there will be a transition period in which special measures must be taken. It was uniformly recognized as necessary that for this period, the garrison of Tientsin should be raised to 6000 men. The surplus of 4000 men above the numbers of the permanent garrison will be found by France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and Germany. During this period also, the provisional government of Tientsin will continue in the exercise of its functions. The lines of communication stations on the Pei-ho, Hoshi-wu, Matou and Tungchou must remain occupied. The time for the

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withdrawal of this re-inforcement must be reserved for ulterior consideration by the Governments,as must,also,the fixing of the date on which it will be possible to limit the permanent measures of security which have been considered above. It will only be possible later on to judge when this latter measure can be taken,and it depends upon the question of whether the Chinese Government is strong enough and shows an honest desire to take over itself the protection of the life and property of foreigners.

The creation of a common commander-in-chief,both during the transition period and for the permanent occupation,is considered by all commanders of contingents as urgently desirable from a military point of view. It was also considered as desirable that a change should be made in the chief command about once a year,so that all the contingents should take their turn in furnishing the commander-in-chief.

After the consideration of the executive measures to be taken in the carrying out of Articles VIII and IX was concluded,the manner in which the evacuation of the province of Chihli was to be conducted,as being closely connected with the above measures,was debated upon.

It was agreed that it would be impossible to assemble large bodies of troops at Tientsin,as this,especially in summer, would entail grave danger from a sanitary point of view. It therefore follows that,simultaneously with the evacuation of Peking and Pao-ting-fu,the transport of the troops to their own countries must begin,and that therefore the evacuation cannot begin until the necessary transport ships are ready and on the spot. It was further recognized that in the months of July and August the marching of large bodies of troops in the direction of Tientsin - Tongku would be impossible. The consequence of this is that the evacuation of Peking and Paotingfu must be completed by the 15th June,unless the occupation is to be extended till autumn.

to establish the commandment-in-chief.

After the consideration to the executive measures to be taken in the carrying out to Article XIII Bis XI saw con-
cluded, the Chairman invited the Secretary to read the Protocol to annex to the Convention signed at Lisbon on the 23rd February 1926 with the Portuguese Government.

It was agreed that it would be impossible to read aloud the Protocol in extenso, and it was decided to refer to the Minutes only. It was left to John Bull to make known to the Portuguese Government the wish of the Council that the Secretariat should communicate with the Portuguese Government in order to have all the necessary arrangements made for Lisbon to be chosen as the place of meeting.

The Chairman invited the Secretariat to read the Convention signed at Lisbon on the 23rd February 1926 between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guinea, for the protection of the title and property of Portuguese subjects in Portugal and the British Empire.

The creation of a common commandment-in-chief, and the co-ordination of the movements of the British and Portuguese Armies in the field was left to the Military Experts to study and report to the Council.

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cluded, the Chairman invited the Secretary to read the Protocol to annex to the Convention signed at Lisbon on the 23rd February 1926 with the Portuguese Government.

The handing over of the civil government to the Chinese authorities can only take place after the evacuation of the towns in question, but it is proper and necessary that Chinese troops should be allowed previously to approach so that guard and police duties might be handed over to them direct. Thus the outbreak of troubles and risings of the people in the larger centers will be effectively prevented.

At the close of the conference an understanding was come to as to the strength of the Legation guards which will not exceed a total of 2000 men. There will be left in Peking:-

America..... 150 men.
Germany..... 300 men
France ..... 300 men.
Great Britain..... 250 men.
Japan..... 300 men.
Italy..... 200 men.
Austria-Hungary..... 200 men.
Russia..... 300 men.

(Signed) Count von Waldersee,
Field Marshal.

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Germany.....	300 men.
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Great Britain.....	250 men.
Japan.....	300 men.
Italy.....	200 men.
Austria-Hungary.....	200 men.
Russia.....	300 men.

(Signed) Count von Waldersee,
Field Marshal.

Enclosure # 1. No. 69.

Copy.

HEADQUARTERS, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

Peking, China, April 9th, 1901

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknlwledge receipt of a copy of your letter, dated April 6th, to His Excellency, M.de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, setting forth the recommendations of the conference of the Commanders in Chief of the different contingents regarding the execution of Articles 8 and 9 of the Joint Note submitted by the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Repreaemtatives. It is observed that Your Excellency states that "by unanimous decision of the Commanders of the contingents, my proposition was accepted, to-wit: to raze the following fortifications which on account of their location and nature might hinder the free communication between Peking and the sea?

It is noticed that your letter does not state that dismantlement of the fortifications would be a satisfactory compliance with Article 8 to the United States, as was stated by me to Your Excellency and others present. This matter is material only in conserving on this occasion record of my statement at the conference, as dismantlement of the forts referred to was the position held by the United States through its minister when the joint note was under discussion by the Diplomatic Corps, so I have been informed.

It is also noted that Your Excellency states regarding the points to be occupied that "only the American General, Chaffee, was of the opinion that occupation of Peking, Tientsin, and Shanhaikwan would be sufficient". My proposition asstated at the conference was that Peking, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Tongku, Tongshan, and Shanhaikwan, should be occupied.

With assurances of my high esteem, I remain,

etc., etc.,

copy.

HEADQUARTERS, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,
Peking, March 26th, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt to a copy to Your Excellency's note of the 25th instant, covering a memorandum of the Diplomatic Corps, setting forth the recommendations of the conference of the Commanders in Chief of the allied forces as to the interpretation of the execution of Article 8 of the Protocol, and to say that Your Excellency's note was duly presented to the Commanders in Chief of the United States Representatives. It is apprehended that Your Excellency desires that the suggestions of the Commanders in Chief of the United States should be communicated through the Diplomatic Corps.

If it is noticed that Your Excellency does not state that disagreement of the fortifications would be a satisfactory compliance with Article 8 of the United States, as was stated by me to Your Excellency and others present. This matter is material only in conserving on this occasion record of an statement as the conference's disagreement of the forts referred to was the position held by the United States through its ministers. When the joint note was under discussion by the Diplomatic corps, I was informed.

If it is also noted that Your Excellency states regarding the points to be occupied that "only the American General, Chaffee, was of the opinion that occupation of Peking, Tientsin, and 2 Manchuria would be sufficient." My proposition as stated at the conference was that Pekin, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Tongku, Tongku, and Shanhaikwan should be occupied.

With assurances of my high esteem, I remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Sgd) Adna R.Chaffee,

Major General,U.S.Army.

Commanding U.S.Forces in China.

To His Excellency,

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee,

Commanding Allied Forces in China.

Enclosure 5 To No. 69.

Translation.

To Doyen of the Diplonatic Corps.

Army Headquarters, Peking.

Winter Palace, April 13, 1901.

Your Excellency:

Referring to my communications of the 6th instant, No. 1390 - 1391, I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter from General Sir Alfred Gaselee (British), General Chaffee (American), and Colonel Gorioni (Italian).

In regard to the contents I have to say:-

1st. I concur entirely in the opinion of General Sir Alfred Gaselee. I only said in my communication that the designation of a common commander was urgently desirable from a military point of view, but as this, like the other points under discussion will of course be decided by the Allied Powers, I have not given it special attention.

2d. Article VIII of the Joint Note provides that the Taku forts and other remaining fortifications which can hinder free communication between the capital and the sea are to be razed. At the Conference the Commanders of the Contingents therefore only discussed the razing of these fortifications which are referred to in this provision. The statement of General Chaffee that a dismantlement of the forts would be sufficient escaped me, as well as his remark that he considered the continued occupation of Yungtsun, Tongku and Tangshan to be necessary.

3rd. The right declared by Colonel Gorioni in his letter to continue to take part in the occupation of the Chanhaikwan forts as at present, is, also in my opinion, in no way modified by his declaration not to take part in the continued occupation of Shanhaikwan - Ching-wan-tao.

Besides it is guaranteed by the provision that every Power has the right to have depots at important points on the lines of communication.

(Sgd) Graf v. Waldersee

General Field Marshal.

Translation.

To Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

Army Headquarters,Peking.

Your Excellency:

Referring to my communication of the 8th instant,No.1590 - 1591,I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter from General Sir Alfred Gaselee (British) ,General Charles (American) ,and Colonel Dorward (Italian).

In regard to the contents I have to say:-

1st. I honour entirely an the opinion of General Sir Alfred Gaselee. I only said in my communication ... of a common commander was ... point of view,but as ... sion will of course be decided ... given it special ...

2nd. Article VIII of ... forts and other ... communication between ... At the Conference the ... only discussed the ... referred to in this ... that a disarmament ... as well as the remark ... pation of Yungtsun,Tongshan ...

3rd. The right declared by ... continue to take part in the ... forts as at present,is also ... his declaration not to take ... of Shanhaikwan - Chinwangtao ...

Besides it is ... power has the right to have ... times of communication.

(Sgd) Graf v.Waldersee

General Field Marshal.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

No. 70.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

MAIL & FILE BUREAU
RECD. JUN 4 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

April 17th, 1901.

Acked June 13

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps continued to-day the discussion of the letter of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, begun in its meeting of yesterday, as reported to you in my despatch No 69

The conclusions reached in the Marshal's letter concerning the carrying out of Article VIII were adopted by the Ministers, who will recommend to their respective Governments that they should be carried out. I again objected to the razing of the forts and to the inclusion of works other than forts in the number to be destroyed, as did also the Japanese Minister. As, however, the Japanese Minister finally withdrew his objections I did not think proper to insist, so I stated that I accepted the views of the majority with the greatest reluctance. The Field Marshal in his letter expresses the belief that until the end of the occupation the Provisional Government should

continue

continue in the exercise of its functions. I expressed the opinion that it would be better if this Provisional Government should cease to exist as soon as conditions justified handing over the City of Tientsin to the Chinese authorities. The French, British and Russian Ministers agreed with this proposition, and the Diplomatic Corps finally expressed the wish that "The Provisional Government shall hand over to the Chinese authorities the powers which belonged to them in normal times as soon as the situation will permit it and without prejudice to the military occupation." The German Minister declined to express an opinion on this subject; all the others favored it.

The discussion again coming up on the question of beginning the evacuation, I recalled to the meeting the French Minister's proposal that the time had come when the Generals might be informed that the commencement of evacuation seemed necessary. He repeated his former remarks, and added that he thought the military commanders might be informed that the withdrawal of the Expeditionary Corps might begin; this would in no way effect the maintenance of the forces of occupation. The Japanese Minister stated that he would like to see the evacuation of Peking and Paoting-fu made as soon as possible;

that

that he deemed the presence of troops at Tientsin sufficient pressure to secure prompt compliance of the Chinese Government with the demands of the Powers concerning indemnity. I stated that I believed it was not necessary to begin a discussion of the question with the Chinese, that we could confine ourselves to beginning a reduction of the forces, which could be steadily carried on if conditions admitted of it, or stopped if they did not, but that in view of the Marshal's statement that Peking and Paoting-fu must be evacuated prior to the 15th of June or only next Autumn, I thought that everything should be done to hasten it, as the military occupation was costing enormous sums to China and the country was also suffering by it indirectly large loss of revenue. The British Minister agreed in a general way with our views concerning the desir - ability of at once beginning a reduction of the military forces, while the German Minister refused to discuss the question of evacuation unless considered jointly with that of the payment of the indemnity.

On the proposition of Sir Ernest Satow, the following statement was agreed upon to be telegraphed by the Ministers to their respective governments, and if approved by them to be

communicated

communicated to the various military commanders: "A partial reduction of the troops is already possible, but the evacuation properly so called cannot commence before the Chinese Government has fulfilled the conditions of Articles 11 and X of the Joint Note, and has accepted the general principles which will be laid down for the payment of the indemnities. That is to say, the sum total and the mode of payment".

The paragraph of the Marshal's letter on page 5, concerning the handing over of the civil government to the Chinese authorities occasioned some discussion. . The opinion of all the Ministers was that the civil administration should be transferred to the Chinese not after the evacuation, but some time before it, not less certainly than three weeks or a month. Here again the German Minister declined to express an opinion contrary to that of the Field Marshal.

The force indicated for legation guards seems now to the Ministers here to be a very large one. The French, Russian and Austrian Ministers and myself expressed the belief that it was probable that the Chinese Government would not return to Peking with a force of two thousand foreign troops in the capital. While the Diplomatic Corps will not recommend any reduction of

this

this force at the present time, it is highly probable that it will be very considerably reduced as soon as may be. There is a strong desire among many of my colleagues to prevent any one Nation having a larger guard than another. The German Minister thought that if one of the Powers should withdraw its guard, another one should have the right of bringing the total of the Peking garrison to the regular number. This opinion found no support in the meeting.

The draft of the letter to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries was then read, in reference to the International Settlement on the Island of Kulangsu, asking them to take steps at an early date to have created the International Settlement there which the Powers understood the Chinese authorities were now willing to make. I will send you a copy of this communication within a few days.

The British Minister then presented some remarks of his Government on the report for the assessment of claims adopted by the Diplomatic Corps. The British Government states that it will not ask indemnities for legation guards, and then enumerates a number of claims which the Diplomatic Corps had

agreed

agreed to allow, but which it thinks are of a very doubtful nature, but in case the Powers do not agree to this it suggests they should be most carefully scrutinized before presentation. Sir Ernest also stated that five per cent. should be the limit of interest in all cases. The British Minister also re-submitted a proposition of his government, which meets with the support of the German and Italian Ministers, that all private claims should be examined by a committee of the Diplomatic Corps so as to ascertain whether they have all been passed upon in the same way and in strict conformity with the rules adopted. I abstained from voting on any of these propositions, not being in a position to consider any suggestions concerning claims until the general proposition of my Government on the presentation of a lump sum indemnity had been voted on.

The Diplomatic Corps then adjourned without fixing a day for its next meeting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 610.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 25 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
MAY 24 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 17th, 1901.

Acked June 13

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Ack'd) Encl. in dispatch

Subject: Transmitting printed copies of Minutes of further meetings of Diplomatic Corps.

(Despatch No. 600, April 4th, 1901.)

No. 610

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 600 of the 4th instant,- I have the honor to enclose herewith printed copies of Minutes of further meetings of the Diplomatic Corps,- March 2nd, 13th and 14th, and 20th, last.

These copies are sent the Legation very irregularly and are forwarded the Department as received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. Squiers.

Enclosures:

As above.

No. 611.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 24 1901



April 17th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd. by tel. May 24. (See letter of May 20, 1901 from Mr. Conger).

Subject: Proposed new site for Legation and Legation guard.

(Despatch No. 578, March 18, 1901).

No. 611.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Replying to Department's Instructions No. 332, of February 28th, - I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, a map of Peking and of the proposed new American Legation. I have not sent a separate map of the Denby property, as it has been carefully surveyed and included in map of proposed Legation. I also transmit plan of Legation guard compound, showing arrangement of barracks and quarters for officers and men, and other buildings.

The ground selected is very desirable, since it lies some 10-15 feet higher than the Denby ground. It is so situated that the Legation guard can occupy adjoining ground, which would be impossible if the present Legation premises had been selected. While, with the exception of the Dutch and Belgian Legations, ours will be the smallest, it will be one of the highest, most

compact

compact, and best situated here. In area the Legation proper will be about twice the size of the present leased property. I have had notices posted requesting Chinese owners of property we desire to purchase to exhibit their deeds at this Legation so that payment can be arranged for, but as stated in my despatch No.578, March 18th last, I shall not pay over any money until it is definitely known that the Court is to return here and certain that the Legation is to remain. I think the $40,000. appropriated will be sufficient to purchase all the land west of the Dutch Legation as far as the Chien mên, which lies between the Wall and Legation Street. The piece adjoining the Legation guard will be used as an exercise ground for the men.

Major Byron has been placed in charge of building the barracks and officers' quarters, and has now just finished clearing the ground and building a wall around the entire property.

I have the honor to be,

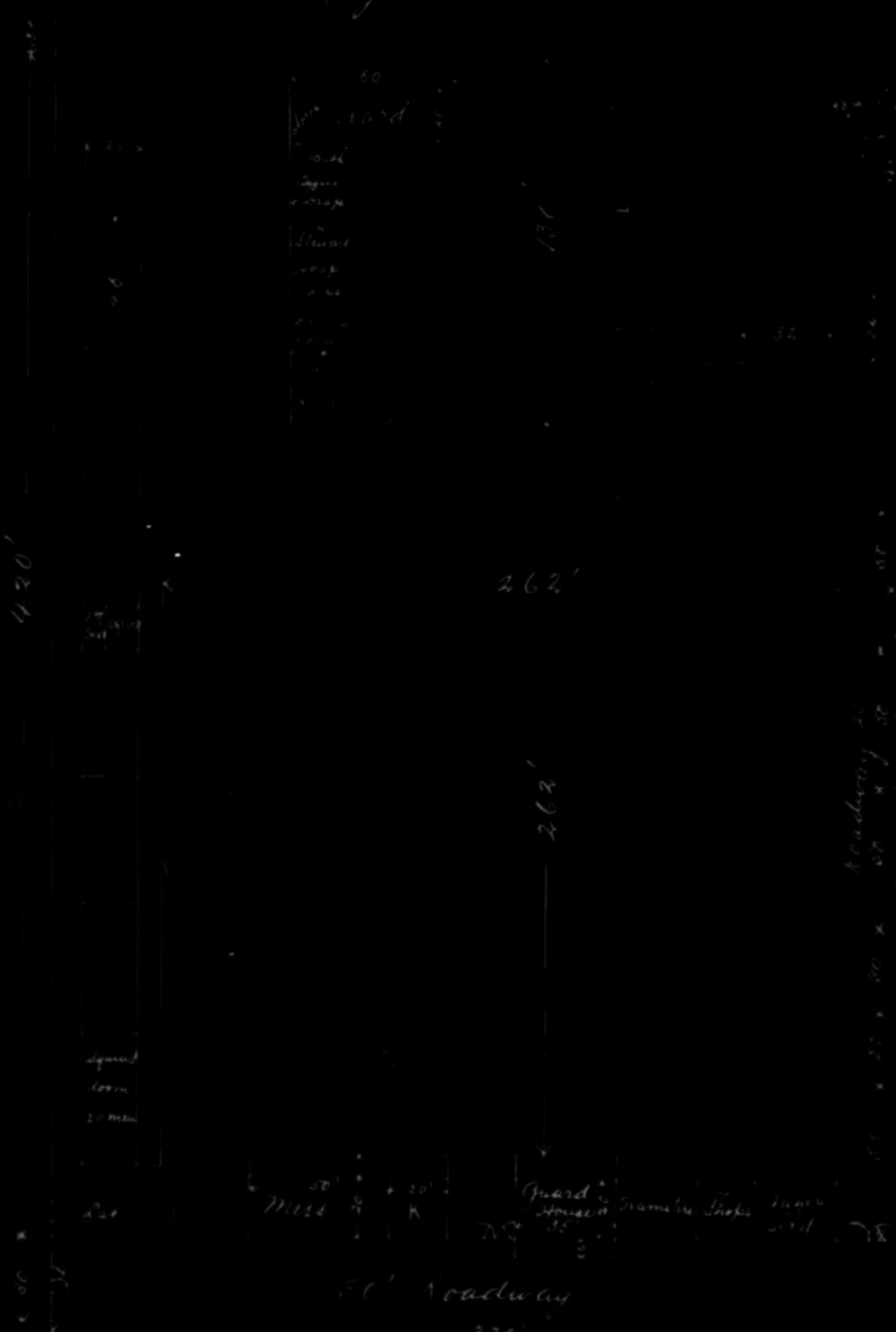
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Squiers.

Enclosures:

Under separate cover, as above.


Legation St
420'
262'
262'
Mess
K
Guard House
Stable
Coal
Roadway
320'
Curtain Wall

CHLENMLEN

Chinese houses

Legation street

HOLLAND
LEGATION

RUSSO CHINESE
BANK

ARTAR WALL

S. LEGATION GROUNDS.

Scale 1" = 60'


Nationalities
denoted by
first letter
A Americans
B British
F French
G Germans



Italians

J Japanese

⊗ Police Stations

Machang

Road to Lu-yeo-chou

Farms

Farms

Farms

Farms

Farms

Farms

Shau Lin Street

Wood Street

Temple of Agriculture

China Relief Expedition

U.S. Engineer Office

Peking



No. 612.

File

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 24 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY24'01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 18th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's telegram of April 18th, 1901.

Burning of Winter Palace, occupied by Count von Waldersee, and death of his Chief of Staff, General Schwartzhoff .

No. 612.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of to-day, reporting the burning of the Winter Palace, as follows :

"Peking, April 17th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Winter Palace occupied by von Waldersee accidently destroyed by fire. General Schwartzhoff Chief of Staff fatally burned.

Squiers."

It is thought that the fire originated in a small kitchen in the rear of the house occupied by the Field Marshal, and that it was entirely accidental. Just what use may be made of the incident is very hard to say. Coming as it has immediately upon the departure of the German column which is intended to drive out the Chinese army invading this province from the

Southwest

Southwest appears to some as positive proof that the fire was started by Chinese incendiaries. It is to be hoped that it will be no influence on the return of the Court.

The Field Marshal had a very narrow escape from his asbestos house which stood in the middle of the Court and seems to have been about the first building destroyed. He was rescued through one of the windows by a Russian member of his staff.

Major General Schwartzhoff was not so fortunate, as he was crushed under some falling timbers and burned to death. In his death the Field Marshal has lost a valuable assistant, and the German Army one of the most efficient officers of their highly trained Staff Corps. He was the German military delegate at the Hague Peace Conference.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
APR 23 1901

From Peking.

File

April 18, 1901.

Received 11.25 P. M., 19th.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eighteenth.

How do you suggest China pay indemnity? By loan, by an issue of bonds, an issue of bonds, by installments from its revenues? Will guarantee of loan bonds by the Powers be acceptable? Ask that I be instructed as soon as possible.

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 20, 9.50 A.M. 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED(UN CIPHER.

From Peking.

April 19, 1920.

Received 12.55 P. M., 19th.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Telegram.

How do you suggest China pay indemnity by loan, by an issue of bonds, as Japan of bonds, by Consolidation from the revenues? Will guarantee of loan bonds by the Powers be acceptable? Ask that I be instructed as soon as possible.

ROBERTS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 23 1901
BUREAU.

1 CO.I.KQ. Government 20 - received 6:32 a.m., April 18th.

Peking,

SECSTATE: W a s h i n g t o n.

Winter palace occupied by von Waldersee accidently destroyed by fire. General Schwartzhoff, chief of staff, fatally burned.

Squiers.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

April 18, 1906.

Received 11.35 P. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

APR 19 1906

BUREAU

1 CO.1.PD. Governor 80 - receive 6:18 p.m., April 18th.

Peking.

SECRETARY, Washington.

"Water palace occupied by von Waldersee

accidently destroyed by fire. Chinese Administration

chief of staff, family burned.

Squiers.

Send copy to Army War

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Era 48 York

APR 19 1 54 PM 1901

From Pekin

Secretary of State. APR 20 1901

April 19 1901.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIVED

Received 1.45 P M.

Sec State

Washn

To War Apl 20/ Lett Apl 22 Wrote again to Navy Apr 22 June 5

Consul Tientsin reports that on withdrawal of United States troops Consulate will be entirely unprotected; that there are a great many lawless characters who came here with the army. He is powerless to arrest them without force. I recommend a temporary guard of fifty

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Secretary of State
APR 20 1901

Dated

Rec'd

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Peking

Apl 19, 1901.

(2)

Received _____ M.

men

Squiers

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

When the mail from Mch 6 11 shall have been read, and if it throws any light on the subject of this telegram check will be sent to the Secty or acting Secty to the Treasury

From Peking.

April 21, 1901.

Received 4.45 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Six. Twenty-first.

Tenney will settle University case by arbitration. German Minister unwilling, as he has referred to Berlin. Can you arrange for arbitration with German Government? I earnestly recommend.

SQUIERS

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 22, 9.25 A.M., 189 , M.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C., _____, 190 .

Dear Mr Hill

This seems a case for diplomatic representation and finally for arbitration. Better await the mails referred to.

F.H.

No. 613.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 4 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUN 4 '01
DEPT OF STATE

April 22nd, 1901.

Ans Sept 4, 1901. C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Instructions No. 323, February 14th, 1901, received.

C. D. Tenny's University case. Arbitration recommended.

Confirming Legation's telegram of 21st instant.

Adv'd in Series, June 13, 1901. C

No. 613.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions No. 323, of February 14th last, relative to seizure of Tientsin Imperial University by the German military authorities, and also to confirm my telegram of the 21st instant, as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Tenny will settle University case by arbitration. German Minister unwilling as he has referred it to Berlin. Can you arrange for arbitration with German Government. I earnestly recommend.

Squiers"

Mr.Conger has already fully reported this case to the Department (Despatch No. 560, March 5th, 1901).

In a conversation with the German Minister I find that

it

613.

it is impossible to induce either him or the military authorities at Tientsin to take any further action, as he has referred the matter to Berlin. I gathered from what he said that he would have been willing to submit the case to arbitration at the time Mr. Conger referred it to the Department. On the strength of that, I wired Mr. Tenny as to his willingness to arbitrate his claim, and was informed in reply that he was. In a further conversation with Dr. von Mumm he said that while he could not now make any recommendations to his Government, as he had already referred the case there, he would advise arbitration if his Government asks for his opinion. I then cabled the Department as above. In my opinion Mr. Tenny has a weak case, but owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, I think we have a better chance to make a favorable settlement here than in Berlin.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

No. 614.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUN 4 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 22nd, 1901.

Ans June 6

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Extension of German concession at Tientsin. Map showing new concessions and extensions of old concessions up to date.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 614.

MR. ZIMMERMAN TO MR. SQUIERS

****

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Tientsin, April 18th, 1901.

Monsieur et Cher Colleague :

By order of the Imperial German Legation at Peking, I have the honor to inform you that, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, the German concession at Tientsin has been enlarged on the West to the Taku road, on the South to the boundary within the limits which are marked in green on the plan herewith.

I beg to add that it is well understood that foreigners who hold prior regular titles are safeguarded.

I assure you, Monsieur et cher Colleague of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Zimmerman

German Consul.

ENCLOSURE NO.1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 614.

MR.RIMDERMAN TO MR. SQUIRES

****

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Tientsin, April 18th, 1901.

Monsieur et Cher Collegue :

By order of the Imperial German Legation at Peking, I have the honor to inform you that, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, the German concession at Tientsin has been enlarged on the West to the Taku road, on the South to the boundary within the limits which are marked in green on the plan herewith.

I beg to add that it is well understood that foreigners who hold prior regular titles are safeguarded.

I assure you, Monsieur et cher Collegue of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Zimmerman

German Consul.

No. 614.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a proclamation dated April 18th, issued by the German Consul General of Tientsin, by which notification is given that the German concession there has been, by the consent of the Chinese authorities, extended, as indicated on the map enclosed herewith.

I have not instructed Mr. Ragsdale to enter a protest against this action, as it does not appear that the interests of any of our nationals are involved or in any way prejudiced.

The enclosed map also shows the extensions of old concessions, as well as new concessions up to date.

I have the honor to be,

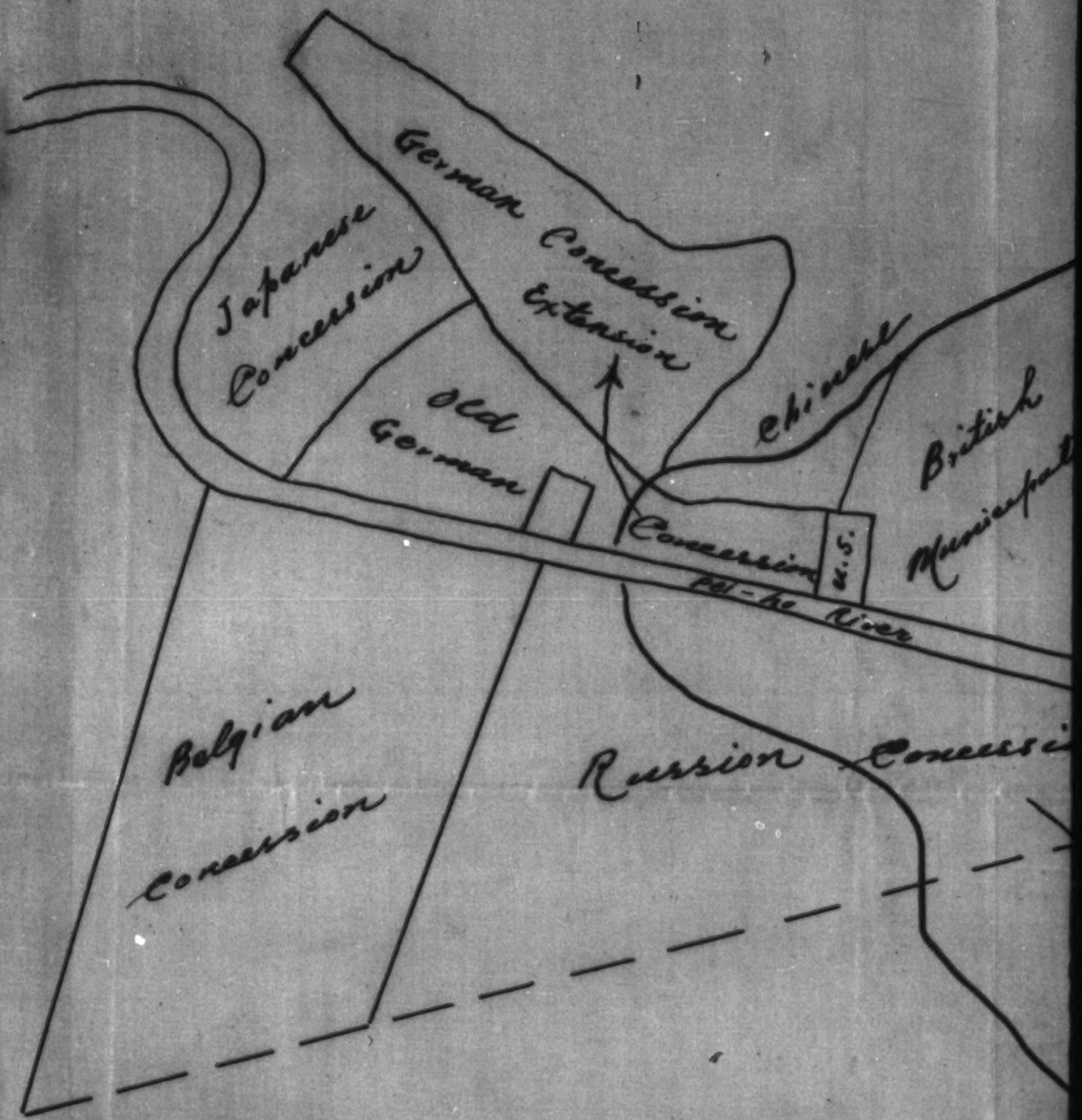
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

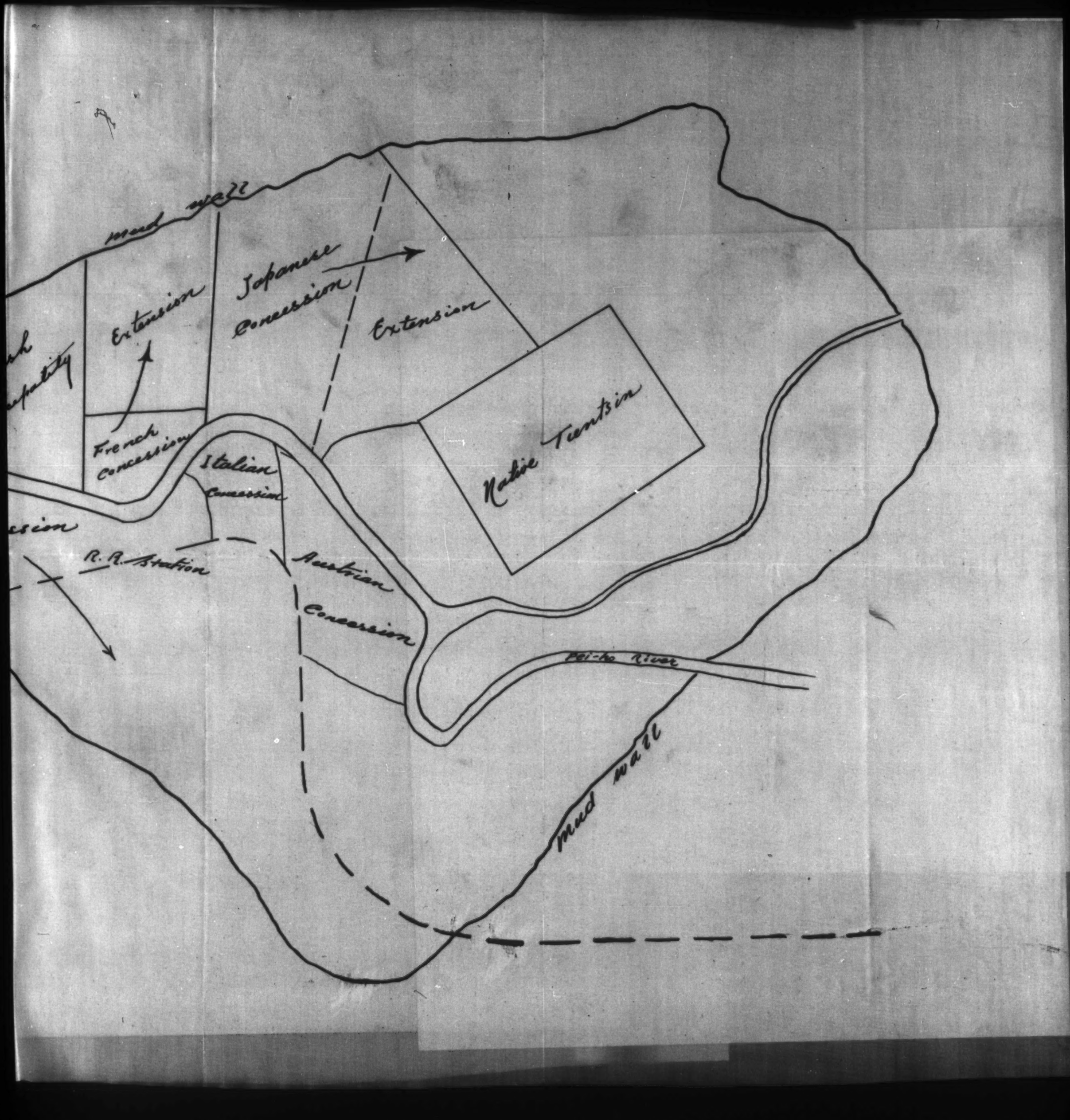
Enclosure :

As above.



Tientsin University

Shown in red


Mud wall
Extension
Japanese Concession
Extension
French Concession
Native Tientsin
Italian Concession
R. R. Station
Austrian Concession
Pei-ho River
Mud wall

No. 615.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 4 1901

MAIL & FILE BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 4 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 22nd, 1901.

To War Dept June 5

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Copy to War, referring to Mr. letter of April 20, & what reply has been received

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: Confirming Legation's telegram of the 19th instant, requesting a guard for the United States Consulate at Tientsin.

No. 615.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 22nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 19th instant, with reference to a military guard for the United States Consulate at Tientsin, as follows:

April 19th, 1901.

"Secstate,

Washington.

Consul Tientsin reports that on withdrawal of United States troops Consulate will be entirely unprotected; that there are a great many lawless characters who came here with the Army. He is powerless to arrest them without force. I recommend temporary guard of fifty men.

Squiers".

On receipt of Mr. Ragsdale's letter, copy herewith, I conferred with General Chaffee, who objected to detaching any soldiers from his command for such a purpose. He said,

however,

however, that he would deport as many of the bad characters complained of as could be arrested prior to his departure.

I think that our prestige demands that the United States Consulate at Tientsin should have a small detail of soldiers to protect it, at least until civil government is resumed. A Consul who has not the support of his military will have little or no influence in the present government there, which is essentially military.

Mr. Ragsdale's house is situated in rather an exposed position, as he reports, outside of the lines of the ordinary military guards, and he would find it very embarrassing to ask for a special guard of foreign troops to guard his,- a United States Consulate. There will be no necessity for such a guard after the present government is handed over to the civil administration.

I venture to express the hope that his request has received favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Ogden

Enclosure:

As above.

ENCLOSURE NO. ~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 615.

MR. RAGSDALE TO MR. SQUIERS

****

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

No.158 Tientsin, China, April 16, 1901

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,

Charge d' Affaires,

Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to submit that the withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from China leaves this Consulate without a guard or protection of any kind whatever. There is not another Consulate in Teintsin, not even a Consular Agency, left in so unfortunate a condition. The military police of other Nationalities does not extend out so far, hence the Consulate is exposed to danger from thieves and marauders. Again there are a lot of disreputable citizens, camp followers, who came herewith the Army, as well as a number of deserters, who are drifting around committing pillage and robbery. If they are not arrested before the departure of our troops, and deported, I will be at no end of trouble, and almost powerless in accomplishing their arrest and punishment. Under these circumstances I feel and contend that a squad of soldiers should be left in Tientsin for a permanent guard at the Consulate. Cannot this be arranged for by you with the Commanding General ?

I am Sir

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. RAGSDALE

Consul.

ENCLOSURE NO. WITH DESPATCH NO. 615

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Consul.

No. 616.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN 4 '01
DEPT OF STATE

April 18th, 1901.

Seen by Secy

Filed in Series June 13, 1901 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Settlement of Missionary claims direct. Correspondence with Chinese Government.

No. 616.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose translations of two notes received from the Chinese Commissioners, relative to a direct settlement of Missionary claims between the Missionaries and the Chinese.

Mr. Conger did not reply to the suggestion contained in the note of February 19th, but called a meeting of the leading Missionaries here to discuss the matter. As I was not present I do not know the details of this discussion, but I understand the Missionaries were recommended to make such a settlement if they could do so to advantage.

His Excellency Chou-fu, who has been appointed on the part of the Chinese to carry on these negotiations, called upon me to discuss what was to be done. I expressly told him that such a settlement was a private matter between the Chinese and the

Missionaries

Missionaries, and in which the Legation could not take part or be in any way responsible; but that it was the policy of my Government to advise all Missionaries having claims against the Chinese, growing out of their mission work, to settle directly with those concerned and not to present such claims at the Legation until they had exhausted every other means of settlement.

He said the Missionaries were very difficult to manage, that they made exhorbitant demands, both on their own account and that of their native Christians, always speaking of the latter as "my children", which to Chinese ears is very offensive. For some reason the Chinese desire to settle all similar claims direct and without the interference of the Legation, and such seems to have been the case all over China.

The Missionaries have everything to gain by such settlements as their claims are usually paid in full and include those of their native Christians, which probably would not be the case if they made them through this legation.gation.

In these particular cases the Missionaries seem to think the Chinese are not acting in good faith and have no

intention

intention of paying up but for some ulterior purpose of their own are endeavoring to ascertain the amounts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung Chang to Mr. Conger, February 19, 1901.
2. Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung Chang to Mr. Squiers, April 14, 1901.

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endeavoring to maintain the amount.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Prince Chi'ing and Li Hung Chang to Mr. Denby.

February 19, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung Chang to Mr. Squiers.

April 14, 1901.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 616.

THE CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO MR. CONGER

(TRANSLATION)

Prince Ching, Imperial Commissioner and President of Tsung-li Yamen, etc., etc., etc.,

Li Hung Chang, Imperial Commissioner, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., etc., etc.,

make the following communication:

On the 15th of February we received from H. E. M. Pichon a despatch as follows:

"During the disturbances last summer the churches hospitals, orphanages, schools, and cemeteries of the mission societies in Peking were burned and the value of these buildings together with the property lost by native Christians will make a very large sum. My idea is that these various claims should now be dealt with and the items which ought to be idemnified should be forthwith paid, for this will be to the advantage of both parties.

I, therefore, propose that a high official be appointed

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I, therefore, propose that a high official be appointed

pointed to meet Monseigneur Jarlan and arrange with him a plan for settling these claims and the amounts to be paid".

We would state in this connection that during the disturbances in Peking churches, houses, and property of the missions of several nationalities were burned, and as H.E. M. Pichon desires that a high official be appointed to confer with the head of the R. C. Mission upon a plan for compensation so that these claims may be promptly settled, we presume that Y. E. is of the same mind.

But this extraordinary outbreak in China will require indemnity so enormous as to be beyond our power to pay, which fact must be very apparent to Y. E. It will be necessary to reduce the demands and extend the time for payment to enable us to settle.

We appoint Chang E, an under Secretary of the Privy Council, to confer on this business with the heads of the various mission societies and we ask Y.E. will also appoint an official to consult amicably with him and make speedy settlement for our common benefit.

There is another even more important matter we would mention. Foreign missionaries come to China to

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There is another even more important matter we would mention. Foreign missionaries come to China to propogate

propogate religion, their main purpose being to exhort men to practice virtue, but when people and converts disagree strife results. Now that we are approaching a final arrangement of all difficulties, making amends for the past and taking precautions for the future, satisfactory rules should be made to ensure lasting concord and put an end to suspicions. For this purpose we ask Y.E. also to appoint an official to meet and confer with Mr. Chang so that a good plan may be devised.

Awaiting a reply, we send this necessary communication.

Dated February 19, 1901)

(Kwang Hsu 27th Yr., 1 M., 1 D.)

To

H. E. R.H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

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Awaiting a reply, we send this necessary communication.

Dated February 19, 1901)

(Kwang Hsu 27th Yr., I M., I D.)

To

H. M. M.H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 616.

PRINCE CH'ING AND LI HUNG CHANG TO MR. SQUIERS

.....

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung Chang to Mr. Squiers.

Ch'ing, a Manchu Prince of the First Order, by Imperial Appointment a Minister Plenipotentiaru and President of the Tsungli Yamen, and Li, by Imperial Command a Minister Plenipotentiary, Grand Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hua Tien, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Trade for North China, Viceroy of Chihli and a Su-i Earl, beg to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th day of the Twelfth Moon of last year they received a despatch from the French Minister, M. Pichon, saying that in the Summer of that year, during the period of disturbance, the missionary churches, hospitals, orphanages, schools and cemeteries within the capital were either burned or destroyed, and requesting us to appoint a commissioner to confer with the Bishop Lin, residing in the capital, and agree with him as to the nature and amount of compensation.

We having considered the matter of the attack by the Boxers upon the missions of the various nationalities at the capital, which were all destroyed, and noting that the French Minister, M. Pichon, was willing to have a special commissioner appointed to consult with the Bishop regarding the compensation due in order to a speedy settlement of the affair, thought that all the various missionaries might employ the same method, and therefore we appointed a former Reader of the Grand Secretariat, Chang I, to join with the representatives of the various missions in a thorough investigation of the circumstances and quickly enter into negotiations, as well as to decide upon special regulations for the conduct of missionary operations after the settlement, in the hope that thereafter there might be mutual good feeling, and on the 1st day of the First Moon of the present year we sent a despatch to Your Excellency to this effect.

Now it appears from the report of the former Reader of the Grand

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 616.

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Now it appears from the report of the former Reader of the Grand

Secretariat, Chang I, that he is already charged with the management of mining affairs, which keep him very busy, and he fears that it will be very difficult for him to look after this matter also. We have therefore now appointed the Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, Chou Fu, to be associated with the aforesaid official in the management of the matter, and we hope that all may be satisfactorily arranged. We have therefore the honor to send Your Excellency this communication.

To H. E. Mr. Squiers,

Acting Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

April 14th, 1901.

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Now it appears from the report of the former Reader of the Grand

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,

APR 29 1901

BUREAU.

confirm

From Peking,

April 23, 1901.

Received 1.25 A. M., 24th.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmed April 30

Twenty-third.

Diplomatic Corps discussed today the proposition of lump indemnity, [clause to be inserted,] forty million pounds. (correction asked) None instructed to give definite reply. None ready to accept sum, though generally favorable to principle it should be within power of China pay. British Minister stated that sum should be reasonable, and payment not create financial embarrassment. Japanese Minister thought the necessity of reduction claims may have to be considered. Russian Minister agreed principle resources of China should be taken into account. German Minister thought generosity unnecessary if all claims can be paid by China.

Report of commission on the financial resources awaited before any further discussion. General belief our limit is too low. Report will be submitted soon, when I

Deciphered by _____

_____, 189 , M.

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Now it appears from the report of the former Reader of the Grand

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

Rockhill - 2

will again bring up the proposition.

Italian Minister stated war claim to May first, seventy millions francs. Each month after, two and half millions,— Interest of two hundred thousand after July first. All other claims about twenty-one and half millions francs. Russian Minister stated war claims May fifteenth, including railroad destruction, hundred seventy millions rubles — two millions monthly war expenses after this date eight millions.

ROCKHILL

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office

April 24, 10 A. M. , *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No.71.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

Commissioner of the United States,

Peking, China, April 24th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUN 4 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Asked June 13

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram to you of the 18th instant:-

"Secstate, Washington.

Eighteenth. How do you suggest China pay indemnity; by loan, by an issue of bonds, by instalments from its revenues. Period. Will guarantee of loan or bonds by the Powers be acceptable. Ask that I may be instructed as soon as possible.

Rockhill".

In view of the fact that the discussion of the amount of the indemnity to be paid by China is under constant discussion by the Foreign Representatives here, and that they have apparently decided not to wait for China to suggest acceptable financial measures for its payment, as provided by Article VI, paragraph (b), of the Joint Note, but to inform her of the measures they consider best, I am most desirous of knowing your views on the subject.

The Chinese naturally desire a joint guarantee of any loan or bonds thay may have to issue, as it would save them a very large sum, and some of the Powers, Russia, I believe, included, would like to see a joint guarantee of all the Powers given.

Sir Robert Hart has told me recently that the London bankers advise him that on the securities mentioned by him in his recent memorandum (see my despatch No.50 of March 28th) a loan of from thirty to forty millions of pounds could be

placed

placed. He thinks it quite impossible to float it at over 80, possibly much less, in view of the present stringency of the money market.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockwell

Refer Sec. War for observation.

No.72.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Copy to Secy of War. Ack. & file JUN 4 1901

INDEX BUREAU RECD JUN 4 '01 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC, Commissioner of the United States JUN 5 1901 to China. BUREAU.

Peking, April 24th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

√ Copy to Sec. of War, June 8 C.

Sir:-

In further reference to the letter of Field Marshal Count Waldersee embodying the recommendation of the military commanders for carrying out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note, copy of which I transmitted to you in my No.69 of the 16th instant; I now have the honor to enclose translation of the reply to same, agreed upon yesterday by the Diplomatic Representatives, subject to the approval of their Governments.

I have to request that you will inform me at your earliest convenience if this reply is approved by you.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

A translation as above stated.

Translation of approved draft.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 24th, 1901.

Monsieur le Maréchal,

I hastened to communicate to my colleagues your letter of 6th of April, concerning the resolutions taken by the Commanders of the Allied Forces for carrying out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note.

As regards the questions of a military nature treated of in your letter, the Representatives of the Powers have adopted, subject to the approval of their Governments, the propositions which you have made known to them.

Thus they have adopted the opinions expressed by the Commanders of the Allied Forces concerning the enumeration of fortifications to be razed, the designation of points to be occupied between Peking and the Sea, the distribution of nationalities in the posts which are to be established, and the total figure of the forces which shall occupy the different posts. They have noted, however, that the distribution of the total of the effective forces between the various nationalities has not been indicated for Tientsin and Shanhaikwan.

As regards the questions which are at the same time of

a military and political nature, the Representatives of the Powers express the following opinions :

Concerning the garrison of Four thousand men which is to remain provisionally at Tientsin during the period which will follow the present occupation, the Commanders of the Allied troops should indicate, by nationality, the proportion of this garrison , so that this proportion can be submitted to the various governments.

Concerning the Provisional Government of Tientsin, it should transmit its powers to the native authorities as soon as the situation will permit of so doing, and without this measure having any reference to that of military occupation.

Concerning the unity of the chief command, the majority of the Ministers have pronounced themselves in favor of the suggestion made by the Commanders of the Allied Troops. It is understood never-the-less, that the Legation Guards at Peking should be in the future and until ordered to the contrary, outside of the troops placed under the Supreme Commander.

Concerning the question of military evacuation, a proposi-

tion

tion in the following words has been submitted unanimously by the Representatives of the Powers to their governments: "A partial reduction of troops is already possible, but the evacuation properly so-called can only commence when the Chinese Government has fulfilled the conditions of Articles II and X of the Joint Note, and when it has accepted the general principles which shall be indicated to it for the payment of the indemnity. That is to say, the sum total and the mode of payment."

Concerning the conditions of the transfer of the local administration to the native authorities, the Commanders of the Allied troops should study if, one month before the evacuation, the police and administration of Peking cannot be entrusted to the civil Chinese authorities, under the superintendence of the foreign military troops. It is to be noted in this connection that there has never been in the City of Peking a military administration, nor a permanent military garrison. The Banner troops cannot be considered as such.

The other questions treated of in the letter of Your Excellency have been examined and noted with all the

care

care and attention which they deserve. The Representatives of the Powers will not fail to give them such consideration as may be necessary, and to inform, in proper time, the Commanders of the Allied troops through your Excellency.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

No.73.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 4 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

peking, April 24th, 1901.

Rec'd June 13

Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No.46 of March 22nd, last, regarding the list of officials to be punished for participation in the massacres of last summer and the proposed police regulations for the Diplomatic Quarter in Peking; I have the honor to enclose herewith the protocol of the 38th meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-
Printed Protocol.

38me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
DU 22 MARS 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

M. D'ANTHOUARD donne lecture des rectifications faites par SIR ERNEST SATOW, MM. PICHON et DE GIERS au proces-verbal de la trente-sixieme seance. Le proces-verbal est adopte.

M. PICHON rappelle qu'a la demande de SIR ERNEST SATOW le Corps Diplomatique a mis a l'ordre du jour la question des penalites pour les provinces. La Commission des penalites s'est reunie. Elle a examine a nouveau le dossier de l'affaire, et bien qu'elle continue a penser que les punitions qu'elle avait reclamees n'etaient que justifiees, elle a, dans le but de rendre possible un accord unanime entre les Representants des Puissances, consenti a reduire a 4 les peines de mort, savoir pour PAITCHANG sous-prefet de Yang King Hien et agent de Yu Hsien, qui a fait massacrer plus de 40 etrangers a Tai Yuan fou; — pour TCHENG WEN KIN, taotai de Kouei Hoa Tcheng, coupable du meurtre de 20 europeens, dont Monseigneur Hamer et le capitaine Watts Jones; — pour WEN SING, sous-prefet de Louan Ping Hien qui a fait mutiler et enterrer vivant avec des raffinements inouis de barbarie le Pere Sagers; — enfin pour TCHEOU TCHE TO, chef de la garde municipale de Kaitcheou qui a organise et dirige les assassinats des missionnaires et qui a conduit en personne les emeutiers.

Un decret de decapitation a deja ete rendu, paraît-il contre le taotai TCHANG WEI KIN et la condamnation de TCHEOU TCHE TO a ete acceptee en principe par les Chinois. En realite nos exigences sont bien faibles pour un massacre de 242 etrangers et de plus de 3 000 chinois.

M. DE GIERS ne peut que maintenir au sujet des conclusions de la Commission, la declaration qu'il a faite dans une seance precedente.

M. JOOSTENS a toujours les memes instructions qui sont de se rallier a la decision definitive de ses Collegues.

M. DE MUMM accepte la proposition.

SIR ERNEST SATOW egalement. Il explique son vote. Le Corps Diplomatique a attire avec insistance l'attention du Gouvernement Chinois sur les crimes des provinces. Le preambule de la Note est assez explicite a cet egard. Il a a plusieurs reprises declare aux Plenipotentiaires qu'en presentant la liste des coupables de Pekin il entendait reserver a plus tard la presentation de celle des coupables de province. Le 4 mars, le DOYEN l'a ecrit en termes formels. Il est regrettable que les deux listes n'aient pu etre pretes ensemble. En tous les cas et pour faciliter la tache des Plenipotentiaires, la Commission s'est montree aussi peu exigeante que possible. Elle a demande 4 tetes, dont une a deja ete accordee par decret Imperial, dont une autre est promise. Le Ministre d'Angleterre ne citera parmi les coupables epargnes que le taotai de Tchotcheou, qui merite la peine capitale comme 20 autres mandarins egalement epargnes.

M. ROCKHILL accepte les conclusions de la Commission.

M. KOMURA, egalement Il a reçu des instructions dans ce sens.

MM. KNOBEL, declare qu'il doit attendre des instructions pour se joindre a la majorite, LE BARON CZIKANN, M. PICHON, LE DOYEN : meme vote.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO declare qu'il doit attendre des instructions pour se joindre a la majorite.

Par consequent tous les Ministres acceptent la proposition " ad referandum " bien entendu, a l'exception de M. DE GIERS.

SIR ERNEST SATOW demande en consequence a formuler une proposition : a savoir que les Ministres qui ont accepte les conclusions de la Commission des peines se mettent d'accord pour adresser a ce sujet une " Note Collective " aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois.

M. PICHON. C'est surtout sur ce point que nous avons a demander des instructions a nos Gouvernements.

Celles qu'a reçues M. DE MUMM lui permettraient de prendre une decision immediate. Mais il attendra que ses Collegues, comme le demande le Doyen, en aient refere a leur Gouvernement.

M. KOMURA suivra l'avis de la majorite pour la presentation de la Note.

SIR ERNEST SATOW declare qu'il se reserve, dans le cas ou sa motion ne serait pas adoptee, de reprendre la liste primitive de la Commission.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN donne lecture du rapport sur la police du quartier des Legations. La Commission a depuis la redaction du rapport introduit certaines modifications sur l'avis de SIR ERNEST SATOW et de M. KOMURA.

ART. I

Les chinois, sauf ceux qui sont au service des Legations

n'ont pas le droit de resider dans le quartier Diplomatique. Les chinois au service d'etrangers sont autorises a y resider.

Elle a ajoute ici " ou autorises par le Corps Diplomatique. "

La Commission a ajoute " par la Legation dont l'etranger est ressortissant. "

Sir Ernest Satow. La Note Collective dit que : " Les Chinois n'auront pas le droit de resider . . etc." mais cela n'exclut pas la possibilite de la residence si elle est accordee.

M. le Baron Czikann. Pour le controle des chinois qui ne sont pas au service des etrangers, peut-etre pourrait-on s'adresser au Corps Diplomatique ou a la Commission des Rues, au lieu de recourir au Ministre dont les etrangers sont ressortissants.

M. de Mumm. Si chaque Ministre pouvait faire comme il le veut, il en resulterait peut-etre que les chinois seraient autorises a rester.

Sir Ernest Satow et M. Rockhill sont d'avis qu'il n'est pas pratique de faire appel a tout le Corps Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow demande que le reglement de police ne soit que provisoire et ne soit qu'une partie de la future constitution a adopter.

M. le Marquis Salvago. Il est inutile de specifier cela dans le reglement. Ceux qui font les lois ont egalement le pouvoir de les abroger. Le Corps Diplomatique n'a-t-il pas depuis le debut des negociations constamment modifie ses premieres decisions.

M. Pichon. Lorsque le quartier Diplomatique existera, s'il existe jamais, le terrain sera entierement possede par les Legations, la Douane et quelques particuliers. On pourrait donc laisser a chaque Legation le soin de donner les autorisations de residence aux chinois.

M. de Mumm craindrait qu'il en resultat des inegalites de traitement, et qu'il y ait abus d'autorisation. A cote de cela, il estime que si des chinois, proteges des missions, des banques ou des residents etrangers venaient presenter des requetes importunes aux Legations, le Corps Diplomatique pourrait plus facilement les econduire.

M. de Giers declare que l'expulsion des chinois etant une mesure de defense, s'il autorisait un chinois a s'installer sur son terrain, il croirait devoir en prevenir ses Collegues.

M. Rockhill accepterait le principe du controle des terrains occupes par les Legations, si on constituait une municipalite. Si non, il pense que chaque Legation doit rester maitresse des autorisations a accorder.

Sir Ernest Satow est du meme avis, s'il avait un morceau de terrain disponible et qu'il voulut le ceder a un boulanger ou a un boucher, il ne s'astreindrait pas a demander la permission a ses Collegues ni meme a les avertir.

M. de Giers persiste a croire qu'il ne faut pas toucher au principe, que chaque Legation est maitresse chez elle, mais comme l'eloignement des chinois du quartier a ete considere comme une mesure de defense il se ferait un devoir de prevenir ses Collegues chaque fois qu'il donnerait a un chinois non a son service, l'autorisation de s'installer sur le terrain annexe a sa Legation.

M. de Mumm pense que l'avis de M. de Giers pourrait etre considere comme un compromis.

Sir Ernest Satow. La note ne parle que du refus du droit de residence aux chinois, mais pourront-ils posseder des terrains dans le quartier?

M. le Baron Czikann observe que l'expropriation des chinois a ete decidee, a la demande de Sir Ernest Satow lui-meme.

M. de Giers. Dans la pratique, le cas invoque par Sir Ernest Satow ne se presentera pas.

Sir Ernest Satow repond qu'il avait seulement demande l'indemnisation des chinois, mais pas l'expropriation des chinois, qui a ete le resultat des mesures prises par les diverses Legation pour etendre les terrains qu'elles possedaient. Il n'est pas sur que les chinois ne chercheraient pas a acheter des terrains dans le quartier. A Singapour, a Shanghai les chinois possedent des proprietes rachetees a des chinois. Au Japon, il y a des concessions, a Nagasaki, par exemple, ou les indigenes ne pouvaient acheter de terrains ou resider sans l'autorisation des Consuls et du Gouverneur. Mais de telles autorisations ont ete accordees. Il est possible que des etrangers veuillent vendre leurs proprietes a des chinois. Les en empecher serait diminuer la valeur de leurs proprietes.

M. Le Marquis Salvago voudrait savoir si Sir Ernest Satow est partisan ou non pour les chinois du droit de posseder des terrains dans le quartier Diplomatique.

Le Ministre d'Angleterre repond que cela lui est indifferent.

M. Rockhill n'est pas oppose a ce droit.

M. le Baron Czikann. En demandant, a la requete de Sir Ernest Satow que les chinois fussent expropries, nous avons prejuge la question.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il avait demande l'endemnisation des chinois expropries par le Corps Diplomatique.

M. Pichon voudrait preciser encore le § I du reglement de police pour prevenir l'envahissement des proprietaires chinois qui a eu tant d'inconvenients a Shanghai ou, M. le Baron Czikann le rappele, l'extension considerable des concessions a ete rendu necessaire par cet envahissement.

M. Pichon propose l'addition suivante au § I: " Les chinois qui exceptionnellement seront autorises a resider dans le quartier Diplomatique, ne pourront y etre que locataires. "

Cette redaction est adoptee par *tous les Ministres* a l'exception de Sir Ernest Satow. Quant a M. Rockhill, il declare que, sans instructions, il ne peut prejuger une question susceptible de faire tort aux droits de ses concitoyens.

Sir Ernest Satow desirerait qu'on continuat l'etude du reglement de police et qu'on reservat pour plus tard l'examen du § I.

Art. II.

Il est defendu aux mendiants d'entrer dans le quartier.

Adopte.

Art. III.

L'entree du quartier est interdite aux charettes indigenes qui ne sont pas au service des Legations ou autorisees par elles.

M. Komura demande la suppression de l'article. Si les charettes ne sont pas autorisees a entrer ce sera un grave inconvenient pour les chinois qui ont affaire dans le quartier.

M. de Cologan croit qu'on pourrait se borner a supprimer le " transit " des charettes.

M. Knobel. Les charettes chinoises deterioreront les routes. Il faut se resoudre a exclure les charettes ou a se passer de routes convenables.

M. le Baron Czikann. Le Tsongli-yamen avait reconnu la justesse de cette observation, quand il avait decide d'interdire l'acces de la rue des Legations aux charettes pendant et aussitot apres la saison des pluies.

M. Rockhill appuie la proposition de M. Komura. L'article III serait vexatoire pour les chinois.

M. de Cologan observe qu'ils n'ont commence a encombrer la rue des Legations que quand elle a ete mise en etat, preuve qu'elle ne leur etait pas indispensable.

M. le Marquis Salvago. D'ailleurs les chinois nous ont force et nous forceront encore a faire le tour de Ville Imperiale. Qui de nous ne se souvient que la route passant au pied du Meichan etait autrefois libre pour nos domestiques indigenes et nous etait interdite. Si nous avons un quartier a nous, nous devons y etre les maitres.

M. de Mumm. Dans les concessions de Tientsin et de Shangai, on fait des reglements sans s'occuper des chinois.

M. Komura pense qu'on pourrait faire une voie dallee a l'abri de l'effet du passage des charettes, mais que l'interdiction de ces vehicules dans le quartier serait prejudiciable au trafic de la ville.

Sir Ernest Satow. Le Kettler Strasse est compris dans le quartier Diplomatique on ne peut l'interdire aux chinois.

M. DE MUMM. On ne l'a compris dans le quartier que pour empecher que les Chinois n'y installent des constructions.

M. PICHON soumet le projet de redaction suivante :

ART. III

" Sauf pour les Chinois qui seraient munis d'autorisations speciales delivrees par le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique, ou par l'une des Legations, l'entree du quartier est interdite aux charettes indigenes qui ne transporteraient pas des personnes se rendant a l'une des habitations situees dans le quartier ou qui n'y viendraient pas pour le service de l'un des habitants ou des visiteurs du quartier.

Toutefois la circulation est permise dans toutes les voies qui forment la limite du quartier. "

Cette redaction est adoptee par le Corps Diplomatique a l'exception de SIR ERNEST SATOW. M. ROCKHILL declare l'accepter sans l'approuver car il s'agit d'une mesure vexatoire.

ART. IV

Toute procession de noce, de funerailles ou autre est defendue dans le quartier. De meme est interdit tout rassemblement sur la voie publique ainsi que toute representation de prestidigateurs, d'athletes, d'acrobates, de chiromanciens etc.

M. PICHON demande la suppression de la premiere phrase. Des qu'on tolere certains chinois dans le quartier, on ne peut interdire les processions de noce ou de funeraille. Cette motion est adoptee. Sont supprimes les mots depuis " toute procession jusqu'a de meme " inclusivement. L'article commencera ainsi. " Il est interdit etc. "

ART. V

Tout chinois circulant dans le quartier doit a partir du coucher du soleil porter une lanterne allumee.

Adopte.

ART. VI

Il est defendu aux indigenes, quel que soit leur emploi, metier ou profession, de porter des armes ou des munitions quand ils se trouvent dans le quartier.

Adopte.

ART. VII

Les voitures et les betes de louage de toute espece, pour autant que les unes et les autres sont admises dans le quartier, sont tenues, aussi longtemps que le public ne se sert pas de leurs services, de ne pas s'ecarter des stations indiquees.

Adopte.

Il est interdit dans le quartier de promener a la main des chevaux et des mulets.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN dit que par " promener a la main des chevaux etc " la Commission a entendu parler des files de chevaux que conduisent des petits enfants et qui encombrent les rues. Sur la proposition de SIR ERNEST SATOW, on modifie l'expression " dans le quartier " en " dans les rues du quartier " car rien n'empechera par exemple de promener les chevaux sur le glacis.

ART. VIII

Les vendeurs indigenes dans les limites du quartier n'ont pas le droit de debiter leurs marchandises en dehors des endroits indiques pour cet usage.

Adopte.

ART. IX

Aucun debit de boissons ne peut-etre ouvert dans le quartier sans autorisation prealable.

Cette autorisation sera toujours revocable.

On ajoute " de la Commission pour les questions locales. "

M. DE GIERS demande si sur les limites du quartier par exemple, les Legations interessees ne pourraient pas donner d'autorisations. Il est possible que de nombreux cabarets ne soient pas necessaires, mais il est aussi difficile de refuser a quelqu'un une autorisation quand on en a accorde d'autres.

M. DE MUMM. L'article ne s'applique pas aux cantines militaires.

M. ROCKHILL. Les cabarets ne peuvent-etre que pour les soldats.

L'article est adopte.

ART. X

Dans l'enceinte du quartier, il est formellement interdit de faire ou de deposer des immondices en dehors des lieux affectes a cet usage.

Adopte.

ART. XI

Apres le coucher du soleil tout vehicule doit etre muni d'une lanterne allumee.

L'addition suivante est votee :

" Il est interdit a tout cavalier de passer au trot ou au galop dans les rues, apres le coucher du soleil.

" Le circulation a cheval pendant la journee ne pourra se faire qu'a une allure tres moderee. "

ART. XII

Les voitures et les cavaliers doivent tenir la gauche.

Un vehicule voulant en depasser un autre doit prendre la droite.

Adopte.

ART. XIII

Tout acte contraire a l'ordre et aux bonnes mœurs est formellement interdit sur la voie publique.

Adopte.

ART. XIV

Une police sera constitue pour le quartier et elaborera un projet de mesures pour l'application du present reglement.

SIR ERNEST SATOW demandant comment sera constitue la police, M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO lui fait observer que l'on doit voter d'abord pour decider s'il y aura une police oui ou non. La question d'organisation viendra plus tard.

M. ROCKHILL. On a oublie d'indiquer quelles seront les penalites pour contraventions.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN. Cela viendra plus tard, apres la constitution de la police.

M. DE GIERS tient a declarer qu'il est partisan du partage de la police entre les Legations et il desirerait en tous cas que provisoirement, chaque Legation en fut chargee. SIR ERNEST SATOW dit que tant que les troupes etrangeres seront a Pekin, nous ne rentrerons pas dans nos droits, et que d'ailleurs la police d'une Legation ne pourrait s'exercer sur des personnes de nationalite differente.

L'article XIV est adopte. Le mot " elaborera " sont suppprimes et a la fin du § on ajoute les mots " sera elabore par la Commission. "

ART. XV

Les frais d'entretien et de police du quartier seront partages entre les Legations et les autres proprietaires au prorata de l'etendue des terrains occupes par eux.

SIR ERNEST SATOW ne se croit pas autorise a imposer des contributions a ses compatriotes residant dans le quartier Diplomatique sans une autorisation speciale de son Gouvernement. — On lui objecte le cas des concessions a Tientsin et ailleurs, et comme l'observe M. DE MUMM, le consul qui a le droit d'obliger ses compatriotes a payer les redevances municipales a Tientsin a aussi Pekin dans sa juridiction consulaire.

L'article XV est adopte sous reserve de la declaration de SIR ERNEST SATOW.

LE DOYEN demande a ses Collegues s'ils veulent reprendre la discussion de l'article I, mais SIR ERNEST SATOW desirerait qu'elle fut remise a une autre seance. Il a besoin de l'etudier.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN presente une liste de depenses indispensables a faire pour la voirie. —

1· Pour la mise en etat des caniveaux de la rue des Legations et de Thoman Strasse, un entrepreneur chinois demande 3600 piastres. L'architecte Schiele a fait un devis de 3280 piastres. Il a declare que si l'on ne se pressait pas, la depense serait doublee plus tard. —

2· Pour la refection des rues. Le devis estimatif est de 1120 piastres pour la rue des Legations et Thoman Strasse. La encore les depenses seront plus considerables si l'on attend.

3· Pour la protection des caniveaux. Il faudrait etablir des bornes de pierre, 500 a 0 p. 80, c'est une depense de 400 piastres. — Soit 4800 piastres en tout.

Cette somme est trop considerable pour que les Legations puissent engager la depense sans consulter les Gouvernements.

M. JOOSTENS voudrait qu'on ouvrit un compte courant de la somme dans une banque et apres la determination des limites on repartirait la quote-part des differentes residences, Legations et autres.

M. DE MUMM se declare dores et deja pret a payer la sienne. Mais il se demande si une grande partie des travaux necessaires n'ont pas ete rendus tels par le siege et s'il ne serait pas legitime de faire figurer la depense dans les indemnites pour les Etats.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN est de cet avis.

M. DE GIERS croient que les degats de la voirie ont ete occasionnes par le transit enorme des derniers temps, mais se ralliera a l'opinion de la majorite.

SIR ERNEST SATOW. Il est difficile de faire payer au Gouvernement chinois les reparations des routes dont il n'est plus proprietaires.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN. Chaque Legation pourrait faire figurer sa part de depenses proportionnelles pour les reparations des vues dans sa reclamation au Gouvernement Chinois. (Indemnites pour les Etats.)

M. PICHON. Qu'il s'agisse de depenses presentes ou futures, je ne puis les payer en ce qui me concerne qu'avec l'autorisation de mon Gouvernement.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO. Toutes les reparations de voirie ou mesures d'assainissement seront inutiles tant que l'on n'aura pas de police. Il faudrait en finir avec la question.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN lit le projet d'organisation de la police. — Annexe.

SIR ERNEST SATOW demande que ce document soit mis en circulation.

M. DE GIERS voudrait que la police fut partagee entre les Legations, que chacune d'elles eut la police de ces limites, et qu'il y eut une sorte de surveillant general pour le quartier. Le texte de sa proposition sera egalement mis en circulation.

La discussion est remise a la prochaine seance pour laquelle le Doyen convoquera ulterieurement le le Corps Diplomatique.

Sur la proposition de M LE BARON CZIKANN qui declare que les Representants des Puissances les plus directement interesses dans la question des indemnites devraient faire partie de la Commission du paiement de ces indemnites. MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, de France et du Japon sont designes.

La seance est levee a midi et demi.

Le Secretaire,

A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. DE COLOGAN.

No. 74.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 4 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 23rd, 1901.

Rec'd June 13

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day, at my request, to consider the proposition of the United States concerning the indemnity to be asked of China, which I had made known to it in my memoranda of March 28th and April 11th, copies of which I had the honor to transmit to you in my despatches Nos. 52 and 59.

I outlined the considerations which I thought imposed the solution of this question, as suggested by you, as the only just, reasonable and politic one which could be found. The Powers had declared that the disorders in June of last year could not serve as a pretext for the aquirement of territory or any other special advantages, consequently the indemnity could only be paid in money. The terms of the Joint Note of December 24th last stated that the indemnity should be "equitable", in other words, just and reasonable, by which we understood

understood that it should not exceed the power of China to pay without creating for it grave financial embarrassments, prejudicial to the administration of the Country, administrative reform and to all foreign interests, and which might compel it to have recourse to financial expedience, which all the Powers must condemn, imperiling the independence and integrity of the Empire.

Since the indemnity to be asked of China must, therefore, be reasonable, it mattered little to us whether its annual revenues were Eighty or a Hundred or more millions of taels. We were bound to only ask that which China was in a position to pay us of our losses and expenses, and it was not for us to seek to ascertain what was the full extent of China's resources, so as to exact the last cent of it of her. The Government of the United States thought that the limit of China's ability to pay, under the conditions specified, was £40,000,000 Sterling.

The payment of this sum would cost China over £50,000,000, but it was our belief that she could pay it, but any additional demand would expose foreign interests to the gravest danger. I referred to our declared policy here, by which we sought, among

other

other things, to prevent the recurrence of anti-foreign troubles, and said that we must, therefore, try to prevent as much as possible the imposition of new taxes upon the Chinese people for the payment of indemnities, for by so doing their hostility would be intensified and perpetuated, and that we should ultimately lose much more than the few millions which we now sought to secure.

The Russian Minister stated that he had communicated your proposal to his Government, but had received no reply. In principle, his Government was willing to accept what China was able to pay; that so far as that went he accepted our proposition, and thought that undoubtedly the resources of China should be taken into consideration in assessing the amount of the indemnity. As to the figure fixed by you, £40,000,000, he thought it was premature to discuss it until the Commission charged by the Diplomatic Body to study the resources of China had made its report on the subject. He inquired how this limit had been reached by my Government. I replied that the data on which all estimates of the revenue of China were based were well known to everybody; they were practically the pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Jamieson, to which might be added the

memoranda

memorandum recently submitted by Sir Robert Hart; that no accurate data beyond these were accessible to any one, unless I was very much mistaken on the subject. These data clearly indicated that the borrowing capacity of China barely reached £40,000,000 Sterling with her present available revenues. This statement of mine was, however controverted by the French Minister, who said that he thought China could pay much more and still retain sufficient revenue for the administration of the country. He deferred expressing his opinion on our proposition until the long promised report of the Commission above referred to is submitted.

The Japanese Minister, while thinking that any discussion of our proposition and the fixing of any limit to the sum to be demanded was premature, thought that the Powers might have to consider a reduction of the indemnity; that while common principles had been accepted by most of the Powers for the assessing of private claims, no such principles, so far as he knew, had been applied to the assessing of war expenses. He thought it might be necessarythat something be done in this direction.

The British Minister, though not ready to state the limit

of

of the indemnity to be fixed,stated that in the belief of his Government this sum should not exceed a reasonable amount,payment of which would not create financial embarrassment to China.

The German Minister stated that he had no instructions from his Government on our proposition,but he thought that if the Commission charged with studying the revenue ascertained that China could pay the full amount of the expenses of the Powers, she should be made to do so,and that he saw no reason why the latter should show excessive generosity in the matter.

The Belgian Minister thought that,if a reduction in the indemnity should be decided upon,it should only bear on the Governmental claims;that the private claims should not suffer thereby.

On the whole I gained the opinion that the Representatives realized that the total amount of the claims may ultimately have to be subjected to a certain scaling down,although the most of them hold that the limit fixed by you is entirely too low.

Owing to the disinclination to discuss the subject before the submission of the report of the Commission on finance,and in view of several of my colleagues being without any instructions from their Governments

ments on the subject, I did not press the matter to-day, but informed them that I reserved it for discussion later on.

The Italian Minister then informed the Diplomatic Corps that the war claim of his Government up to the 1st of May is Seventy Millions of francs; for each month after this date it will claim Two Million five hundred thousand francs. If the claim is not paid by the 1st of July, it will ask Two Hundred Thousand francs per month as interest. If the occupation lasts until the Autumn, a special item of Four Millions of francs will be asked. His Government also claims Two Millions of francs for the destruction of its Legation here and the property therein. The private claims to be presented by him amount to 5,635,844 taels. This sum is subject to reduction.

The Russian Minister then informed his colleagues that the State expenses of Russia known up to the present time, including the destruction of its railroad, amount to 170,000,000 rubles; that the military expenses per month, after the 15th of March, were 2,000,000 rubles. As to private claims he was unable to fix their amount, but it would be between Six and Eight Millions of rubles in all probability.

In a previous meeting I asked the Diplomatic Corps to

agree

agree to restoring to the Chinese the Tsungli Yamen,when it was agreed that the archives should be turned over to them,but the building,being in the occupation of the German military forces,could not at present be restored to them.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries having asked me to renew their request,that the buildings as well as the archives be restored to them,I did so today,and meeting with the support of my colleagues,the German Minister agreed to ask his military authorities to comply with this request,which I think will be done within a few days.

After discussion on a number of other subjects of minor importance,among others a reply to Count Waldersee's letter of April 6th,the Diplomatic Corps adjourned without indicating the date of its next meeting.

I confirm , on the overleaf , the telegram I sent you today,giving the result of the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking,China,April 23,1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-third. Diplomatic Corps discussed to-day the proposition lump indemnity forty millions pounds. None instructed to give definite reply. None ready to accept sum though generally favorable to principle it should be within power of China pay. British Minister stated that sum should be reasonable and payment not create financial embarrassment. Japanese Minister thought the necessity of reduction claims may have to be considered. Russian Minister agreed principle resources of China should be taken into account. German Minister thought generosity unnecessary if all claims can be paid be China. Period. Report of Commission on the financial resources awaited before any further discussion. General belief our limit is too low. Period. Report will be submitted soon when I will again bring up the proposition. Italian Minister stated war claim to May first seventy millions francs;each month after two and a half millions. Interest of two hundred thousand after July first. All other claims about twenty one and a half millions francs. Russian Minister stated war claim to May* 15th,including railroad destruction,hundred seventy millions rubles;two millions monthly war expenses after this date. Private claims from six to eight millions.

Rockhill.

* Clerical error. Should be March.

No.75.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 4 1901

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUN 4 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, China, April 24, 1901

Rec'd June 13

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No. 70 of the 17th instant, I referred to a letter from the Diplomatic Representatives to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries asking them to take steps for the creation of the international concession on the Island of Ku-lang su at Amoy.

I enclose herewith translation of the note therein referred to which has only just now reached me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-
Translation as above.

Monsieur de Cologan to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang.

----------(Translation)----------

Peking,18th April,1901.

Highness,Excellency.

The Consular Agents of the Foreign Governments at Amoy and the Diplomatic Corps accredited at Peking have on several occasions in the last few years,considered the subject of the creation of an international concession on the Island of Ku-lang su.

It appears from information recently received by the Diplomatic Corps concerning this affair that it would be most important not to further delay the creation of this concession.

I have the honor in consequence to request Y.H.and Y.E. in the nameof my colleagues to be pleased to give without delay the necessary instructions to H.E.the Governor General of Fukien to reach an understanding with the consular agents of the Powers at Amoy on the steps necessary for carrying out this measure.

(Sgd) B.de Cologan.

No. 282.

Deciphe

Ack. and file.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 13 1901
BUREAU.

From Peking.

Dr. Hill April 25th, 1901.

Secretary of State.
APR 27 1901

Rec'd May 15

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Seven. Twenty-fifth. Confidential.

Empress Dowager has appointed Board of National Administration to relieve her of her public functions. Members — Prince Ching, Viceroy Li, Kun, Kang, Wang, Wensha[illegible] Yung Lu, Lu Chuanlin. First three here; others with the Court Sianfu.

SQUIERS

Deciphered by J. R. B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 26, 9.50 A.M. 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No. 617.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 5 1901

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 4 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU.

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1901
DEPT OF STATE

April 25th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
JUN 6 1901

Subject: International Settlement at Amoy. Chinese Commissioners requested to take action.

(Despatch No. 592, of the 28th ultimo)

Mrs. Joseph Rockhill

No. 617

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 592, of the 28th ultimo, relative to the proposed International Settlement at Amoy, I have the honor to enclose to you translation of a note sent the Chinese Commissioners by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, on the 18th instant, requesting that the necessary instructions be given His Excellency the Governor General of Fukien to take the necessary steps to carry out the measure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No.~ With Despatch No. 617.

Translation.

Monsieur de Cologan to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang.

****

Peking, April 18th, 1901.

Highness, Excellency:-

The Consular Agents of the Foreign Governments at Amoy and the Diplomatic Corps accredited at Peking have on several occasions in the last few years considered the subject of the creation of an international concession on the Island of Ku-lang su.

It appears from information recently received by the Diplomatic Corps concerning this affair that it would be most important not to further delay the creation of this concession.

I have the honor in consequence to request Y.H. and Y.E. in the name of my colleagues to be pleased to give without delay the necessary instructions to H.E. the Governor General of Fukien to reach an understanding with the Consular Agents of the Powers at Amoy on the steps necessary for carrying out this measure.

(Sgd) B.de Cologan.

No. 618.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 4 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUN 4 '01
DEPT OF STATE

April 25th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Filed in Series
June 13, 1901
C

Copy to Am. Bd. of Comms.
for For. Missions,
June 14
C.

Subject: Royal Red Cross Decoration conferred upon Miss A. G. Chapin, an American Missionary, for services during the siege.

No. 618.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

It is with particular pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty, the King of England, has been pleased to confer on Miss Abbie Chapin, of the American Board Mission, the Royal Red Cross Decoration, for services rendered in the International Hospital during the siege.

The Decoration was presented to Miss Chapin by the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, at the British Legation, on the 23rd instant.

Sir Ernest availed himself of the occasion to say a few words of commendation for the excellent and unselfish services which had been given, and congratulated the recipients upon their well deserved reward.

The order of the Royal Red Cross was founded by the late Queen some eighteen years ago, and up to this time,

including

including the four presented for services during the siege, Only ninety two medals have been conferred.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Daniels.

No. 618

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT. OF STATE
RECD. JUN 1 '01
LATIN SECTION

DEPT. OF STATE
JUN 12 1901.
BUREAU, [illegible]

April 25th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Asked June 13

Subject: Enclosing additional claims against Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during "Boxer" disturbances. (Nos. 103 to 127, inclusive).

(Despatch No. 535, February 14, 1901.)

No. 619.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to despatch No. 535, of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith further claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government, on account of losses incurred during the "Boxer" disturbances, as follows :

337	103	Eldwood G. Tewksbury	$18,945.
190	104	Am. Board Mission (D.Z.Sheffield)	60,375.
	105	" " " "	49,450
	106	" " " "	5,800.
	107	" " " (F.M.Chapin)	68,600.
338	108	Luella Miner	2,581.
339	109	Abbie G. Chapin	487.
340	110	American Bible Society	18,194.
	111	American Trading Co. (Emens)	Tls. 6,256
341	112	A. H. Talpey	Tls. 400.
	113	American Trading Co. (Emens)	Tls.159,686.
342	114	J. Rasmussen	$ 5,490

√	115	American Trading Co. (Ball)	Tls.	10,471.
343	116	Am. Baptist Missionary Union	$	5,937
344	117	Great China Dispensary (Fobes)	Tls.	2,379.
346	118	Charles McCaslin	Tls.	4,333.78
√	119	Great China Dispensary (Fobes)	Tls.	6,472.
√	120	American Trading Co. (McCaslin)	Tls.	16,909.52
√	121	" " " "	Tls.	29,475.30
√	122	" " " "	Tls.	19,606.82
√	123	" " " "	Tls.	11,602.65
347	124	Harry Emerson	$	3,070.
348	125	The Equitable Life Ins. Society of the United States		6,942.27
√	126	Lewis L. Etzel	Tls.	6,750.
349	127	Fearon, Daniel & Co.	Tls.	22,556.19

I should add that claims Nos. 122 and 123 are claims of Chinese firms in which Mr. McCaslin, an American citizen, and representative of the American Trading Company at Newchwang, and claims an interest, to-wit, one-eighth in claim No. 122, and a small share in No. 123. Both of these firms were acting as agents of the American Trading Company. I enclose copy of explanatory letter of Mr.McCaslin.

Claim No. 39, Janet C. McKillican, heretofore transmitted

mitted, must be withdrawan, it having been ascertained that Miss McKillican is not an American citizen.

I beg also to call attention to claim No. 127, of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., of Shanghai. This firm is one of the largest importers of American goods in China , and as indicated by Mr. J. S. Fearon's verification of the claim, he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; Mr. Daniel is an Englishman. The citizenship of the firm is in some doubt, but in view of the fact that their interests are mainly American, I have to submit the propriety of the claim being regarded as essentially one for the United States Government to handle.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Conger.

Enclosures:

Twenty-five claims, as above.

Mr. McCaslin to Mr. Conger, March 11, 1901.

No.103.

Elwood G. Tewkesbury.

$15,945.00

The Imperial Chinese Government

Debtor to Elwood G. Tewkesbury for personal property destroyed during outbreak of Boxer - Spring - 1900.

North China College Compound, near Tungchow :-

In house occupied by E. G. Tewkesbury :-		
To clothing & materials	1726 -	
To furniture, carpets, etc	1361 -	
To food & field supplies.	701 -	
To crockery & silverware	430 -	
To music & instruments	895 -	
To pictures, photo goods, bric-a-brac, etc	730 -	
To books & stationery	2526 -	
To bicycles	260 -	
To medicines, &c	280 -	
To hot water heating plant	1082 -	
To permanent improvements on house	1000 -	
To garden, trees, etc - & part cost	55 -	
		11066 00
In Williams Hall, of North China College :-		
To scientific apparatus & cases	1000 -	
To organ	600 -	
To stationery, books, etc	30 -	
		1630 00
In North China College compound :-		
To gate house -	450 -	
To industrial farm, apparatus & crops	400 -	
		850 00
To amt to carried forward		13646 00

over

To am't brought forward		1364600
At Western Hills - "Su wang ting:-		
To personal property in house	307 -	
To part cost house	660 -	
To "Maraett Guest House" & contents	500 -	
To "Farm house" & crops	120 -	
		1577 00
At Methodist Compound, Peking -		
To clothing, etc in trunks -	572 -	
To general expenses during siege	250 -	
		822 00
	U.S. $	1694500

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

I, Elwood G. Tewksbury, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, rtrueand correct.

Elwood G. Tewksbury

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1901. W. W. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Elwood T. Swetsberry

#15945-00

Sold

No.104.

D. Z. Sheffield

$60,375.00

The Imperial Chinese Government,

Debtor to the American Board Mission, North China,

for Property Destroyed during the Boxer Outrages - May 1900.

At North China College Compound - near Tungchou.

To Williams' Hall	gold	$ 25,000,00
" House occupied by D. Z. Sheffield		4,500,00
" " " " E.G.Tewksbury		4,500,00
" " " " C. Goodrich		4,500,00
" " " " three single ladies		4,000,00
" Houses occupied by Chinese Teachers		1,200,00
"Other Buildings, bell-tower, paths, &c.		850,00
" Wall about Compound		3,500,00
" Industrial Farm, buildings, appliances,		400,00
" Building for Woman's Work		600,00
" Trees, walks, &c.		400,00

" Apparatus in Williams' Hall - other outfit,

Minerals $1,000,	Birds	$1,000,	
Apparatus 4,000,	Heating Plant	2,000,	
Miss. Archives 2,000,	Miss. Library	500,	
Miss Meet. Supplies 300,			
Miss.Sec. Outfit 125			
	total above items		10,925,00
	Entire Total	$ U.S.Cy	60,375,00

D. Z. Sheffield
$60,375.00
Ind. Prop.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I D. Z. Sheffield, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a stetement of the losses sustained by the American Board Mission, North China, at Tungchow, during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August, 1900 and that the same is just, true and correct.

D. Z. Sheffield

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1901.

W. E. Beauclerc

Second Secretary of Legation.

No.105

D. Z. Sheffield

$49,450.00

The Imperial Chinese Government, Debtor to American Board of Missions, North China, for Property destroyed in City of Tungchou.

To Theological Seminary Buildings		gold	$3,475,00
" Furniture and Library			1,700,00
" House occupied by Mr. Wilder			4,000,00
" " " " Dr. Ingram			4,200,00
" " " " three ladies			2,200,00
" " known as the Sheffield house			4,200,00
" Old Chapel, building, benches and contents			2,000,00
" New Chapel building (not completed)			6,000,00
"Boys' School-building and contents			2,450,00
"Building for Woman's Work and contents			2,350,00
"Hospital Buildings			5,000,00
" " " Equipment			2,500,00
" Compound Walls			1,250,00
" Houses occupied by Chinese Teachers			1,125,00
" Chapels in Villages about Tungchou			2,000,00
"Literary Work destroyed,			
C. Goodrich, A B C F M	2,000,		
" Bible Soci.	500,		
D. Z. Sheffield, A B C F M	500,		
" Bible Soci.	500,		
" Williams Dictionary,	500,		
J. H. Ingram " "	500,		
H. Kingman " "	500,		
total above			5,000,00
entire total			$ 49,450,00

U.S. Gold

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, D. Z. Sheffield, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses sustained by the American Board Mission, North China, at Tungchow during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August 1900 and that the same is just, true and correct.

D. Z. Sheffield

The Imperial Chinese Government, Debtor to American Board of Missions, North China, for Property destroyed in City of Tungchow.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1901

Second Secretary of Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

To Theological Seminary buildings	gold	$3,475.00
" Furniture and Library		1,700.00
" Houses occupied by Mr. Wilder		4,000.00
" " " Dr. Ingram		4,200.00
" " " three ladies		2,800.00
" " known as the Sheffield houses		4,200.00
" Old Chapel, building, benches and contents		2,000.00
" New Chapel building (not completed)		6,000.00
"Boys' School-building and contents		2,450.00
"Building for Woman's Work and contents		2,350.00
"Hospital Buildings		5,000.00
" " Equipment		2,800.00
" Compound Walls		1,250.00
" Houses occupied by Chinese Teachers		1,125.00
" Chapels in villages about Tungchow		2,000.00
"Literary Work destroyed,		
G. Goodrich, A B C F M 2,000,		
" Bible Soc. 500,		
D. Z. Sheffield, A B C F M 500,		
" Bible Soc. 500,		
" Williams Dictionary, 500,		
J. H. Ingram " " 500,		
H. Kingman " " 500,		
total above		5,000.00
entire total		$ 49,450.00

I, D. Z. Sheffield, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses sustained by the American Board Mission, North China, at Tungchow during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August 1900 and that the same is just, true and correct.

No.106

D. Z. Sheffield.

$5,800.00

No. 107.
F. M. Chapin.

The Imperial Chinese Government, Debtor to the American Board Mission - Tungchow, for Property destroyed at Western Hills during Boxer Outrages, May 1900.

To House occupied by E. G. Tewksbury	gold	$	1,000,00
Ladies' House			1,600,00
House occupied by C. Goodrich			1,000,00
" " Sheffield and Ingram			1,200,00
" " W. S. Ament			1,000,00
total above		$	5,800,00

U.S. Gold

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

I, D. Z. Sheffield, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses sustained by the American Board Mission)Tungchow, in property destroyed at the Western Hills during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

D. Z. Sheffield

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation.

The Imperial Chinese Government, Debtor to the

American Board Mission - Tungchow, for Property destroyed

at Western Hills during Boxer Outrages, May 1900.

To Houses occupied by H. G. Tewksbury	gold	$ 1,000.00
" Ladies' Houses		1,800.00
Houses occupied by O. Goodrich		1,000.00
" " Sheffield and Ingram		1,200.00
" " W. S. Ament		1,000.00
total above		$ 5,800.00

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, D. Z. Sheffield, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses sustained by the American Board Mission)Tungchow, in property destroyed at the Western Hills during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

D.Z. Sheffield

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1901.

C.E. Gauss

Second Secretary of Legation.

No. 107.

F. M. Chapin.

$68,600.00

Claim for Indemnity

Imperial Chinese Government
To North China Mission, American Board

To Dr.

	Gold
To losses at Peking, China, June, 1900.	
Front Chapel and School Buildings	$3000.00
Hospital Buildings and Equipment	$3000.00
Ladies' Dwelling House	$3500.00
Printing Press, building, stock, blocks, & type	$15000.00
Superintendents house & outhouses	4000.00
House occupied by W.S. Ament, with outhouses	4500.00
House occupied by C.E. Ewing	3000.00
House " " Miss J.E. Chapin	1500.00
" " " " Ada Haven	1500.00
Girls' School Buildings, apparatus, bedding, etc.	10000.00
Domestic chapel, old	3000.00
" " , new	~~4000.00~~ 4500.00
Kindergarten buildings	500.00
Gate-houses, godowns & compound wall	2000.00
North chapel & buildings	3000.00
Summer House, Western Hills	700.00
To losses on out-station property Chapels & furniture	
at Cho chow	1500.00
" Pao An Fu	200.00
" Shih Ko chuang	300.00
" Shun I hsien	1000.00
" Nan Meng	1000.00
" Liang Hsiang hsien	1000.00
Carried forward	68200.00

Brought forward	$68200.00
At Chao Tsun	$300.00
" Ping Ching	50.00
" Tow Tien	50.00
Totals	$68600.00

Above losses due to Boxer Malcontents in the month of June 1900.

Payment for the above may be made to Treasurer North China Mission, American Board, Tientsin, China, or to F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer American Board, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

PEKING, CHINA.

FRANKLIN M. CHAPIN, being first duly sworn, on oath states that he is Treasurerof The North China Mission, American Board and that the foregoing itemized statement of the losses sustained by said Mission is just, true and correct as he verily believes.

Franklin M. Chapin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of August 1900.

W. E. Beauchridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

F. M. Chapin
$68.600.00
M.S. Goad.

Chang & Wong

No.108.

Luella Miner.

$2581.00

Personal Losses Incurred by Luella Miner during Boxer Riots in Tungchow, China, June, 1900.

Clothing	$375.00
Books	475.00
Furniture and Furnishings	760.00
Materials re Land. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware etc	111.00
Bedding	75.00
Stationary (including picture cards)	30.00
Photograph Albums and photographs	50.00
Microscope Slides, instruments, materials etc	25.00
Sundries	65.00
Freight	100.00
Private re Ladies' House	55.00
Private re Girls' School Building	260.00
Manuscript Geology, Biology, Botany etc	300.00
	$2581.00

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Luella Miner, being first duly sworn, on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

Luella Miner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1901.

W. E. Beauchamp
Second Secretary of Legation

106.

Amelia Attmer
2581 00
Mr. Fred

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Amelia Attmer, being first duly sworn, on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1901.

Second Secretary of Legation

No.109.

Abbie G. Chapin.

$487.00

Personal losses incurred by Abbie G. Chapin during Boxer riots at Tungchow.

Furniture and furnishings	$164.00
Clothing	100.00
Bedding	15.00
Two Cuthbertsons	18.00
Books -	100.00
Supplies of dry goods.	50.00
Supplies of groceries etc.	40.00
	$487.00

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

I, Abbie G. Chapin, being first duly sworn, on oath say that the above schedule id a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

Abbie G. Chapin -

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

~~2~~
109
Abbie J. Chapin
$487.00
ms. fwd.

No. 110

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

$18,194.00

American Bible Society,

Shanghai, China, March 12, 1901.

The Hon. E.H. Conger,

U.S. and M.P., U.S.A.

Peking.

Sir:-

The following is a List of the Scriptures and other property of the American Bible Society destroyed by the Boxers during the uprising of the past Summer; and I desire, upon the behalf of the Society, to claim indemnity from the Chinese Government for the same.

PLACE.	TIME.	NO. of BOOKS.	VALUE.
PEKING.	JUNE, 1900.	84,700.	$5,991.56
PAOTINGFU.	" "	2,604.	148.50
KALGAN.	JUNE or JULY "	11,444.	352.07
TUNGCHOW.	JUNE, 1900.	1,435.	169.95.
P'ANG CHUANG	" "	1,675.	199.05.
TIENTSIN.			1,530.00.
CHINGCHOW-FU	" "	250.	78.00.
WEIHSIEN.	JUNE or JULY/00	709.	91.77.
CHOWPING.	" " "	1,374.	187.02.
KIHHWA.	" " "	2,268.	76.33.
WENCHOW.	" " "	1,772.	166.15.
RAOCHOW.	JULY, 1900.	1,200.	120.00.
KWANTUNG.	" "	520.	36.66.
		79,945.	$9,147.73.
FURNITURE and FITTINGS, PEKING DEPOT.			300.00
REPAIRS to PEKING DEPOT.			100.00
MONEY LOST, (sent to Workers)			445.00.
TRAVELLING EXPENSES of AGENTS to PLACES of SAFETY.			2,201.93.
ESTIMATED COST of RETURNING to STATIONS.			2,200.00.

Our Book-Store at Peking was at Teng Shih Ko-rh, near the premises of the American Board Mission, and our books were destroyed at the same time as the Mission property in that neighborhood.

American Bible Society,

Shanghai, China, March 12, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U.S. and M.P., U.S.A.

Peking.

Sir:-

The following is a List of the Scriptures and other property of the American Bible Society destroyed by the Boxers during the uprising of the past Summer; and I desire, upon the behalf of the Society, to claim indemnity from the Chinese Government for the same.

PLACE.	TIME.	No. of BOOKS.	VALUE.
PEKING.	JUNE, 1900.	84,700.	$5,991.86
PAOTINGFU.	" "	2,604.	148.50
KAIFAN.	JUNE or JULY "	11,444.	352.07
TUNGCHOW.	JUNE, 1900.	1,435.	169.95
P'ANG CHWANG	" "	1,675.	199.05
TIENTSIN.			1,850.00
CHINGCHOW-FU	" "	250.	75.00
WEIHSIEN.	JUNE or JULY 00	09.	91.77
CHOWPING.	" " "	1,374.	187.02
KIHOWA.	" " "	2,268.	76.35
WENCHOW.	" " "	1,772.	1164.15
RAOCHOW.	JULY, 1900.	1,200.	120.00
KWANTUNG.	" "	320.	36.66
		79,949.	$9,147.73.
PURCHASE and PITTINGS, PEKING DEPOT.			300.00
REPAIRS to PEKING DEPOT.			100.00
MONEY LOST, (Bank to Warrens)			445.00.
TRAVELLING EXPENSES of AGENTS to PLACES of SAFETY.			2,201.93.
ESTIMATED COST of RETURNING to STATIONS.			2,200.00.

Our Book-Store at Peking was at Tung Tan Ke-Tz, near the premises of the American Board Mission, and our books were destroyed at the same time as the Mission property in that neighborhood.

Our Scriptures at Paotingfu, Kalgan and Tungchow were lost in the general destruction of the Mission property at these places.

The other books were lost at the looting of the places where they were stored. You will understand that it is impossible to give accurate details as to the destruction of all of these Scriptures, but the numbers and values are taken from our Books, and I am sure they are absolutely correct.

The Depot at Peking was rented, and we had just put repairs upon it costing $100.00

When the disturbances broke out we had over 100 men in different parts of China, and we sent money to them to enable them to escape. The messengers were probably massacred, for they did not return

We lost in money $448.00. We had six Superintendents in the Interior. Four of them had their families with them, and two were without families. The sum I have named is what we spent in travelling expenses on these men, and it will take an equal amount to get them back to their Stations. In addition to this actual outlay, we have paid to these six Superintendents Gold $3,800.00 in Salaries during their enforced idleness. I think that we should have this sum refunded to us.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John R. Hykes

Agent American Bible Society.

Shanghai, March 12th. 1901.

I declare the foregoing statement to be just, true and correct in all respects.

John R. Hykes
Agent American Bible Society

U.S. Consulate-General,

Shanghai, March 3rd. 1901.

Sworn to before me this

Day of March, 1901.

A. W. White

Deputy-Consul-General, U.S.A.

Am. Bible Society
$18,1900

No. 111

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
Taels 6256.

(2)

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
OF
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
HAMBURG.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.
SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN.
NEWCHWANG.
PORT ARTHUR.

Tientsin, March 9th 1901

J.W. Ragsdale Esq
U.S. Consul
Present

Dear Sir:

The following was, through an oversight, omitted from our claim against the Chinese Government. It represents cargo belonging to my company which was stored in the premises of the Yuen chi Jung hong, on Koo-ji street of the native city. A portion of the premises was looted and destroyed by fire on the 14th of July. We lost the following

				Taels
A C T	24 Bales "Bicycle" Sheetings	480 pcs @	3.50	1680.
C	5 " "Dog" "	100 "	3.40	340.
JM	32 " "Peacock" "	640 "	"	2176.
J M / P D	5 " "Piedmont" Drill	75 "	4.00	300.
A T / 95 / C T	22 " Camel Sheetings	550 "	3.20	1760.
			Tls	6256

THE AMERICAN TRADING Co.

J S Emery Agent.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens, Agent of The American Trading Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

American Vouchers
Enclosure
Vouch 6 2576

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
OF
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
HAMBURG.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.
SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN.
NEWCHWANG.
PORT ARTHUR.

No. 112

A. H. Talpey

Taels 400.

Taku, North-China, Feby 22nd 1901.

Claim for damage and loss to my house and property during bombardment of Taku Forts in June, 1900.

J. Jarla.

Repairs to House damaged by shell coming from the Taku Forts and striking wall.	50 00
Window-glass	20 00
Carpenters putting in window-glass; Repairing doors and windows, burst open during the bombardment.	25 00
Cooking utensils; looted from Cook-house	50 00
Servants bedding and clothing	20 00
Furniture, Bedding & other Valuables	
1. Toilet-set	20 00
1. Mirror	15 00
3. Eider-down Quilts @ Tls 20. ea =	60 00
Blankets and Sheets	50 00
2. Doz' poli flowers broken & destroyed	20 00
2. Bird-Cages, with two Valuable birds	20 00
Silver mounted Glove and Handkerchief box (in set)	50 00
Total. J. Tls.	400 00

Alfred H. Talpey.

I certify, I was in charge of the Hpital of Captain Talpey while he was at home, and that the above is a correct Statement.

Taku February 22nd 1901 H J Macrae

Taku, North-China, Feby 22nd 1901.

Claim for damage and loss to my house and property during bombardment of Taku Forts in June, 1900.

T. Tarla.

Repairs to House damaged by shell coming from the Taku Forts and striking wall.	50 00
Window-glass	20 00
Carpenters putting in window-glass; Repairing doors and windows, burst open during the bombardment.	25 00
Cooking utensils; looted from Cook-house	50 00
Servants bedding and clothing	20 00
Furniture, Bedding & other Valuables	
1. Toilet-set	20 00
1. Mirror	15 00
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2. Bird-Cages, with two Valuable birds	20 00
Silver mounted Glove and Handkerchief box (in set)	30 00
Total. T. Tls.	400 00

Alfred H. Talpey.

I certify I was in charge of the House of Talpey Esq Captain Talpey while he was at home, and that the above is a correct Statement.

Taku February 22nd 1901 H J Macrae

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

H. J. Macrae being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief H Echi Jthw Macrae

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of February 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No. 113

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Taels 159,686

(E)

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
OF
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
HAMBURG.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.
SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN.
NEWCHWANG.
PORT ARTHUR.

Tientsin, March 1st 1901 190

Supplementary claim of the undersigned against the

Chinese Government

At the time of the outbreak there was due us from Chinese mer-
chants on account of current business the following sum which
would have been duly paid but for the hostilities, which we ar
now unable to collect At present the actual loss to us as shown
by our books, without interest is.....Tels 129686.
We estimate that our loss for the year 1900 resulting from
the suspension over and above any claim heretofore mad to be " 30000 .
" 159686

The American Trading Co.
A. S. Sweny
Agent

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens, Agent of The American Trading Co. being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

159.686 Taels

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
OF
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
HAMBURG.
YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.
SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN.
NEWCHWANG.
PORT ARTHUR.

No. 114

J. RASMUSSEN

$5490 Gold

~~TIENTSIN~~ State of California
CHINA City & County of San Francisco

James Rasmussan Master of the American Schooner "LOTTIE BENNETT" being duly sworn deposes and says:.... I am master of the American schooner "Lottie Bennett" of San Francisco. I arrived at Taku Bar on the 25th of August 1900. Owing to the hostilities then existing I was unable to get lighters or towboats and there for was delayed in discharging my cargo consisting of lumber. The said cargo consisted of 717000 feet of lumber board measure which in ordinary times could have been discharged in fourteen days but on account of said hostilities I was unable to complete my discharge until the 8th day of November 1900 a period of sixty one days over and above the usual time. By the terms of my Charter Party I am entitled to demurrage at the rate of U.S.$90. per day I therefor hereby make claim against the Government of China for sixty one days demurrage at the rate of U.S.$90. per day making a total of U.S.$5490.00 And I hereby appoint The American Trading Co. of Tientsin or the Agent thereof for the time being my true and lawful attorney for me and on my behalf to recover said claim and to generally do any and all act in connection therewith that may be necessarny.... In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of November 1900

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November 1900.. Wm Kent Notary Public

J. Rasmussen

~~Consul of the United States at Tientsin.~~

RENTON, HOLMES & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

LUMBER.
AUSTRALIA.

This Charter Party, made and concluded upon in the city of **San Francisco, Cal.,** this 24th day of April 1900, between Geo. E. Billings Master and Agent for Owners of the American schooner "Lottie Bennett" of the burthen of 496 tons or thereabouts, register measurement, now on way from Honolulu to Puget Sound wherefrom vessel shall proceed direct in ballast to PORT ANGELES or to PORT TOWNSEND (Washington), ~~or to ROYAL ROADS (British Columbia)~~ for orders, to be given within forty-eight hours after arrival and notification of same to Charterers or their agents has been given (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) or lay days to count; and thence promptly proceed to loading port to load under this Charter, of the first part, and Renton, Holmes & Co. of San Francisco, of the second part

Witnesseth, that said party of the first part agrees on the freighting and chartering of the whole of said vessel including the deck (with the exception of the cabin and necessary room for the crew, and the stowage of provisions, sails and cables), or sufficient room for the cargo hereinafter mentioned, (the Act of God, Perils of the Sea, Fire, Barratry of Master and Crew, Enemies, Pirates, Piratical Thieves, Arrest and Restraint of Princes, Rulers and People, Collisions, Stranding and other accidents of navigation excepted, even when occasioned by the negligence, default or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, or other servants of the ship-owners; Civil Commotions, Floods, Fire, Strikes, Lockouts, Accidents on Railways and Docks and Wharves, or any other hindrances beyond the control of either party to this agreement or their agents, always mutually excepted,) unto said party of the second part, for a voyage from a usual safe loading place on PUGET SOUND (Washington,) ~~or in BRITISH COLUMBIA, including but not north of Burrard Inlet~~, as ordered by Charterers or their agents, To ~~SYDNEY, or HOBSON'S BAY, or SANDRIDGE (TOWN PIER, or MELBOURNE WHARF, or PORT ADELAIDE, or PORT PIRIE, or PORT~~ AUGUSTA, or Songhu Wharf, Yakau, China ~~at Charterers' option~~, to discharge, as shall be ordered by them on the Captain's signing Bills of Lading at place of loading, on the terms following:

A. The said vessel shall be tight, staunch, strong, and in every way fitted and provided for such a voyage, and shall receive on board for the aforesaid voyage the merchandise hereinafter mentioned, and no goods or merchandise shall be laden on board otherwise than from said party of the second part, or their agent.

B. The said party of the second part doth engage to furnish to said vessel, at designated loading place or places as herein provided, a full cargo of SAWN LUMBER and/or TIMBER of such lengths and sizes as can be taken through vessels present hatchways and/or bow and/or stern ports, if any, and on deck.

C. It is understood that, if required by charterers, the vessel shall provide bow or stern ports to admit of square timber up to _____ inches square being shipped.

D. If small stowage be required by vessel, Charterers agree to furnish same, say LATHS and/or PICKETS and/or SHORT LUMBER, as they may prefer, the latter not be under twelve (12), except at Charterers' option, nor over fifteen (15) feet in length, freight on which is to be at one-half rates; — one thousand Pickets or six thousand Laths to be considered equivalent to one thousand feet board measure.

E. Laths and/or Pickets if received by vessel in bundles, to be delivered in bundles containing like quantities, and no cargo to be cut by vessel without written authority from Charterers or their agents.

F. Vessel to pay the extra insurance on deck load, which is to consist only of the largest sizes of the rough lumber unless otherwise instructed by Charterers.

G. The said party of the second part agrees to pay to said party of the first part, or agent, for the use of said vessel during the voyage aforesaid, in cash, without discount, on the right and true delivery of cargo at port of discharge, for each one thousand feet board measure of Lumber and/or Timber delivered;

~~If ordered to and discharged at Sydney~~ ( ) _____

If ordered to and discharged at Hobson's Bay ( ) _____

~~If ordered to and discharged at Sandridge~~ ( ) _____

If ordered to and discharged at Melbourne Wharf ( ) _____

If ordered to and discharged at Adelaide ( ) _____

~~If ordered to and discharged at Port Pirie~~ ( ) _____

If ordered to and discharged at Port Augusta ( ) _____

If ordered to and discharged at Songhu Wharf (70/-) Seventy (70/-) Shillings, Sterling

H. The party of the second part shall be allowed for loading and discharging said vessel at the respective ports aforesaid, lay days as follows:

Fifteen (15) working days for loading, to commence ~~twenty four (24) hours after vessel is at loading place designated by Charterers or their agents, her inward cargo and unnecessary ballast discharged, and~~ when she is ready to receive cargo and Captain has notified them in writing to that effect. Discharge to be given with dispatch according to the custom of the port of discharge at such safe wharf, dock or place as Charterers or their agents shall designate. For each and every day's detention by default of said party of the second part, or their agents, ~~three pence sterling per register ton~~ Ninety ($90.00) Dollars per day, shall be paid day by day, by said party of the second part, or their agents, to said party of the first part, or agent.

I. In case of fire, accidents or other casualty at loading Mill, Charterers to have the privilege of ordering the vessel to another safe loading place on Puget Sound ~~or in British Columbia~~, as above, there to load or to complete loading, they paying the cost of towage in so moving, if any; but the time occupied in such removal not to count as lay days.

J. Vessel to furnish, within five days after arrival at port of Call or after discharge of inward cargo, a certificate from a Marine Surveyor of the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, that she is in proper condition for the voyage, and a further certificate in due course, that she is properly loaded. Should vessel fail to pass satisfactory survey and should she be detained more than ten days for repairs, to enable her to pass such survey, this charter to be void at Charterers' option, such option to be declared at the end of said ten days.

K. Cargo to be stowed under the Captain's supervision and direction, and the stevedore (if any) employed by the vessel, to be mutually satisfactory to the Captain and Charterers, or their Agents.

L. Cargo to be received and delivered within reach of vessel's tackles.

M Bills of Lading to be signed by Captain for pieces, (all on board to be delivered,) and at any rate of freight Charterers may desire, without prejudice to this Charter; but if at a lower rate than provided in Charter, difference to be paid in cash to Captain at port of loading, less commissions, interest and insurance.

N. Vessel to have a lien on cargo for all freight, dead freight and demurrage; it being understood that any and all liability of the Charterers under this Charter shall cease and determine as soon as the cargo is on board.

O. Vessel to load and discharge where she can safely lie afloat; but lighterage, if any, to enable vessel to reach Port of discharge, to be at the risk and expense of Receiver of cargo, ~~and expense of Vessel~~.

P. General Average, if any, payable as per York-Antwerp rules of 1890.

Q. Vessel to pay a commission at Port of ~~loading~~ San Francisco of (5%) five per cent. on amount of charter, in U. S. Gold Coin, at the exchange of $4.86 per £ Sterling, to Renton, Holmes & Co. and to be consigned to Charterer's agent at Port of discharge ~~(inward only) paying them (2½%) two and one half per cent. commission on amount of this Charter, or at Charterer's option, (7½%) seven and one half per cent. at Port of loading and free of commission at Port of discharge, as should vessel be lost.~~

R. While at Puget Sound ~~or British Columbia~~, as above, vessel to be consigned to Charterers' agents, outward, and if in ballast, also inward, free of commission ~~but paying them usual fee for doing Custom House business, (not to exceed $20)~~, and also to clear in the name of Charterers.

S. Should vessel not have arrived at port of call (as above), or at her loading port if ordered direct there, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 10th June, 1900, Charterers to have the option of cancelling or maintaining this Charter, on arrival of vessel.

Lay days not to commence before _____ unless at Charterers' option.

T. _____

U. To the true and faithful performance of each and all of the foregoing agreements, we, the said parties, do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors administrators and assigns, each to the other in the penal sum of

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF CHARTER.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto signed our names at the time and place above mentioned.

Witness: _____

Witness: F. C. Lawler

Signed, Geo E. Billings
Renton, Holmes & Co.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER ASSOCIATION FORM A.
Adopted June 9th, 1892.

Certified a true copy of the original Charter Party in our possession.
Geo E Billings
Approved
Renton Holmes & Co
Stamped

Charter Party.

(COPY)

Am Sch'r

"Lottie Bennett"

PUGET SOUND

—TO—

Tongku Wharf

Taku, China

Dated April 21st, 1900

PORT BLAKELY MILL CO.

PORT BLAKELY, WASH.

SAN FRANCISCO ADDRESS

RENTON, HOLMES & CO.

PIER 3 STEWART STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Custom House Brokers and Stevedores.

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

OUTWARD FOREIGN MANIFEST.

Report and Manifest of the Cargo *laden at the Port of Port Townsend, Washington, on board the* Schooner

Lottie Bennett 496 100 *Tons, whereof* J. Rasmussen *is Master,*

bound for Taku China June 9 1900

The Call Printing Office, Pt. Townsend

MARKS	NUMBERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	QUANTITIES, Lbs, Gallons etc.	No. 1 Value of DOMESTIC Merchandise.	No. 2 Value of Foreign Merchandise FREE.	No. 3 Value of Foreign Merchandise FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE.	No. 4 Value of Foreign Merchandise NOT FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE which has paid duties.	No. 5 Value of Foreign Merchandise ON THE PASSAGE (IN TRANSITU) from one foreign country to another.	TO BE LANDED AT
		651794 ft Rough Lumber.		$5866 14					
		55299 " Flooring		975 38					
				$6841 52					

J. Rasmussen

ROTHSCHILD & CO.,

pping and Commission Merchants,

Custom House Brokers and Stevedores.

TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

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		651794 ft Rough Lumber,		$5866 14					
		55299 " Flooring		975 38					
				$6841 52					

J. Rasmussen

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Master's Oath on Clearing Outward.

District of Puget Sound and Port of Port Townsend, Washington:

I, J. Rasmussen, Master of the schr Lottie Bunnell, bound from the Port of Port Townsend to Iaku China, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the MANIFEST of the Cargo on board the said schooner now delivered by me to the Collector of this District, and subscribed with my name, contains, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise now actually laded on board the said vessel, and of the value thereof, and the foreign places or countries in which the same are truly intended to be landed, and if any other goods, wares or merchandise shall be laden or put on board the said schooner previous to her departure from this Port, I will immediately report the same to the said Collector. I do also swear, that I verily believe that the duties on all foreign merchandise therein specified have been paid or secured according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be re-landed within the United States; and that if by distress or other unavoidable accident, it shall become necessary to re-land the same, I will forthwith make a just and true report thereof to the Collector of Customs of the District wherein such distress or accident may happen. And said cargo is truly intended to be landed in the Port of Iaku China.

So help me God.

Sworn to before this 9 *day of* June 1900

Chas Miller
Deputy Collector.

J. Rasmussen
Master.

OUTWARD FOREI
MANIFEST.

Flag

Rig

Name

Net Tonnage 100

For

Cargo

Passengers, No

ROTHSCHILD & CO
Shipping and Commission Merch
Custom House Brokers and Stevedores.
PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, TA

Tientsin Nov.8th 1900

J.W.Ragsdale Esq.

Consul U.S.A. Tientsin

Sir:

I hereby make claim against the Government of China for U.S.$5490.(five thousand four hundred and ninety) in support of which I inclose an affidavit setting forth the facts. I also inclose a copy of my charter party showing that I sailed for Tientsin before hostilities had commenced...that I was under charter to deliver my cargo at Tangku...and that the rate of demurrage agreed on was at the rate of $90 per day in the currency of the United States.

I desire the American Trading Co of this port to act for me in the matter in my absence,

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

J. Rasmussen

Master of the American Schooner "Lottie Bennett"

of San Francisco.

Signed Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Tientsin Nov.30th,1920

No. 1

U.S.S. Tientsin Nov.

Consul U.S.A. Tientsin

Sir:

I hereby make claim against the Government of China for $28,750.00(Two thousand four hundred and ninety) in accordance of ration I inclose an affidavit setting forth the facts. I also inclose $ 50 ( ) as charter party advance which I asked for Tientsin before Hostilities had commenced...that I was under charter to deliver my cargo at Tsaun...and-not the rate of demurrage agreed at the rate of $50 per day in the opinion of the United States.

Thanking the American Consulate in advance for any work for me in the matter is

I am Sir

Your obedient servant.

Master of the American Schooner Virginia Dare"

of San Francisco.

No. 115

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Taels 10,471.20

Shanghai, March 8th 1901.

Claim of The American Trading Co., Shanghai, against
The Imperial Chinese Government.

To loss and damage sustained by claimants by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract made between Yang Taotai and Chin Weiyuan of Shansi and claimants, dated Shanghai Sept. 25th 1899. Copy of said contract herewith.

In accordance with the said contract, the claimants imported 1,200 Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, Model 1871 with bayonets, and 240,000 New Cartridges for same and were to be paid Shanghai Taels 5.60 each per Rifle Taels 6,720.00
" 23.00 " " 1,000 Cartridges 5,520.00
Total Shai Taels 12,240.00
Upon signing the contract there was paid 4,080.00
Leaving a balance of 8,160.00

The goods arrived as follows:-

56 cases containing	1,200 Rifles	ex. s.s. "Ambria" Dec. 6th 1899.
57 " "	120,000 Cartridges	
60 " "	120,000 "	ex. s.s. "Glenlochy" Dec. 22nd 1899.

In accordance with the said contract which provided that "Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next spring (i.e. 1900) and no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage", the goods were landed and Rifles stored in godowns within the Settlement of Shanghai, and Cartridges stored at the Kiangnan Arsenal but later at the request of the claimants and by order of U.S.Consul-General Goodnow removed to the British Coal, Shanghai.

Upon the opening of navigation to Tientsin in the spring of 1900 (say March 9th) the goods were not taken delivery of, and from and

Shanghai, March 1

Claim of The American Trading Co., Shanghai, again
The Imperial Chinese Government.

To loss and damage sustained by claimants by reason of the
of a contract made between Yang Tsetai and Chin Ye
and claimants, dated Shanghai Sept. 28th 1889.
treaty herewith.

In accordance with the said contract, the claimants impor
German Manser Single Shot Rifles, Model 1871 with
240,000 New Cartridges for same and were to be pai
Taels 8.00 each per Rifle.
" 22.00 " " 1,000 Cartridges 5,280.00
Total Taels

Upon signing the contract there was paid 4,000.00
Leaving a balance of

The goods arrived as follows:-

86 cases containing 1,200 Rifles
87 " " 180,000 Cartridges
60 " " 180,000 "

In accordance with the said contract which provided that
arrive at Shanghai after the 30th November 1889,
stored for delivery next spring (i.e. 1890) and no
to buyers for interest or storage", the goods were
Rifles stored in godowns within the Settlement of
Cartridges stored at the Kiangnan Arsenal but later
of the claimants and by order of U.S.Consul-General
removed to the British Cons, Shanghai.

Upon the opening of navigation to Tientsin in the spring of
March 9th) the goods were not taken delivery of, b

after that time interest storage and charges accrued as follows, up to to-day March 9th 1901:-

INTEREST	Shanghai Taels 8,160.00 @ 7% per annum for one year	571.20
STORAGE	56 cases @ 50 per month for 12 months	336.00
	117 " "1.00 " " 12 "	1,404.00
		2,311.20

The total amount due the undersigned March 1st 1901, is therefore

Taels 10,471.20

to be increased until paid at the rate of Shanghai Taels 191.66 per month, to cover further interest and carrying charges.

Claimants are a branch office of The Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, duly incorporated under State Laws of The United States of America.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Acting Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 15 day of March 1901

Deputy Consul-General,
U. S. A.

following as bottom of

-:Load and Weight Table:-

Description	Weight
Empty Car	32,000 lbs.
Maximum Load	80,000 "
Total Loaded Car	112,000 "

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 12 day of [illegible] 1921

[illegible]

Notary Public

My Commission expires [illegible]

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

By [illegible]

Agent

Dated [illegible]

Rec'd [illegible]

Car No. [illegible]

In accordance with the above contract Weight Inspection and Certificate No. [illegible] was issued by the undersigned Inspector at the point of origin of the shipment and the car was sealed with the Inspector's seal. Upon arrival at destination the seal was found intact and the car was weighed by the undersigned Inspector and the weight as shown on the Inspector's certificate hereof is found correct.

Dated at the Inspection Bureau, Chicago,

this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1921

[illegible]

Inspector.

Delivered to the Inspection Bureau at Chicago, Ill. the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1921

[illegible]

Agent.

— COPY —

Contract made between His Excellency Yang tao tai & Chen weiynen of Shansi and the American Trading Co. of Shanghai.

The American Trading Co. agree to supply the former with one thousand two hundred (1,200) Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, model 1871 with small bayonets, at Shanghai taels five & sixty candareens (₸ 5.60) each delivered Shanghai, & two hundred & forty thousand (240,000) new cartridges for same, at Shanghai tael twenty three (₸ 23.-) per mille, altogether amounting to Shanghai taels 12,240.00.

Should the above be shipped to Tientsin by the American Trading Co., the extra freight, insurance &c. will be charged additional.

On signing this contract, of which there is a Chinese & English version, one third of the whole contract amount, equal to Shanghai taels four thousand & eighty (4,080.00) to be paid as bargain money, the balance, namely Shanghai taels eight thousand one hundred & sixty (8,160.00) to be paid after the goods have been examined in Shanghai & found according to contract.

These rifles are understood to be genuine Mauser model 1871 & guaranteed in serviceable condition, & should other makes be included in the parcel, or any of the rifles have gears broken, the buyers have the right of rejecting such.

The rifles to be brought to the American Trading Co's godown on arrival but as cartridges are not allowed in the settlements, the buyers have to provide a storage place for them, outside the limits.

Should rifles be repacked &c. after arrival in Shanghai, all expenses incurred will be charged to buyers.

The sellers' responsibility ceases so soon as the goods have been handed over to & accepted by the buyers.

The buyers to provide a Customs Import Permit & should they require the American Trading Co. to ship the goods to Tse-cho-ling (in Tientsin) on their behalf, they are also to supply a permit for import there.

The goods to arrive before the closing of Tientsin.

Dated & signed at Shanghai, this 25-th day of September 1899.

(Signed) THE AMERICAN TRADING Co.
Wm. N. Edwards Sub-Agent

Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th, November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next Spring & no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage.

一議貨交 楊大人驗收之後如再有損壞等情即與茂生行不涉

一議此貨到滬如在十月三十以後則天津業已封河不能前運須俟明年開河時再行交貨

山西河東鹽務兵備道楊

光緒二十五年 月 日

西歷一千八百九十九年 月 號 立

立合同上海茂生洋行今蒙
山西河東鹽務委備道楊　委購德國一千八百九十一年份式樣連小刀頭單响
毛瑟步槍一千二百桿每桿價計上海規銀五兩六錢共計規銀六千九百二十兩隨
配新毛瑟彈子二十四萬顆每千顆價計規銀二十三兩共合規銀五千五百二十兩
兩共計規銀一萬二千二百四十兩言明上海交貨如欲運送天津另加水脚保險
保險等費訂立華洋文合同光收定銀三分之一計規銀四千零八十兩准貨到
上海驗得與合同所訂相符銀貨兩清應載議欵列後
一議按照一千八百九十一年分式樣色用真德國毛瑟步槍如驗得有假雜混充
機件損壞聽憑選剔
一議槍到上海由行堆棧彈子照租界章程不能起岸應請　楊大人借廠屯
放
一議代改裝箱工料等費應請　楊大人自給
一議搭到上海如欲茂生行代運天津紫竹林交卸其進天津口准單應請
楊大人備給

No. 116

American Baptist Missionary Union (J.R. Goddard)

$5937.00

The Hon. E. H. Conger,
U. S. Minister, etc.
Peking -

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you a list of claims for damages inflicted on the property of the American Baptist Missionary Union in the city of Kinhwa, in the Province of Chi-kiang, in the month of June, 1900, by a body of rioters; and also for the destruction of the personal property of Rev. T. D. Holmes and Rev. C. E. Bonsfield, missionaries of the aforesaid Missionary Union at that time living in Kinhwa, and of certain native Christians in their employ. Messrs. Holmes and Bonsfield were obliged to return to the United States in consequence of the hardships endured in these riots. I have therefore estimated these damages after careful inquiry from various sources and believe them to be reasonable and correct. Should we succeed in securing a settlement with the local officials, these claims will be withdrawn -

Damages to Dwelling House	$2000.00 Mex.
" " Chapel	1400.00
Personal property of Mr. Holmes destroyed	1800.00
" " Mr. Bonsfield "	300.00
" " Native Christians	400.00
Travelling expenses of Mission Secretary	37.00
	$5937.00

Yours respectfully
J. R. Goddard
Mission Secretary
and Agent. P.D.C.

Ningpo,
March 13th 1901.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China Mar 14th 1901.
Sworn to and subscribed before
me this day.

John R. Hykes
Vice Consul General
U.S.A.

12/3/01
I declare the foregoing
statement to be just
true & correct in all
respects.

J. R. Goddard

Am. Bark "Alice"
Allen
(J.R. Goddard)
$5527.00

No. 117

THE GREAT CHINA DISPE NSARY

(A. S. Forbes)

Taels 2370

No. 118

CHARLES McCASLIN

Taels 4333.78

THE GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY.
CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS,
Corner Foochow and Honan Roads,
SHANGHAI.
大中華藥房
A. S. FOBES.
AGENT.

Shanghai 13 March 1901.

John R. Hykes, Esq.,
Acting U.S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Duplicate

Dear Sir.-

On 8th August 1900, I notified U.S. Consul L.S. Wilcox Esq., of Hankow of the looting and destruction of the branch of this Dispensary at Kin Te Chin on 12th July 1900, and requested him to lodge a claim with the proper authorities for Taels 3000. (three thousand)

In response to your notification, I cover claim herein in detail. You will note that the amount is less; the reason being that in the interim I have been able to determine the exact loss, the charge for repairs being the actual amount paid out.

Branch at Kin Tin Te Chen (江西省景德鎮)
Street.....(陳家街)
Managers' name.....(程延甫)Chen Din Fu
Date of destruction 12th July 1900, Chinese 6th moon, 26th day.
Claim notified to nearest yamen - (浮梁縣)name of magistrate

	Tls
Loss of medecines, Stock, Perfumery and usual sundries of a drug store.....	1955.70 0
Cash on hand	187.80
Cost of furniture and fixtures (now replaced).....	255.50
Total	2379.00

Should Consul Wilcox have forwarded the original claim of Tls 3000., to Pekin, this should be substituted. in its stead.

I have the honor to remain,
Dear Sir.-
Your Obedient Servant,

A S Fobes

1431/01
2 dollars deposited as per telegram 7/5/01
just true & correct in all respects
A S Fobes

US Consulate General
Shanghai March 14th/01
Subscribed & sworn to
before me this day
John R Hykes
Vice Consul General.
USA

Great Britain
Diplomacy

Dear Sir,—

I have the honour to inform you that I have received a communication from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 17th December, 1921, stating that the Government of the United States of America have appointed Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator, to be Delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which is to be held in Washington, beginning on the 11th November next.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Arthur Balfour.

The Secretary of State,
United States Embassy,
London.

"Newchwang 12th April 1901

I hereby swear that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America, of Rockland County, New York.

C. McBaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me, date and place as above.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel
United States Vice-Consul



Charles McCaslin
v
Chinese Government

Claim for loss in rent & looting of Doors & Windows from 195 Houses on the border of the Russian Settlement. The looting was done in July & August during the Boxer trouble. Watchmen were unable to stop on the premises

	Taels	Cand	Taels	Cand
For 825 Large & Small Doors Stolen @ Taels 3.50	1187	50		
For 263 Windows @ $1.00	263	00		
Loss in rent on 194 Houses from July 1st to Dec 31 1900 @ $3.00 per month $4074.00 & 72	2933	28	4333	78

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel
United States Vice-Consul

Charles McCaslin
v
Chinese Government

Claim for loss in rent & looting of Doors & Windows from 195 Houses on the border of the Russian Settlement The looting was done in July & August during the Boxer trouble. Watchmen were unable to stop on the premises

	Taels	Cand	Taels	Cand
Tas 325 Large & Small Doors Stolen @ Taels 3.50	1137	50		
Tas 263 Windows @ $1.00	263	00		
Loss in rent on 194 Houses from July 1st to Dec 31 1900 @ $3.00 per month $4074.00 & 72	2933	28	4333	78

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel
United States Vice-Consul

Charles Mc Carlin

Lucks 4333.78

No. 119

THE GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY

(A. S. FORBES)

Taels 6472.00

Date 12/3/01
9 meters the other distant
Explain the correct meter reading

THE GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY,
CHEMISTS-DRUGGISTS,
Corner Foochow and Honan Roads,
SHANGHAI.
上海中四大藥房
A. S. FOBES.

Shanghai 11th March 1901.

John R.Hykes, Esq.,
Acting U.S.Consul General
Shanghai.

Dear Sir :-

The Branch of this Dispensary located at Lu Li Chin (琉璃廠) Pekin, for the past six years, was on 20th June 1900 -(Chinese 5th Moon, 24th Day)- looted by the Boxers and contents entirely destroyed.

At this time Mr Yin Chin Fu (任景豐) was in charge as manager. Mr Lu Tso Yu,(劉算賢) as second manager in charge.

Five men were employed as assistants and servants. The last mentioned five men were all seized by the Boxers; only two of them have returned, the other three are still missing.周鳳. 蕭德.蓉. 聯書周.

The books are all destroyed but the valuation of the stock as ascertained from this head office is as under.

Stock.....	Tls	4400
Furniture & Fittings.....	"	1298
Cash on hand - reported.....	"	774
Total		6472

The stock consisted of the usual medecines and sundries pertaining to a Dispensary, and was in good condition.

Such Compensation as is reasonable for loss of business consequent upon this destruction should be added to the above.

I have the honor to remain,
Dear Sir.-
Your Obedient Servant,

A S Fobes

to explain the above claim
to which true + correct in all respects
A S Fobes

US Consulate General
Shanghai 12/3/01
Sworn to before me this
day of March 1901
John R Hykes
Vice Consul General

Your obedient servant,

I have the honor to remain,

Dear Sir,-

The above contained $5 of the last remittance has already been paid
and a Prepayment, has new in said condition.
Send Compensation as it represents for loss of privilege
and prepayment now this destruction should be added to the above.

Stock	$17	0000
Furniture & Fixtures	"	4581
Cash on hand - reported	"	317
	Total	$715.0

The above contained $5 of the last remittance has already been paid
and a Prepayment, has new in said condition.
Send Compensation as it represents for loss of privilege
and prepayment now this destruction should be added to the above.

I have the honor to remain,

Dear Sir,-

Your obedient servant,

Augusta, Me.

Dept. of Int.

Great Northern

Agent at Ft. Kent Me.

John B. Hayes, Esq.,
Postal U.S. Consul General
Shanghai.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

U. S. Consulate-General

Shanghai, China, 13/4 1900

Personally appeared before me this 13th day of April 1901, Amasa S. Tobey who is personally well known to me, who being duly sworn deposes and says as follows:- That he is an American Citizen having been born in Portland Maine in 1839 A.D. & in testimony thereof has hereunto signed his name.

Sworn ——"——

Before me this

13th April 1901.

John Goodnow

Consul General U.S.A.

A. S. Tobey

CONSULAR SERVICE U.S.A.

No. 120

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Taels 16,909.52

The American Trading Company
v
Chinese Government

Claim "I

For 3000 rounds 2¼ Ammunition Contracted for with the Govenor of Moukden	Taels 18000 00		
Less bargain money	2000 00	Taels 16000 00	
For balance due on 4 Rapid Firing Guns	₹ 400 00		
" Interest on ₹16400 from Octr. 1st 1900 to march 11th 1901, 162 days @ 7%	509 52		909 52
		Taels	16909 52

Interest to be added from 11/3/01 to date of payment @ 8%, prisent bank rate of interest on loans Storage & Fire Insurance Cannot be known until Claim is paid, from 1st October to date it would be about ₹480

Ammunition is Stored at the port of Nagasaki Japan.

Newchwang 11th March 1901

THE AMERICAN TRADING Co.
C. McCaslin Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901

J.J. Fredk Haundiel
United States Vice-Consul

American Trading
Company
Juels 16, 909. 52

No. 121

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Taels 29475.30

The American Trading Company
v
Chinese Government

Claim #2

	Taels	Cand.	Taels	Cand.
For monies due by ex Compradore who had to leave on account of Boxerthouble whereabouts unknown			23 332	10
For loss of interest on Cargo which had to be Kept in Godown July 1st to Octr. 15 1900				
79 Cases Cigarettes $ 5909.52 - 7% 107 days	121	21		
17110 bags Flour .23954.00 " 107 "	491	55		
10 bales Yarn . 685.00 " 107 "	14	06		
" 164 " " .11865.00 " 75 "	170	66		S
" had to be reshipped to Shanghai 12/9/00			797	48
For loss in value on 17110 bags flour 15c bag			2566	50
For loss Demurrage of 4 days on Str Inverness @ £53.15.0. per day 3d to 6th Aug. 1900. £215.0.0. & 2/9 (unable to secure Coolies)			1563	64
For loss of Interest on $36250. advanced to Imperial Railway 23/6 to 28/6/1900 7%	424	08		
loss of 2% exchange on the advance money remitted from Newchwang to Shanghai	625	00		
cost of money being Shipped from Shanghai to this port	166	50	1215	58
	Taels		29475	30

Newchwang 11th March 1901

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

C. McCaslin Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk. Thandniel
United States Vice-Consul

Mow Sun Lee
v
Chinese Government

a Summary of Claims Numbered "1 & 2 as per list attached

	Taels	Cand	Taels	Cand
Claim "1				
Interest on Cargo Kept in Stock & unsaleable up to the present as per detailed list Value Taels 3092 6.88. 10% per annum July 1st to Feby. 28th 243 days	2058	97		
For loss in Market Value on Stock (can be bought in other markets & brought here & sold Cheaper) 10% on Value on T 3092 6.88	3092	69	5151	66
Claim "2				
Value & Interest on Cargo Sold to Native Merchants list attached unable to recover - on account of Boxer rising				
Value of Cargo	13411	63		
Interest on the Amount from 1st June to date - 284 Days @ 10%	1043	53	14455	16
Total Taels.			19606	82

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901 -

J. J. Fredk Mandiniel

United States Vice-Consul

Mow Sun Lee

Claim I

Name & value of goods that had to be kept in stock during the Boxer rising & unsaleable at present on account of the disturbed state in the interior. Managers were forced to leave for Shanghai, as they were in Foreign Employ

			Taels	Cand.
45	Cases	Dyes	1001	00
80	"	Matches	2000	00
5	"	Needles	562	50
20	"	Buttons	840	00
642	Pieces	Blankits	770	40
24	Dozen	Clocks	1152	00
318	Pieces	Watches	1908	00
18	"	Telescopes	81	00
2743	"	Cloth	1549	15
25	"	Shirtings	87	50
214	Dozen	Soap	160	50
387	Cases	Soap	772	00
170	Dozen	Umbrellas	1190	00
173	Gross	Cotton Thread	746	00
1159	Dozen	Towels	412	80
1248	"	Handkerchiefs (Cotton)	474	24
108	Boxes	Candles	259	20
3	Bales	Wall Paper	64	50
2	Casks	Jacks	41	40
12	Gross	Watch Chains	21	00
83	Cases	Wine	835	00
2	"	Glass Ware	73	40
568	Dozen	Crockery	701	80
120	"	Table Forks	174	00
20	"	Handkerchiefs (Silk)	62	10
		amount carried forward	15939	49

			Taels	Cand.
		Brought forward	15939	49
198	Gross	Tin Boxes	785	40
30420	Bottles	Medicine	3109	40
8	Casks	Lemonade	64	00
24	Dozen	Bottles Sweets	38	40
42	"	Tins Biscuits	134	40
14	"	Bottles Salt	33	60
4	Cases	Butter	132	00
176	Pieces	Pipes (Metal)	657	00
214	"	Lamp Chimneys	11	77
300	"	Candle Sticks	36	00
1854	"	Gongs	778	68
492	Bags	Wheat	1156	20
187	Pieces	mosquito Net	187	00
54	"	Hooks	51	30
38	Gross	Pencils	55	10
7	Pieces	Graphaphone	192	50
72	Dozen	Cigarette Holders	57	60
2	Cases	Pipes	150	00
178	Boxes	Cigars	115	70
7	Dozen	Tins Tobacco	18	20
500	Pieces	Photographs	30	00
20	Dozen	Ink	6	00
200	"	Handkerchiefs	120	00
408	"	Purses	1213	40
27	Cases	Sugar refined	270	00
2	Pieces	Bicycles	160	00
3	Cases	Spirits Wine	192	00
2	"	Olive Oil	40	00
35	Dozen	Singlets	192	00
16	Gross	Spoons	102	40
372	Dozen	Milk	520	80
		amount carried forward	26.550	34

			Tails	Cand.
		Brought forward	26550	34
50	Pieces	Lamps	75	00
100	Dozen	" Chimneys	100	00
651	"	Padlocks	515	00
2	Cases	Toys	48	00
20	Doz	Buckets	60	00
45	Gross	Hair Pins	148	50
200	Pieces	Wood Pipes	20	00
390	Pairs	Shoes	351	00
20	Pieces	Printed Cloth	95	00
23	Gross	musical Instruments	149	50
10	Cases	Tobacco	240	00
4	"	Biscuits	272	00
1	"	Lace	147	84
1	"	Lama Braid	31	50
94	Dozen	Belts	235	20
2150	"	Hose	290	00
5	Cases	Tobacco native	185	00
25	Gross	Spectacles	125	00
2400	Pieces	Toys	408	00
22	Cases	Cotton Thread	880	00
		Total value	30926	88

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Mow Sun Lee
v
Chinese Government

Claim #2.

Cargo sold to diffurnt natives merchants before the Boxer rising. unable to get the money on account of soms being killed. others having bin burned out by the Boxers. as they had foreign Goods in their houses

			Taels	Cand.
10	Cases	Dyes	190	30
3	"	Salt	45	00
1	"	Buttons	53	00
970	Dozen	Towels	305	60
1485	"	Handkerchiefs cotton	710	00
3440	Bottles	medicine	714	80
1200	Packages	Wool	264	00
95	Gross	Tin Boxes	456	00
35	"	" "	102	50
330	Cards	Lace	75	90
40	Boxes	Lama Braid	13	50
3	Cases	Cotton Thread	240	00
167½	Gross	" "	293	12
2030	Pieces	Cloth	1218	00
720	"	Nankeen cloth	396	00
80	"	Cloth Japanese	82	50
375	Dozen	Soap	319	17
9	Cases	Soap	36	00
105	"	Candles	341	25
90	Catties	Gold Powder	61	20
130	Pieces	Scissors	9	10
25	Dozen	Hose	43	75
		Amount Carried forward	5970	69

			Dolls	Cents.
		Brought forward	5970	69
190	Dozen	Pocket Knives	148	20
40	Pieces	Rugs	128	00
1000	"	Blankets	650	00
120	"	Carpet	105	60
15	Dozen	Tins Tobacco	39	00
20	Boxes	Cigars	20	00
1	Case	Tobacco	17	50
5	Gross	Wax Matches	20	00
760	Pieces	Glass Flowers	76	00
100	Gallons	Olive Oil	20	00
10	Gross	Hair Pins	48	00
15	Dozen	Umbrellas	129	00
190	"	Wines	1064	00
9	"	Vinegar	21	60
6	"	Mustard	14	40
86	"	Jams	90	00
6	"	Sauce	9	00
8	"	Sardines	9	60
8	"	Salmon	14	40
200	Tins	Butter	70	00
30	Cases	Sugar refined	330	00
2	"	Tea	30	00
10	Dozen	Salid Oil	12	00
2	Cases	Fruit	22	40
20	Dozens	Biscuits (Tins)	46	00
10	"	" "	41	00
40	"	Lemonade	40	00
66	"	Milk	171	50
76	Tins	Lard	64	60
5	Gross	Shoe Polish	24	00
79	Dozen	Tea Cups	189	60
		Amount Carried forward	9636	09

			Taels	Cand
		Brought forward	9636	09
48	Dozen	Plates	201	60
50	"	Glass ware	50	00
50	"	Lamp Lights	80	00
35	Pieces	Mosquito Curtains	43	75
70	"	Watches	624	00
14	Gross	Pencils	25	20
4	Dozen	Oil Stoves	33	60
4	"	Ink Stands	12	80
10	"	Oil cloth	36	00
25	Gross	Spectacles	137	50
10	"	Cigarette Holders	72	00
1000	Pieces	Gold Leaf	130	00
1	"	Bicycle	96	00
73	"	Pipes (metal)	584	00
145	Dozen	Padlocks	181	15
144	Pieces	Silk Handkerchiefs	40	80
139	Dozen	Belts	375	30
7	Pieces	Graphaphone	252	00
12	"	Musical Boxes	180	00
16	"	Musical Instruments	35	20
85	Dozen	Purses	255	00
30	"	Hooks	36	00
2	"	Telescopes	96	00
24	"	Candle Sticks	36	00
30	Pieces	Curtain Hooks	10	00
152	"	Spectacle cases	10	64
60	"	Gongs	141	00
		Taels	13411	63

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McClaskin

American Trading Company

Loeb 19,606,82

No. 123

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Taels 11,602.65

Mow Sun Ling

v

Chinese Government

Claim under Clause dated Jany. 17th 1901 "Equitable indemnities for Chinese" in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners

The Above firm was the Agent of the American Trading Co. at Hsinmintun, the Goods mentioned below were seized by Official Servants some of the Cargo was in their hands last month.

	For House, Office Furniture, Clothing &c.	
1	Paper Board Bucket & Glue Pot	
1	Dining Table	
1	Pair Water Jars & Pail	
1	Large urn	
3	Kettles	
2	Grind Stones	
3	Knives & Slicers	
3	Blacking Stones	
7	matting	
1	Kitchen Box	
2	Small urns	
2	Tea Pots	
1	Purse	
1	Cotton Bags	
2	Kettle Covers	
4	Wood Covers	
2	Tin Lamps	
1	Spoon	
	carried forward	

A

continued

1	Pair Tea Jars
1	Skin Box
4	Rulers
5	Hand Bars
2	Boxes
3	Kong Covers
1	Wine Jar
4	Arms
3	Kettles
2	Plates
1	Piking Kettle
1	Water Jar
1	Bed
1	Pair Lamps (Standing)
3	Hanging Lamps
1	Hand "
4	Hand Carts
4	Plank
16	"
1	Box
6	Buchs large
6	" small
2	"
5	Tables
4	Chairs
6	Boxes large
4	" small
2	Bars
15	Small Ornaments
1	Tire Bars
3	Ladders
5	Lamps
11	Scales native

carried forward

continued

1	Cap frame
4	Baskets
1	Set Chop Sticks
2	Flour Bags
1	Iron Spoon
4	Water Boards
1	Table
2	Book Cases
1	Lead Tea Pot
2	Chairs
2	Scales
5	Sign Boards
4	Wooden Frames
2	Money Boxes
3	Boards
4	Counters
3	Baskets
1	Tea Table
7	Planks
3	Water Machines
12	Match & Tobacco Boxes
2	Wood Frames
1	Round Basket
3	Lead Jars
14	Candle Sticks
2	Lots Furniture
9	Tea & Wine Jars
4	Camping Poles
1	Lamp
1	Iron Plate
16	Ornaments
2	Change Boxes
2	Money Purses

carried forward

	Continued	Tons	Cwt
1	Cup		
4	Pieces Cloth		
3	Spikes		
1	Lot Crockery		
1	Frame Balance		
2	Planks		
3	Shovels		
1	Tire Irons	251	61
4	Packages Bagging		
4	Cloths Boys		
9	Long Coats		
10	Jackets		
8	Trousers		
8	Pairs Boots & Shoes		
3	Mattresses		
5	Shirts		
4	Pairs Stockings		
9	Caps		
1	Cap Box		
2	Rings		
4	Lats Beads		
3	Water Pipes		
2	Clocks	217	55
120	Wooden Doors		
30	Windows		
250	Planks		
2	Wooden Bars		
67	Piccells Lime		
49	" Timber		
4000	Bricks		
30	Shutters		
	Repairing & Fixing Hours	883	53
	carried forward	Tons 1352	69

			Taels	Cond
		Brought forward	1352	69
801	Pieces	Shirtings		
970	"	Cloth Italiot		
3	"	Counting Boards	2585	00
5	Packages	Gold Thread		
17	"	Cotton Thread		
50	Bales	Shirtings		
5	Packages	Flour		
2	Boxes	Glass		
20	Pieces	Shirtings		
28	"	Cotton Cloth Fancy		
165	"	Pongees		
11	Boxes	Tea		
63	Cattis	Lead		
80	Cases	Kerosene Oil		
53	Pieces	Satin		
44	Packages	Paper		
2	Pieces	Rugs		
15	Bales	Shirtings	627	58
7	Cases	Books	72	51
		Interest on Value of Goods $9.583.01 from July 1st to date 254 days @ 10% per annum	666	87
		Total Taels	11602	65

Kiukiang 11th March 1901

C. McBaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk Maudniel
United States Vice Consul

American Trading
Company
Feb 11, 602.65

No. 124

H. EMMERSON

$3070.00

Newchwang Manchuria Mar 19th 1901

Loss sustained by H Emmerson an American Citizen in the Employ of the Chinese Govt, under The Chinese Imperial Railway Administration at Schwang Tsze in Manchuria, since the 19th of June ~~1900~~ 1900. on account of the Boxer outbreak in North China

Household utensils	$300.00
Bed & Bedding	50.00
Stoves &c	50.00
Personal effects	150.00
Provisions lost	180.00
Loss of Employment 9 months at same salary as received on Railway viz £26. sterling	£134.2340.00
	$3070.00

I beg to say that I think I should be compensated for loss of Employment as I was brought to this country from Siam, by order of Mr Kinder and there is no other employment for me here, as my speciality is Railway work

Respectfully

Harry Emmerson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March 1901

J.J. Edwards Vice-Consul
United States

Journal of Mrs. [illegible]

Newchwang 12 April 1901

I hereby swear that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America of Albion, Edwards County, Illinois.

Harry Emmerson

Subscribed and sworn to before me, date and place as above.

J.J. Fredk Bandurel
United States Vice-Consul

124
H. Emmerson
$3070.00

No. 125

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

$6,942.27

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

HEAD OFFICE, EASTERN BRANCH.

Telegraphic Address:
DEVA, SHANGHAI.
A I Code
A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

No. 6, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

U. S. Consulate General
APR 13 1901
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager for the East.

Shanghai, 12th April 1901.

Honorable John Goodnow,

Consul General for the United States.

S H A N G H A I.

Sir,

I am instrupted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to present a claim upon the Imperial Chinese Government in respect of actual money loss sustained by the Society the direct consequence of the state of affairs which prevailed in Tientsin in the month of June, 1900, in respect of which it has been declared that the Imperial Government of China shall be held responsible and liable to make indemnification.

The amount of loss actually sustained by the Society, particulars of which are embodied in the accompanying affidavit, is $6942.27 United States currency.

If this claim meets your approval, I beg your assistance in presenting it to the Minister in Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J T Hamilton

General Manager for the East.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

HEAD OFFICE, EASTERN BRANCH.

No. 6, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

Telegraphic Address:
DRYA, SHANGHAI.
A 1 Code
A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager for the East.

U. S. Consulate General
APR 15 1901
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Shanghai, 12th April 1901.

Honorable John Goodnow,

Consul General for the United States,

S H A N G H A I.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to present a claim upon the Imperial Chinese Government in respect of actual money loss sustained by the Society the direct consequence of the state of affairs which prevailed in Tientsin in the month of June, 1900, in respect of which it has been declared that the Imperial Government of China shall be held responsible and liable to make indemnification.

The amount of loss actually sustained by the Society, particulars of which are embodied in the accompanying affidavit, is $8942.27 United States currency.

If this claim meets your approval, I beg your assistance in presenting it to the Minister in Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

General Manager for the East.

I John Thomas Hamilton General Manager for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States carrying on business among other places in China make oath and say as follows:-

1 On the IIth day of August I898 the said Society issued policy No 880075 assuring the life of one Kin Ta Ting a doctor of medecine of Tientsin China in the sum of seven thousand five hundred taels of Shanghai Sycee in consideration of an annual premium of four hundred and thirty one $\frac{10}{100}$ taels two of which premiums were duly paid and the said policy was in force in the month of June I900 on the I9th day of which the said Kin Ta Ting was killed by persons for whose acts the Imperial Government of China were responsible his death being judicially declared by the Provisional Court at Tientsin on the 22nd day of November, I900 by the grant of letters of administration of the estate to the widow of the said Kin Ta Ting deceased. The utmost care has been taken by the said Society to inquire into the alleged death of the said Kin Ta Ting with the result that the said Society was satisfied and did on the eleventh day of April I90I pay to the widow the said sum of seven thousand five hundred taels.

2 On the 28th day of May I900 the said Society issued policy No 983858 assuring the life of one Jean Elie Sabauraud Secretary to the French Municipality in Tientsin in the sum of fifteen thousand francs in consideration of an annual premium of eight hundred and thirty four francs the first premium being duly paid and the policy in force in the month of June I900 on the I9th day of which the said Jean Elie Sabauraud was wounded by a shell thrown into the precincts of the French Municipality in Tientsin from the effects of which he died at 2 a.m on the 20th day of June I900 and upon the presentation of the claim the said Society paid on the 22nd day of December I900 to the Consul General for France at Tientsin as official administrator of the

estate of the said Jean Elie Sabauraud the said sum of fifteen thousand francs.

3 The loss actually sustained by the said Society in respect of the death of Kin Ta Ting and Jean Elie Sabauraud afor said due to causes for which the Imperial Chinese Government are responsible ist-

Policy No 880075 Kin Ta Ting	Taels	7,500.00
Less two premiums received	"	862.20
	Taels	6,637.80
	@ 65½ = G$	4,347.76
Policy No 983858 J.E.Sabouraud	Fcs	I5,000
Less one premium received		834
	Fcs	I4,I66
@ 3.64 = Tls		3,89I.76
@ 66.2 = G$		2,594.5I
United States Gold		$6,942.27

W Hamilton

On this twelfth day of April nineteen hundred and one before me John Goodnow Consul-General for the United States of America in Shanghai in the Empire of China personally appeared John Thomas Hamilton, General Manager for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States resident in Shanghai aforesaid who made oath that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, the day first above mentioned

John Goodnow
Consul General USA
Shanghai.

estate of the said Loan Mile Saburnud the said sum of fifteen thousand Taels.

3 The loss actually sustained by the said Society in respect of the death of Kin Ta Ting and Loan Mile Saburnud aforesaid due to causes for which the Imperial Chinese Government are responsible is-

Policy No 83078 Kin Ta Ting Taels 7,800.00
Less two premiums received " 882.80

Taels 6,837.80

@ 65½ = 4,342.76

Policy No 83888 L.M.Saburnud Tls 15,000
Less one premium received 834

Tls 14,166

@ 3.64 = Tls 3,891.76

@ 86.2 = 3,354.81

United States Gold $6,942.27

On this day of April nineteen hundred and one before me John Goodnow Consul-General for the United States of America in Shanghai in the Empire of China personally appeared John Thomas Hamilton, General Manager for the Far East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States resident in Shanghai aforesaid who made oath that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of U.S.A.
$6942.27
125.

No. 126

LEWIS L. ETZEL

Tls. 6,750.00

Statement of personal losses incurred by Lewis L. Etzel, during
&
and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, in the

months of June and July 1900.

One complete set office furniture, including carpets, desks, letter press, chairs, letter files, stove, printed material etc,etc, ----------Taels		650.00
Bed room No.1. Carpets ,bedstead, blankets, quilts, stove, rugs, silver ware, wardrobe, dresser, pictures, curtains, etc,etc, ----------		1150.00
Bed room No.2, Complete as above ----------		850.00
Bed room No. 3, Complete ----------		650.00
Hall furniture, ----------		150.00
Clothing, personal effects etc,etc,:- 3 leather trunks, 2 leather hand bags, 1 dress suit case, 1 leather hat box, 2 wooden travellers trunks and 2 carry-alls, ----------		295.00
2 dress suits, 5 winter suits, 1fur over coat, 1 black frock coat, 2 bicycle suits, 6 suits kahki, 12 white linnen suits, 4 silk serge suits, 1 dress uniform Tientsin Volunteer Corps, etc----------		820.00
1 seal skin coat, 1 seal skin cap, letter skin ---		110.00
Summer and winter underwear ----------		150.00
1 box jewelery, containing:- 1 gold watch and chain, 2 diamond and 1 sapphire rings,4 scarf pins, 2 sets shirt buttons, cuff buttons etc, etc,gold---		625.00
29 volumes encyclopedia Britanica with American addition and sixty other books ----------		615.00
4 large silk embroidered pictures ----------		200.00
Cooking utensils, table service,ice boxes, stove, cutlery, silver ware, etc etc, ----------		375.50
Small articles not enumerated, such as:- boots, shoes, gaiters, socks, neck-ties, hats, caps, hankerchiefs, collars, cuffs, towels,etc etc------		309.50
Total Claim, Tientsin Taels --------		6750.00

Lewis L. Etzel.

Statement of personal losses incurred by Lewis L. Strasl, during

and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, in the

months of June and July 1900.

One complete set office furniture, including carpets,
desks, letter press, chairs, letter files, stove,
printed material etc,etc, ---------- Taels 630.00
Bed room No.1. Carpets ,bedstead, blankets,
quilts, stove, irons, silver ware, wardrobe, dresser,
pictures, curtains, etc,etc, ---------- 1190.00
Bed room No. 2, complete as above ---------- 850.00
Bed room No. 3, Complete ---------- 630.00
Hall furniture, ---------- 180.00

Clothing, personal effects etc,etc,:-
3 leather trunks, 2 leather hand bags, 1 dress suit
case, 1 leather hat box, 2 wooden travellers trunks
and 2 carry-alls, ---------- 295.00
2 dress suits, 3 winter suits, 1fur over coat,
1 black frock coat, 2 bicycle suits, 6 suits khaki,
12 white linnen suits, 4 silk serge suits, 1 dress
uniform Tientsin Volunteer Corps, etc---------- 820.00
1 seal skin coat, 1 seal skin cap, 1otter skin --- 110.00
Summer and winter underwear ---------- 190.00
1 box jewelery, containing:- 1 gold watch and
chain, 2 diamond and 1 sapphire rings,4 scarf pins,
2 sets shirt buttons, cuff buttons etc, gold--- 025.00
29 volumes encyclopedia Britannica with American
addition and sixty other books ---------- 015.00
4 large silk embroidered pictures ---------- 200.00
Cooking utensils, table service,ice boxes,
stove, cutlery, silver ware, etc etc, ---------- 375.00
Small articles not enumerated, such as:- boots,
shoes, gaiters, socks, neck-ties, hats, caps,
bankerchiefs, collars, cuffs, towels,etc etc---- 305.00
Total Claim, Tientsin Taels ---------- 6750.00

United States Legation.

Peking, China.

I, Lewis L. Etzel, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am a native-born citizen of the United States of America, and that the statement of losses hereto annexed sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, in the months of June and July, 1900, is just, true and correct.

Lewis L. Etzel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April/ 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Louis E. Etzel
Mo. 6758.00

Statement of personal losses incurred by Lewis E. Etzel, during and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, in the months of June and July 1900.

One complete set office furniture, including carpets, desks, letter press, chairs, letter files, stove, printed material etc,etc.

Bed room No.1. Carpets, bedstead, blankets,

Total $30.00

United States Legation.

Peking, China.

I, Lewis E. Etzel, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am a native-born citizen of the United States of America, and that the statement of losses hereto annexed sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, in the months of June and July, 1900, is just, true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April 1901.

Second Secretary of Legation.

No. 127

FRARON, DANIEL & CO.

Tls. 22,556.19

Amount of Claim made by Fearon, Daniel & Company of Shanghai, against the Imperial Chinese Government for losses caused by trouble in North China.

Interest due on Capital employed in purchase of Domestics, sale of which was eventually cancelled in consequence of troubles in the North causing a complete cessation of business

£21,000 at 7 % per annum from 25/5/00 to 25/4/01 £1347.10. 0 at 2/8 ½ Tls.10,027.91

Actual loss on 500 Bales Galveston Drills damaged by hurricane in Texas whilst stored there awaiting matters in China to become settled before being shipped.

G.$ 2,898.44 at 65 ½ Tls. 4,442.05

Interest paid on cargo held in Shanghai, sold, but not taken delivery of, at 7 % per annum Tls. 2,748.62

Actual amount of Commission refunded on 5122 Bales Domestics, owing to great loss sustained in disposing of them. Tls. 5,337.61

Tls.22,556.19

Shanghai, 18th April, 1901.

Fearon Daniel & Co
by James S. Fearon

C

Cany. [illegible]

U.S.Consulate General,

Shanghai,China. 15

Personally appeared before me,James S.Fearon,to me well known as a Partner in the Firm of Fearon,Daniel and Company,and to have declared in October 1898 before a proper Court in the United States his intention to become a citizen of the United States,and signed the hereto attached claim and made oath thereto as a just and proper claim against the Government of China.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Official Seal this fifteenth day of April A.D.1901 at Shanghai , China.

John Goodnow

Consul General,U.S.A.

Heaton, Duncklee,
Hall & Stevens

COPY.

U.S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, China.

Personally appeared before me, James S. Pearson, to me well known as a Partner in the Firm of Paterson, Daniel and Company, and to me declared in October 1899 before a proper Court in the United States his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and attached hereto attached claim and made oath thereto as a just and proper of in against the Government of China.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Official Seal this Fifteenth day of April A.D.1901 at Shanghai, China.

Sgd. John Goodnow

Consul General, U.S.A.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 619.

.....

Mr. McCaslin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Newchwang 11th March 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:-

We herewith enclose claims against the Chinese Government for Taels 81,228.07 which go through the consul in the usual way.

Claim of C. McCaslin. We would mention that he has not been able to rent any of the 194 houses mentioned up to date on account of so many of the natives leaving before and during the Boxer trouble.

Claim of Mow Sun Lee. This firm is an agency of ours and our Mr. McCaslin has a one-eighth share in the business, money paid up; the native manager is in our employ; he had to leave during the Boxer trouble very suddenly; he is a Ningpo man and all southerners were threatened by the Boxers. For goods sold and not paid fo for they will never be able to recover a cash. We have therefore made the claim.

Mow Sun Ling. We make a claim for this man as he had started in business as our agent (Mr. McCaslin has a small share in same). The Magistrate at Hsinmintun sent his men to destroy the place and seize all his goods. This was done only because he was dealing with a foreigner. The Magistrate has some of the goods and furniture now.

Our own claims. The one for ammunition we can never get paid for these goods except under claim. We contracted with Moukden officials at prices named. We could not give storage and insurance charges but these will

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 617.

.....

Mr. McCaslin to Mr. Conger.

.....

Newchwang 11th March 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:-

We herewith enclose claims against the Chinese Government for Taels 81,228.07 which go through the consul in the usual way.

Claim of C. McCaslin. We would mention that he has not been able to rent any of the 194 houses mentioned up to date on account of so many of the natives leaving before and during the Boxer trouble.

Claim of Mow Sun Tae. This firm is an agency of ours and our Mr. McCaslin has a one-eighth share in the business, money paid up; the native manager is in our employ; he had to leave during the Boxer trouble very suddenly; he is a Ningpo man and all southerners were threatened by the Boxers. Por goods sold and not paid for they will never be able to recover a cash. We have therefore made the claim.

Mow Sun Ling. We make a claim for this man as he had started in business as our agent (Mr. McCaslin has a small share in same). The Magistrate at Haimintun sent his men to destroy the place and seize all his goods. This was done only because he was dealing with a foreigner. The Magistrate has some of the goods and furniture now.

Our own claims. The one for ammunition we can never get paid for these goods except under claim. We contracted with Mowkden officials at prices named. We could not give storage and insurance charges but these will

will be heavy on cargo of this description. Our ex-compradore owed us money when he had to leave very suddenly on account of Boxer threats. He could have settled his account if the trouble had not occurred. Since then the business he had here and everyrhing has been lost so we cannot get our money back now unless we get it from the Government who was to blame for the loss. The rest of the items mentioned need no remarks.

Trusting you will be able to recover the claims

We are, Sir,

Your Obdt Servants

The American Trading Company

C. McCaslin, Agent.

will be heavy on cargo of this description. Our ex-comprador owed us money when he had to leave very suddenly on account of Boxer threats. He could have settled his account if the trouble had not occurred. Since then the business he had here and everything has been lost so we cannot get our money back now unless we get it from the Government who was to blame for the loss. The rest of the items mentioned need no remarks.

Trusting you will be able to recover the claims

We are, Sir,

Your Obdt Servants

The American Trading Company

C. McGaslin, Agent.

No.76.

Secretary of State. JUN 1901

DIPLOMATIC, JUN 1 1901 BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Ack. and file. MAY 31 1901

STATE DEPT. RECD. MAY 31 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, China, April 26th, 1901

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Rec'd June 13

Sir:-

The British Minister called on me this morning and informed me that he was in receipt of instructions from his Government giving its views on the subject of the indemnity. He said that it thought the indemnity should be scaled down to fifty millions of pounds and that a date should be fixed after which no claims could be made,- this to limit the amount of the claims for military occupation, which will be about a million and a half sterling a month. His Government would propose that China negotiate a loan in the open market for a sum sufficient to pay the Powers twenty-five millions of pounds, for which purpose it could give tha native customs revenues and the still inalienated foreign customs revenues. As to the time and mode of payment of the remaining twenty-five millions, the Powers would have to make an agreement with China. Five years might prove to be all the time neceassary, for the increased tariff which it is proposed to grant her and other sources of revenue may be sufficient to enable her to discharge this debt.

The Minister was of opinion that the French might be induced to a scaling down and, from what I wrote you in my No.74 of the 23rd instant, I think it probable some of the Powers will view favorably some reduction of their claims. Sir Ernest feared, however, that this plan would be extremely difficult to get Germany to consent to, and he thought that Italy and Aus-

tria might also hold out against it. Belgium, I may add, undoubtedly would, but if Russia and France would accept this proposition, I think it might be carried through.

The Minister asked me if I thought the United States would favor such a compromise. I told him I could hold out no hope of it, that in case our proposition was finally declined by the Powers I was instructed to press for a reference of the whole subject to the Hague Tribunal.

The British Minister feared that such reference, if agreed to, would greatly delay any settlement. It would be impossible to get the evacuation of this province carried out in the meanwhile and our endeavors to keep down the indemnity might therefore possibly result in saddling on China a large increase on the amount now claimed. He thought his Government wanted to fix the date after which no claim for military occupation could be made at September next at the latest.

After this conversation with Sir Ernest Satow, I cabled you as follows:-

" Secstate, Washington.

Twenty-sixth. British Minister says his Government suggests scaling indemnity to fifty millions pounds. China to make loan in open market sufficient to pay half of indemnity, with customs, foreign and native, as securities. Mode and time of payment of other half to be arranged with the Powers. Great Britain wishes claims for military occupation, which are about one and a half millions monthly, closed at as early a date as possible. Indemnity now reaches sixty-seven millions pounds."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER. Ack. and file.

DIPLOMATIC, MAY 13 1901 BUREAU.

From Peking,

April 26th, 1901.

Received 5:48 P. M.

Secretary of State, APR 27 1901

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-sixth.

British Minister says his government suggests scaling indemnity to fifty million pounds, China to make loan in open market sufficient to pay half of indemnity, with customs, foreign and native, as securities — mode and time of payment of other half to be arranged with the Powers. Great Britain wishes claims for military occupation, which are about one and a half millions monthly, closed at as early a date as possible.

Indemnity now reaches sixty-seven million pounds.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

April 27, 9.45 A.M. 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No. 620.

Secretary of State
JUN 17 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 10 1901

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
RECD
JUN 10 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

April 27th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ans June 18

Subject: Proposed scheme for cleaning, lighting, policing, etc., section of Legation quarter occupied by Russian, United States and Dutch Legations. Expenses of.

No. 620.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that immediately after the relief column reached Peking and when the City was divided into sections and assigned to the various contingents, it was arranged between the Foreign Ministers and the Commanding Generals, that the Legation quarter, that is the old Legations, together with their proposed extensions, should remain under the control of the Ministers. Some half way measures were taken towards the police of the quarter by detailing members of the various legation guards as watchmen, but owing to the difficulty in one nationality arresting or interferring with those of another, it can hardly be said that the arrangement was a satisfactory one. In fact, the streets became so filthy ~~dirty~~ and the general order and police so bad that the Diplomatic Body took up the subject again, and proposed a general set of rules or

regulations

regulations which, however, contained some provisions which were objectionable to one or two of the Legations, making it impossible to secure unanimous consent. A copy of the minutes of the meeting at which these rules were proposed and discussed is enclosed herewith.

As there are but three legations in this section of the Legation quarter, and lying on Legation street,- the Russian, Dutch and the United States,- I proposed to the Russian Minister that we take upon ourselves the police, lighting, cleaning, etc., of our quarter, and particularly Legation street. He assented, and afterwards the Dutch Minister added his consent.

To avoid any controversy with the other Legations, only those rules which were agreed to without discussion, at the Diplomatic meeting referred to were adopted.

The cost of repairing the roads, gutters, etc., will be about $1,000 (Mex); of sprinkling, cleaning, lighting, wages of six Chinese watchmen, about $110.00 (Mex.) per month. It is agreed that each legation (and the Russian Bank) will pay in proportion to its frontage on Legation street, as follows:

follows:

Russian	41%
United States	42%
Dutch	11%
Russian Bank	6%

I have to express the hope that you will temporarily authorize the expenditure of this Legation's share of the expenses. As soon as matters are in a more settled condition probably some permanent arrangement will be made which all the Legations will agree upon, and which will reduce the expenses.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. Ogden

No. 621.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 10 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 30th, 1901.

Filed in Series
June 13, 1901
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 13 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: Private settlement of Missionary claims with Chinese authorities direct.

(Despatch No. 616, April 18th, 1901.)

616, C

No. 621.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 616, of the 18th instant, regarding the private settlement of Missionary claims,- I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter from the Rev. E. C. Tewksbury, American Board Mission, with its enclosures, showing the claims so far presented by him to the Provincial Treasurer, Chou Fu, who was appointed to negotiate the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Mr. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers, April 25, 1901.

ENCLOSURE NO.~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 621.

MR. TINKHAM TO MR. SQUIERS.

Peking, 4/25/01.

To His Excellency

Charge des Affaires of U. S. in China.

Dear Sir :

Please find enclosed copies ofthree Chinese documents handed in by the Tungchow Congregational Missionaries on the 4/23/01, to the Provincial Treasurer, Chou Fu- This official, we understand from your favor, Mis. 669, 4/16/01, to have been appointed by their excellencies Ching and Li "to consult ..... regarding compensation due in order to a speedy settlement i.e., for destruction of mission and other property.

Document No. 1: is a copy of claims for Mission and other property destroyed at Tungchow- statement of same has already been handed in at the Legation. To this is added various Chinese adherent's claims, not already collected by our own efforts.

Document No. 2: is a copy ofclaims of congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Missions for property destroyed at their Western Hill's Sanitarian. To this is added a few uncollected Chinese claims .

Document No. 3: is an approximate statement to date of

ENCLOSURE NO.~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 631.

MR. TENNEBURY TO MR. SQUIRES.

Peking, 4/25/01.

To His Excellency

Charge des Affaires of U. S. in China.

Dear Sir :

Please find enclosed copies of~~these~~ documents handed in by the Tungchow Congregational Missionaries on the 4/23/01, to the Provincial Treasurer, Chou Fu- This official, we understand from your favor, Mis. 669, 4/16/01, to have been appointed by their excellencies Ching and Li "to consult ..... regarding compensation due in order to a speedy settlement i.e., for destruction of mission and other property.

Document No. 1: is a copy of claims for Mission and other property destroyed at Tungchow- statement of same has already been handed in at the Legation. To this is added various Chinese adherent's claims, not already collected by our own efforts.

Document No. 2: is a copy of claims of congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Missions for property destroyed at their Western Hill's Sanitarium. To this is added a few uncollected Chinese claims .

Document No. 3: is an approximate statement to date of

expenses involved in the rescue and care of several hundred Chinese adherents, etc., in Pwking, from June 5, 1900, for which we make claim to the Chinese authorities. Appended to same is a statement concerning certain property derived by us from two imperial properties occupied by our people by advice and permission of American, Russian and Italian authorities, a translation is hereby appended:

"As to the expenses involved in the rescue and care of refugee adherents:- according to permission given by the ministers of the United States, Russia andItaly, they took up their residence at Yu Wang Fu and used for these expenses from Yu Wang Fu and Nai Zu Fu the money left therein, together with that obtained from sale of goods found there. The amounts obtained are stated below------ (amounting up to date to about $7,000 U. S. Gold) Our church is glad to render account of funds thus obtained to the officials having this matter in charge and asks that said sums be deducted from their total church indemnity. Whether the moneys shall be restored to the original owners or treated as the property of Boxer helpers and be confiscated by the officials, your illustrious excellencies Government must decide.

These three documents are herewith handed to your excellency as a matter of information and record only. It is

expenses involved in the rescue and care of several hundred Chinese adherents, etc., in Peking, from June 5, 1900, for which we make claim to the Chinese authorities. Appended to same is a statement concerning certain property derived by us from two imperial properties occupied by our people by advice and permission of American, Russian and Italian authorities, a translation is hereby appended:

"As to the expenses involved in the rescue and care of refugee adherents according to permission given by the ministers of the United States, Russia and Italy, they took up their residence at Yu Wang Fu and used for these expenses from Yu Wang Fu and Nei Ko Fu the money left therein, together with that obtained from sale of goods found there. The amounts obtained are stated below (amounting up to date to about $7,000 in gold): Our church is glad to render account of funds thus obtained to the officials hereby requesting in charge and asks that said sums be deducted from their several total Church indemnity. Whether the moneys shall be restored to the original owners or treated as the property of Boxer helpers must be considered by the officials, your illustrious excellencies Government must decide. Property destroyed at their Western [illegible]

These three documents are herewith handed to your excellency as a matter of information and record only. It is

Document No. 31 is an approximate statement to date of

however understood that on payment to us by the Chinese authorities of any or all of the sums already entered upon the U. S. Government claim account, said payments shall be immediately by us acknowledged to the Legation, that proper adjustment may be made.

Yours respectfully,

R. G. Tewksbury,

(For the American Board Missions

Tungchow Missions)

excellency as a matter of information and record only. It is

These three documents are herewith handed to your

charge and make that sum be deducted from their various total church indemnity. Whether the money shall be restored to the original owners or treated as the property of Boxer helpers will be considered by the officials, your dispatches excellencies Government must decide.

ENCLOSURE NO. WITH DESPATCH NO.

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers.

CLAIMS OF TUNGCHOW MISSION OF AMERICAN BOARD.

1.

Claims for property in the Tungchow Prefecture.

Mission Houses within city of Tungchow,	Tls. 60130.
Mission houses and chapels in villages,	2800.
The college at Lu-ho, etc.,	84525.
Personal property of Missionaries	75475.

The above mentioned claims of the foreign missionaries have already been presented to the U. S. Minister.

Total (Kung-fa Taels)	Tls.222,930
Claims on behalf of Christians (Chinese) in the city, of Tungchow and suburbs,	Tls. 21,500.
Orphans and widows without support. Three Ch'ing of land (300 mou), at Tls. 15. per mou,	4,500.
Total claims of Foreigners and Chinese	Tls. 248,930.
Claims of Sun Shih-hsun,	" 23,776.

The claims above stated are all genuine. If Your Excellency desides really to undertake the settlement, we are prepared to furnish an itemised statement for your inspection.

Aside from the foregoing there is the matter of the killing og over seventy Chinese Christians belonging to the city of Tungchow:- (1) the funerals, (2) the construction of graves,

ENCLOSURE NO. WITH DESPATCH NO.

Rev. R. G. Tewksbury to Mr. Spuller.

CLAIMS OF TUNGCHOW MISSION OF AMERICAN BOARD.

I.

Claims for property in the Tungchow Prefecture.

Mission Houses within city of Tungchow, Tls. 60150.

Mission houses and chapels in villages, R. G. Tewksbury, 2800.

The college at Lu-ho, etc., 84252.

Personal property of Missionaries Tungchow Mission 75479.

The above mentioned claims of the foreign missionaries have already been presented to the U. S. Minister.

Total (Kung-fa Tael) Tls.222,930

Claims on behalf of Christians (Chinese) in the city, of Tungchow and suburbs, Tls. 21,500.

Orphans and widows without support. Three ch'ing of land (300 mou), at Tls. 15. per mou, 4,500.

Total claims of Foreigners and Chinese Tls. 248,930.

Claims of Sun Shih-hsun, " 23,776.

The claims above stated are all genuine. If Your Excellency desires really to undertake the settlement, we are prepared to furnish an itemized statement for your inspection.

Aside from the foregoing there is the matter of the killing of over seventy Chinese Christians belonging to the city of Tungchow:- 1) the funerals, (2) the construction of graves,

(3) the erection within the city of a tablet and a shelter for the same as memorial to over 200 Christians killed.

Total claims for indemnity of the Tungchow Mission ofthe American Board.

(Enclosure in letter from Rev. E. G. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers)

11.

Missionary claims for property at Western Hills.

Houses of the American Board,	Tls.	8,120.
Houses and personal property of the Missionaries of American Board		3,608.
Houses of the M.E.Mission at Chao-yang Monastery,		9,000.
Houses of the Presbyterian at Chao-yang Monastery		6,000.
Total ofthe above mentioned claims of Foreigners , (Kung fa Taels)	Tls.	26,728.
Property of Mr. Ch'e, Chinese Christian at Si-fung-chuan	Tls.	230.
Property of Mr. Ch'eng, Chinese Christian at Si-shang-p'o,		119.
For coffin and grave of Mr. Ch' eng,		100.
	Tls.	Tls. 27,177.

The above are for three American Protestant Missions at the Western Hills.

An itemized copy of these claims has been presented to the United States Legation and placed on record.

(3) the erection within the city of a tablet and a shelter for the same as memorial to over 200 Christians killed.

Total claims for indemnity of the Tungchow Mission of the American Board.

(Enclosure in letter from Rev. F. D. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers)

II.

Missionary claims for property at Western Hills.

Houses of the American Board, Tls. 8,120.

Houses and personal property of the Missionaries of American Board 3,608.

Houses of the M.E.Mission at Chao-yang Monastery, 9,000.

Houses of the Presbyterian at Chao-yang Monastery 6,000.

Total of the above mentioned claims of Foreigners Tls. 26,728.

(Kung Ta Tsai)

Property of Mr. Ch'e, Chinese Christian at Si-Kung-chuan Tls. 230.

Property of Mr. Ch'ang, Chinese Christian Tls. 119.

For coffin and grave of Mr. Ch' eng, Tls. 100. Tls. 27,177.

The above are for three American Protestant Missions at the Western Hills.

An itemized copy of these claims has been presented to the United States legation and placed on record.

(Inclosure from Rev. E. O. Tewksbury to Mr . Squiers).

111.

The Christians of our Mission at Tungchow, having been attacked by Bowers last summer, the greater part of those who were not killed, numbering several hundred people, took refuge in the British Legation. Others fled in all directions, and in the autumn our Mission sent men everywhere to hunt for them and bring them to Pekin, where we prepared for them dwelling places, clothing and food, the expense of which is stated below.

Expense of searching for and rescuing Chinese Christians who fled persecution,	Tls.	1,400.
Expended at Hsiao-shun Hu-t'ung,		1,300.
Expenses of rescued Christians at the Yu Wang Fu and other places		
Food		5,250.
Clothing		2,000
Fuel		1,000.
House repairs at the Chao ducal palace and residence of Messrs? Yu and Ying,		1,500.
House Rent from the beginning of peace negotiations to the present,		680.
Total ofthe above (Kung-fa Taels),	Tls.	13,130.

This account is not complete, as the Christians have no homes to which to return. It is therefore necessar y to wait until the indemnities are aall paid when they will be able to return to

(3) the creation within the city of a shelter and a shelter for

(Inclosure from Rev. E. O. Towksbury to Mr . Squiers).

III.

The Christians of our Mission at Tungchow, having been attacked by Boxers last summer, the greater part of those who were not killed, numbering several hundred people, took refuge in the British Legation. Others fled in all directions, and in the autumn our Mission sent men everywhere to hunt for them and bring them to Pekin, where we prepared for them dwelling places, clothing and food, the expense of which is stated below.

Expense of searching for and rescuing Chinese

Christians who fled persecution,	Tls.	1,400.
Expended at Hsiao-shun Hu-tsung,		1,200.
Expenses of rescued Christians at the Yu Wang Mu,		26,720.
and other places Chinese Christian		
at Tung-shun	Tls. 250.	8,250.
Property Clothing Chinese		2,000
Christ Hsiao-p'o,	119.	1,000.
Houses repairs at the Chao dural palace and residence		
of Messrs Yu and Ying,		1,500.
Houses Rent from the beginning of peace negotiations		
to the present,		680.
Total of the above (Kung-fu Taolsien present	Tls.	13,130.

This account is not complete, as the Christians have no homes to which to return. It is therefore necessary to wait until the indemnities are paid when they will be able to return to

their native places and dwell there in peace, when we shall render another itemized account.

As to the expense of rescuing those who fled persecution, we had the permission of the Ministers of the United States, Russia and Italy to allow them to occupy the Palace of Prince Yu, and to take the money left in the palaces of Pribce Yu and Prince Nai, together with what could be raised by selling some of the furniture, and use it for this purpose.

The amounts thus received are stated below:

(Inclosure in letter from Rev. E. G. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers.)

Money	Tls. 3,000.
Goods sold	6,000
Furniture and stores, chiefly coal, about	1,000
Total of the above (Kung-fa Taels) about	Tls. 10,000

Our Mission isglad to render an account, to the officials in charge of this matter, of the sums obtained from these two places that it may be deducted from the claims made by our Mission. Whether this money shall be returned to the original owners ofthe property or confiscated because of their connection with the Boxers, the Chinese Government must itself decide.

An itemized statement of these two accounts has already been presented to thw United States Legation and placed on record there.

Kuanghsu, XXVIIth Year, Third Moon, 5th Day (April 23d, 1901).

Kuangsu, XXVIIth Year, Third Moon, 8th Day (April 23d, 1901).

Presented to the United States Legation and placed on record this

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(Inclosure in letter from Rev. R. G. Tewksbury to Mr. Squiers.)

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No. 622.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 10 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

April 30th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Circular Instructions, March 14th, announcing death of ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

No. 622.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

April 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's Circular Instructions dated March 14th last, announcing the death of Honorable Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States; and directing that the Legation flag be displayed at half mast for the period of thirty days, which, however, had already been done.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No. 623.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



May 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:- Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during month of April, 1901.

(Despatch No. 593, April 1st, 1901.)

No. 623.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to my despatch No. 593 of April 1st, 1901, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions as follows: Nos. 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, and 324; unnumbered dated February 16, 16, 16, 21, 23, 23, 23, 26, 26, 27, 28, 28, and March 8, 8, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; Circular instructions dated February 8 and March 14; and Proclamation dated February 6, received during the month of April, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 17 1901
BUREAU.

INDEPENDENCE
RECEIVED
JUN 10 1901
DEPT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 10 1901

No.77.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 1st, 1901.

Bureau of Rolls & Library
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 - 1902

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Acknd in dispo June 12, 1901.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.62 of March 29th, last, regarding the payment of the indemnity, proposed reform in the office of foreign affairs, etc., etc; I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the protocol of the 39th meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Two copies of a protocol.

39me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
DU 29 MARS 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

M. PICHON fait une communication au nom de la Commission pour le paiement des indemnites. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a deja declare que le montant de sa reclamation (Etats, particuliers et Societes) s'eleve a la somme de 25 millions de dollars (or). — Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas ne reclamera pas plus de 750.000 haikouan Taels. — Le Gouvernement Français a donne son adhesion aux principes pour l'etablissement des indemnites. La Commission a pris deux decisions qu'elle soumet a l'approbation du Corps Diplomatique, concernant les regles a suivre pour les indemnites en faveur des gardes des Legations et des volontaires tues pendant le siege de Pekin. Elle a cherche a determiner l'egalite de traitement a l'egard des victimes des differentes nationalites. Les nouvelles propositions s'appliquent aux indemnites d'etat, alors que les principes, elabores precedemment ne s'appliquaient qu'aux particuliers et aux societes.

La premiere est ainsi conçue : " Pour les soldats tues ou blesses et dans le cas ou il y aura lieu de reclamer de ce fait une indemnite, elle sera fixee au chiffre de la pension a servir a ce soldat ou a sa famille aux termes des lois de son pays.

La seconde, relative aux volontaires, dit : " En ce qui concerne les volontaires tues ou ayant recu des blessures entrainant l'incapacite de travail, les indemnites a reclamer seront calculees d'apres la situation du volontaire et le dommage qui en resulte pour lui ou sa famille. " Le Corps Diplomatique accepte a l'unanimite ces deux propositions.

M. DE GIERS. Ce ne sont la que des propositions. Nous aurons a prendre l'avis de nos Gouvernements. Cette appreciation est egalement celle des differents Representants des Puissances.

MM. PICHON et DE GIERS esperent faire connaitre d'ici quelques jours le montant des indemnites reclamees par la France et par la Russie.

M. DE MUMM a deja le chiffre des indemnites d'etat de l'Allemagne. Il attend d'avoir fait le releve des indemnites particulieres pour le produire.

LE MARQUIS SALVAGO n'a pas encore recu d'indication a ce sujet de son Gouvernement.

SIR ERNEST SATOW n'a pas encore recu de Londres les renseignements qu'il a demandes mais sait que son Gouvernement ne fera figurer dans les frais de guerre que les depenses de l'armee de terre. Il demande si le terme du 1· mai indique dans une precedente seance comme limite pour la recevabilite des indemnites a ete accepte.

M. DE GIERS dit qu'en principe son Gouvernement n'y est pas oppose, mais attend neanmoins une reponse definitive.

Le Gouvernement Britannique preferera it, dit SIR ERNEST SATOW, qu'on fixat comme limite le 14 mai.

M. DE MUMM demande s'il accepterait le 1· mai, sauf " reserve d'exceptions justifiees. " Personnellement, il a renvoye en Australie une reclamation, d'ailleurs exageree, qui lui avait ete presentee, et il n'aurait pas le temps de recevoir une reponse avant le 1· mai. Des cas identiques peuvent se rencontrer.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO observe qu'on entend par limite la date du depot des reclamations, et qu'ainsi la reclamation dont a parle M. DE MUMM aurait ete effectuee dans le delai legal.

SIR ERNEST SATOW. La limite du 1· mai avec " reserve d'exceptions justifiees est-elle acceptee ?"

LE MARQUIS SALVAGO est pret a accepter le 1· mai a condition qu'il soit bien entendu que la presentation d'une demande, avant cette date, est valable qu'elle soit faite a la Legation d'Allemagne ou au Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres, et que si la Commission chargee d'examiner les demandes desire des preuves ou quelque document a l'appui de la demande, les documents ou les preuves puissent etre presentees meme apres le 1· mai.

Oui, a l'unanimite.

LE DOYEN demande aux differents Ministres si le rapport de la Commission des Indemnites (principes) a ete approuve par leurs Gouvernements.

MM. LE BARON CZIKANN, PICHON, DE MUMM repond affirmativement. M. PICHON ajoute que la France accepte sous reserve que la majorite des Puissances acceptent.

MM. DE GIERS, ROCKHILL acceptent ad referandum.

M. KNOREL, dans le cas ou les Puissances se seront mises d'accord. MM. JOOSTENS, LE MARQUIS SALVAGO, KOMURA et SIR ERNEST SATOW n'ont pas encore recu de reponse.

M. DE MUMM. Les Representants ces Puissances devaient du consulter leurs Gouvernements pour savoir si les decisions prises par ses differentes Legations dans l'evaluation des indemnites seraient sans appel. Il a recu une reponse affirmative de Berlin.

Tous les autres Ministres se prononcent dans le meme sens a l'exception de MM. LE BARON CZIKANN et DE GIERS qui, bien que partageant l'avis de leurs Collegues, n'ont pas encore recu d'instructions fermes de leurs Gouvernements.

M. DE MUMM demande a presenter une observation a propos de ce qui s'est dit dans la seance du 22 mars au sujet de la creation d'une station de likin a Tangkou. SIR ERNEST SATOW avait annonce que le Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin avait propose d'etablir une station de likin a la gare de Tongku. Le Corps Diplomatique s'est prononce a l'unanimite contre cette mesure qu'il jugeait nuisible au commerce etranger. Le Ministre d'Allemagne avait reserve son vote pour prendre des informations sur cette question qui n'etait pas a l'ordre du jour. Il vient d'apprendre de Tientsin que le Gouvernement Provisoire n'avait point eu l'intention de creer une nouvelle station de likin mais que celle qu'il proposait d'etablir a Tongkou ne devait etre qu'une succursale du Bureau Principal de Tientsin et que le but etait d'eviter, dans l'interet du public, le controle des marchandises dans les trains ainsi qu'on faisait autrefois pour les marchandises envoyees de ou dans l'interieur. Les marchandises qui payeraient le likin a Tongkou en seraient exemptees a Tientsin et vice-versa.

Dans ces conditions, M. DE MUMM n'est pas a meme de se prononcer contre la mesure projetee et il vote pour la proposition du Gouvernement Provisoire.

M. PICHON. La mesure n'est pas admissible, car aucun droit de likin ne peut-etre percu sur un produit allant dans un port ouvert avant l'arrivee dans ce port. Or, c'est Tientsin qui est le port ouvert.

M. KNOBEL. Le likin, taxe interieure contre laquelle les Puissances se sont toujours opposees, augmentait les droits de 5 0/0 ad libitum. Pour en finir avec les abus, l'etranger a consenti a un droit de transit de 2 1/2 0/0, a la condition que le likin serait supprime. Les chinois ayant continue quand meme a grever de likin les marchandises a l'interieur, ont ainsi fourni une preuve qu'ils n'observent pas les traites, et naturellement la diplomatie et le commerce n'ont jamais cesse de s'en plaindre.

M. DE GIERS. Les droits etant percus ad valorem, il faut necessairement que les marchandises passent en douane pour y etre estimees ce n'est qu'apres qu'elles pourraient etre soumises a une surtaxe de transit.

SIR ERNEST SATOW ne croit pas que le likin ait jamais ete officiellement reconnu par les Puissances. C'est pour cela qu'il s'est prononce contre l'etablissement de la station de Tangkou. Le Gouvernement Provisoire desire simplement prelever des taxes a Tangkou. Le Ministre d'Angleterre a entendu dire que le meme Gouvernement avait voulu prelever les droits de likin a Tchang Kia-Ouan sur du sel vendu par les autorites françaises de Tientsin et que le general Voyron avait proteste. Les Ministres ne peuvent moins faire que de l'imiter.

M. DE MUMM. On ne devait prelever a Tangkou qu'un droit de 2 1/2 0/0. —

PLUSIEURS MINISTRES. Alors c'est a la Douane que reviendrait la perception. —

M. LE BARON CZIKANN. On pourrait consulter Sir Robert-Hart a ce propos. Ainsi que le Corps Consulaire.

Au sujet de l'application des articles VIII et IX de la Note collective, on avait decide de consulter les Gouvernements sur l'opportunite de la nomination d'une Commission Militaire et sur la designation des Generaux qui devaient en faire partie.

M. DE MUMM demande si ses Collegues ont recu des reponses.

SIR ERNEST SATOW rappelle que le Marechal de Waldersee avant de se prononcer sur la question avait demande quels Gouvernements participeraient eventuellement a l'occupation militaire.

M. DE GIERS declare que son Gouvernement se rend compte que dans l'application des articles VIII et IX, il y a des points exclusivement militaires, — mais quand on parle de suppression de forts, de localites a occuper, la question a un cote politique et par consequent *tous* les Generaux doivent etre representes dans la Commission.

M. ROCKHILL. Comme signataire de la Note collective, le Gouvernement Americain estime que son Representant a le droit de faire partie de la Commission, tout en reservant sa decision concernant sa participation aux mesures jugees necessaires.

LE BARON CZIKANN emet une opinion analogue. Le Gouvernement Italien, dit LE MARQUIS SALVAGO, est d'avis de simplifier autant que possible les negociations et il croit qu'on arriverait a ce but en n'admettant dans la Commission que les seuls Representants des Puissances qui participeront a l'occupation. Mais si l'adoption de ce systeme pouvait soulever des difficultes de la part de quelque Gouvernement et produir du retard il n'aurait pas d'objection a admettre la presence des Representants des autres Puissances.

SIR ERNEST SATOW. Le Gouvernement Anglais partage la maniere de voir du Gouvernement Italien.

M. PICHON a les memes instructions que LE MARQUIS SALVAGO. Il pense neanmoins, que son Gouvernement qui n'aura pas d'objections a ce que les Representants de toutes les armees alliees fassent partie de la Commission.

C'est aussi l'avis de M. KOMURA.

M. DE MUMM n'a pas d'instructions speciales, mais il pense que dans l'interet general, on doit marcher vite; comme on est, en somme, d'accord, on pourrait prier les Generaux de s'entendre pour adresser une reponse collective au Corps Diplomatique.

SIR ERNEST SATOW ne sait pas si le general Gaselee apres la premiere reponse du Marechal Waldersee consentirait a lui ecrire a nouveau. Il serait preferable que le Comte de Waldersee prit lui-meme l'initiative d'une demarche aupres des autres generaux.

M. DE MUMM se charge de prier le Marechal de convoquer la Commission et en meme temps chaque Ministre pourrait aviser le general de son pays.

M. DE MUMM rappelle que diverses communications aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois sont restées sans reponse, par exemple celle ou on demandait un edit Imperial de constatation de l'execution des peines. LE DOYEN ne pourrait-il pas charger son interprete d'aller les presser un peu de repondre. Il vaut mieux ne pas trop ecrire.

Adopte.

M. ROCKHILL dit que la lettre du 28 fevrier sur la question de la rehabilitation n'a egalement pas reçu de reponse.

Il est decide que M. Kahn fera ainsi des observations aux Plenipotentiaires a ce sujet.

LE DOYEN a reçu de M. ROCKHILL une lettre ou il le prie de mettre a l'ordre du jour de la seance d'aujourd'hui la discussion de la creation d'une concession internationale dans l'ile de Kulang Sou, pres d'Amoy. Il y a trois ans le Corps Diplomatique avait emis une opinion favorable a ce propos, et si la question n'a pas ete resolue la faute en a ete a la mauvaise volonte des autorites chinoises.

SIR ERNEST SATOW sait que le Vice-Roi de Fonkien est pret a accueillir les desiderata du Corps Consulaire d'Amoy. M. DE MUMM, dans une visite que lui a faite le Prince K'ing, a reçu de lui des assurances analogues.

MM. DE GIERS et PICHON desirent demander des renseignements complementaires a leurs Consuls a Foutcheou.

M. JOOSTENS, pour qui la question est nouvelle, desire prendre le temps de l'etudier. MM. ROCKHILL et LE BARON CZIKANN sont de cet avis.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, MM. DE MUMM, LE MARQUIS SALVAGO, KOMURA et ROCKHILL sont pour l'acceptation immediate de la discussion.

SIR ERNEST SATOW pense qu'on pourrait en tous les cas se mettre d'accord a la prochaine seance.

M. DE GIERS objecte que si les Representants des Puissances agissent aupres du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang, ce sera comme Corps Diplomatique et non en qualite de Plenipotentiaires. —

M. LE BARON CZIKANN, au nom de la Commission de Redaction, donne lecture d'un projet de note a adresser aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois sur la question des cimetieres. (Voir a la correspondance.)

Le texte est approuve.

M. ROCKHILL donne lecture du rapport de la Commission chargee de l'examen du paragraphe XI de la Note collective. " Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage a reformer l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres et a modifier le ceremonial de Cour relatif a la reception des Representants Etrangers, dans le sens que les Puissances lui indiqueront. "

La Commission a cru qu'on pouvait conserver le yamen comme bureau consultatif, puisque presque tous les Ministres sont ex-officio membres du yamen. L'idee est d'avoir un prince, deux presidents et deux vices-presidents avec qui traiter, sans s'immiscer dans l'ordre interieur du yamen.

M. KOMURA. Le Tsongli-yamen a la meme organisation que le Grand Conseil et c'est une des raisons pour laquelle il a juge preferable de ne pas changer le nom. D'ailleurs, il est connu depuis longtemps, et il faudrait quarante ans pour faire connaitre une nouvelle application de cet office.

LE MARQUIS SALVAGO observe qu'en proposant la " reforme de l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres " il avait l'intention, et il croit l'avoir dit, de changer le nom de Tsongli-yamen car il pense, d'apres l'avis de plusieurs interpretes, que ce nom indique une infériorite de ce bureau vis-a-vis des autres Ministeres.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN donne lecture du proces-verbal de la seance du 9 novembre dans lequel on avait decide de supprimer l'appellation " Tsongli-yamen. "

LE MARQUIS SALVAGO observe que sa proposition premiere etait de supprimer le Tsongli-yamen et de subsistuer a ce bureau un Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres. Telle etait aussi la proposition de Sir Claude Mac-donald.

M. DE GIERS. On avait aussi accepte de diminuer le nombre des membres pour faciliter les entrevues.

M. KOMURA. Tous les Ministeres Chinois ont deux presidents et deux vices-presidents.

M. le Marquis Salvago. On pourrait specifier que les deux vices-presidents ne seront employes que dans les affaires courantes et que seuls les deux presidents traiteront avec les Representants des Puissances.

M. Pichon lit la formule suivante..... " Ce sont seulement ces trois hauts mandarins (le Prince et les deux Presidents) qui traiteront directement les affaires avec les Representants des Puissances et qui recevront a ce sujet les Ministres etrangers.

Il est entendu que ces trois hauts mandarins pourront isolement ou collectivement recevoir les Representants des Puissances et traiter les affaires avec eux. "

Cette formule est adoptee.

M. Knobel voudrait qu'un seul Ministre fut responsable vis-a-vis des Ministres etrangers, afin d'eviter les reticences et les contradictions qui resultent des pourparlers avec des personnes differentes qui essaient de rejeter l'une sur l'autre les responsabilites. —

On reconnait que, si desirable que cela puisse etre en realite, on ne saurait approuver ni en droit ni en fait la proposition de M. Knobel. Les Ministres sont responsables vis-a-vis de leurs souverains seulement.

Avant qu'on passe au vote sur l'ensemble du rapport de la Commission (I^e^ partie), M. Rockhill propose de substituer dans le texte les mots. Office des Affaires Etrangeres a ceux de Tsongli-yamen partout ou ils se rencontrent. —

Avec cette substitution, le rapport (premiere partie) est adopte a l'unanimite.

En ce qui concerne la question du changement de nom, on decide que la Commission la discutera avec les Plenipotentiaires Chinois. (Le Marquis Salvago croit savoir qu'ils se preteront assez facilement aux suggestions qu'on pourra leur faire si on desire vraiment obtenir ce changement). Les resultats des pourparlers avec les Plenipotentiaires seront communiques pour approbation au Corps Diplomatique.

M. Rockhill continue la lecture du rapport (deuxieme partie. — Modification du ceremonial de Cour). La Commission a pris l'avis des interpretes. — On change quelques termes du texte primitif, — on y remplace le mot " Ambassadeurs " par " Representants des Puissances. " M. de Giers observe que bien qu'en general on ne puisse stipuler que des souverains recoivent " assis ou debout ", il se rangera a l'opinion de la majorite qui accepte la proposition de la Commission. " L'Empereur recevra debout les Ministres. "

Finalement le rapport est adopte a l'unanimite.

Sur la proposition du Marquis Salvago, on decide que la Commission de Redaction preparera deux notes aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois pour leur faire connaitre les decisions du Corps Diplomatique, l'une relative a la transformation du Tsongli-yamen, l'autre a la modification du ceremonial de Cour.

M. de Mumm demande que les Representants prescrivent aux Consuls de leur pays de controler si les decrets prevus dans les articles II et X de la Note collective sont affiches dans leurs circonscriptions consulaires. Il l'a deja fait, ainsi que Sir Ernest Satow.

La seance est levee a midi et demi.

Le Secretaire,

R. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

No 78.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 11 1901
BUREAU.

Secretary of State.
JUN 10 1901

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 10 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 '01
DEPT OF STATE

FCommissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 1st, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following despatch received from you on the 29th ultimo:-

"Rockhill,
Peking.

April 29th, 11:00 A.M. I am leaving town for a month but you can always reach me by telegraph. Much necessarily left to your discretion. Favor moderation both in amount and terms of payment. We think administrative reforms and increased privileges more desirable than large cash indemnity. All you have done cordially approved.

Hay"

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that the little I have been able to accomplish since taking charge of the negotiations has your approval.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No.79.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JUL 22 1901

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUN 11 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 1, 1901.

Dept. of State. JUN 12 1901

Asked in series, June 12

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to study the question of the payment of the indemnity to be asked of China. I enclose herewith copy of said report, (regretting only that press of work should prevent my enclosing also English translation.)

After the reading of the report which, as you will notice, contains no recommendation as to the (best) method to be recommended to China for paying the indemnity, the Russian Minister submitted a short memorandum, with the object of proving the necessity of a joint guarantee by the Powers of the loan which it is supposed China will be obliged to negotiate.

Assuming that the amount of the indemnity which will be

asked

asked of China is 65,000,000 pounds sterling, and the correctness of the statement contained on page 23 of the report of the Commission, that it would cost China 23% in commissions, etc., to float a loan, and that she would furthermore have to pay 7% interest on it, Mr. de Giers shows that she would have to borrow 84,500,000 pounds to secure 65,000,000. At the rate of 7% China would have to pay on this £5,915,000, or Haikuan Taels 34,447,500; should a joint guarantee be given, China would not have to pay over 7% in commissions, consequently a loan of £70,000,000 would net her £65,100,000. With this guarantee, the annual interest, Mr. de Giers said, would not probably be more than 4 to 4-1/2%, which at 4% would be £2,800,000 per year interest, or in taels 18,200,000. The saving, therefore, on a loan of this magnitude which a guarantee would ensure, would be 20,247,500 taels a year on interest alone.

Mr. de Giers then made the same calculation on the American proposal, payment of a lump sum of £40,000,000 Sterling. This he said would entail a reduction on the present

present figures of the indemnities asked by the various Powers of 38.46 percent. Without guarantee, a loan of £40,000,000 would cost China £51,935,000; at 7% interest this would make 3,630,450 pounds, or 23,597,925 taels. In other words, more than the loan of 70,000,000 of pounds with guarantee.

A loan for the same amount of £40,000,000 at 7% commission with a joint guarantee would only cost China £43,000,000 ; and with 4% annual interest £1,720,000 a year, or 11,180,000 taels.

The saving to China on the loan of £40,000,000, which a guarantee would ensure, would be 12,417,925 taels annually.

Turning to the question of resources, Mr. de Giers stated that he proposed as a means of raising the 18,200,000 taels necessary to ensure the payment of a guaranteed loan of 70,000,000 at 4%, that the following resources might be availed of:

Balance of foreign maritime customs	3,523,920 tls
Native customs	3,000,000 "
5% effective ad valorem duties	2,500,000 "
5% additional ad valorem duties	10,000,000 "
Total	19,023,920 "

Mr.

Mr. de Giers' figures are, like all those given in the report of the Commission, subject to considerable correction. Their importance, however, is not great in the present case, and I only give them as showing the disposition of the Russian Government to favor a joint guarantee, and not to attempt anything in the way of reforming the interior administration of China. Russia and some of the other Powers can favor with perfect equanimity the raising of tariff on imports and exports, as they have no commercial interests in China.

The British Minister informed me that he is in favor of using to secure the loan the foreign customs, the native customs to be put under the control of the maritime customs, the raising of the tariff to an effective 5%, and the salt tax, which the Chinese Government has expressed itself willing to have applied to this purpose. This latter, it is thought, would bring in a sum of 11,000,000 of taels a year.

The important feature of the report of the Commission and of the suggestions made by the Russian Minister and those offered by others of my colleagues is that without the raising of the tariff to 10%, and a joint guarantee by the Powers of the loan China will have to make, it is absolutely impossible for

China

China to pay ₤65,000,000. The figure of the indemnity you suggested indicates the limit of her ability to pay.

To all inquiries made of me whether the United States would join in a guarantee, I have in the most categorical and emphatic way said "No". I furthermore refused to consider, or even submit to you, the raising of the tariff to 10%, unless equivalent compensation be given our trade immediately, or at least the negotiation pushed on concurrently with those for the settlement of the indemnity. To raising the tariff to a 5% effective I think there can be no objection. It is simple equity to China, but even this should be compensated for in some way. This is more easy for China to do, since a compliance on the part of China with several of the demands our commercial world has been urging on it for years past will not entail any loss of revenue to it.

I feel quite confident that I will have the hearty support of the British and Japanese Representatives here, and probably of others, in advocating a commercial compensation for every concession we have to make in the matter of the indemnity.

I have got my colleagues to agree that the first step to be

taken

taken now is to inform the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the losses and disbursements of the various Powers approximate £67,000,000 Sterling, and to ask then what measures they propose taking for the payment of it. (I have information indirectly from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that they will immediately reply that China is absolutely unable to pay more than £40,000,000. On receipt of their reply I will again introduce your proposition for a general reduction of the amounts claimed by the various Powers.)

There are a number of enclosures to accompany the report which I now send you, but they have not yet been printed. I will transmit them as soon as they come to hand.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Report as above.

Read May 1st 1901.

Rapport de la Commission du payement des indemnites.

La Commission chargée par le Corps diplomatique d'étudier la question du payement des indemnités à demander à la Chine en vertue de l'article VI de la Note collective a étudié:-

1. le mode de payement à adopter afin de satisfaire dans la mesure du possible les intérêts des créanciers et ceux des débiteurs.

2. les revenus chinois offrant le plus de garanties et pouvant être détournés de leur affectation actuelle sans gêner la vie interieure du pays.

Dans l'examen du mode de payement elle a tenu compte des désiderata des indemnitaires qui sont d'etre payés le plus tôt possible et intégralement et des ménagements à observer envers la Chine, considerée comme un débiteur solvable jusqu'ici très scrupuleux dans ses engagements mais momentanement gêné.

Parmi les revenus chinois elle a considéré principalement ceux qui reunissaient les conditions suivantes: Perception bien organisée, rendement assuré, contrôle facile et efficace. Elle conseillerait toutefois, et alors même qu'ils rempliraient ces conditions d'écarter les revenus dont le produit est affecté spécialement à des dépenses qui sembleraient ne pouvoir être modifiées sans préjudice pour l'administration intérieure du pays.

Avant tout il était nécessaire de connaitre le montant approximatif des réclamations des Puissances. Les renseignements qui ont été recueillis dans les différentes Légations et dont quelques uns ne sont pas encore connus qu'à titre provisoires et officieux, paraissent devoir porter ce chiffre à environ

Tsai Wei, 1er Sep 01.

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Pounds 65,000,000

Francs 1,629,000,000

Marks 1,3000,000,000

Dollars or 399,000,000

Haikuan Taels 415,000,000 (en calculant l'Haikuan Tael a 3.90f)

Ce total d'ailleurs sera très probablement dépassé, puisqu'il n'est calculé approximativement que jusqu'au 1 Juillet, et puisqu'il doit s'accroitre avec la prolongation de l'occupation militaire.

La Commission a ensuite consulté les personnes qui lui ont paru le plus susceptibles par leur situation, leur experience et leur autorité spéciale de lui fournir des indécations sur les ressources de l'Empire et le meilleur mode de payement. Successivement elle a entendu Sir Robert Hart, Inspecteur Général des Douanes, M. Hillier, directeur de la banque de Hongkong et Shanghai, M. Pokotilow, Banque Russo-Chinoise, M. Rump, directeur de la Deutsche asistische Bank, les Mandarins Hsü chou-peng, ministre de Chine en Coree, Na Tong, vice president du ministre des finances et Poo (Tcheou), grand tresorier du Tchily.

Elle a pris connaissance d'un travail de M. Augustin, directeur de la Banque de l'Indo-Chine. Les Ministres d'Allemagne, de la Grande Bretagne et du Japon lui ont remis des mémoires.

De l'ensemble de ces opinions et renseignements se dégagent quelques observations générales qu'il est important de noter pour servir de guide au milieu des explications détaillées qui seront données plus loin.

Il est peu douteux que la Chine aurait de la peine à s'acquitter en une fois par ses propres

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moyens de la somme que les Puissances seraient disposées à lui réclamer,d'après les informations premières que nous possedons. Il n'y a pas dans le pays de disponibilités suffisantes .

La Commission a été unanime à considerer le reliquat des douanes maritimes et des likins actuellement sous contrôle étranger,le relèvement à 5% ad valorem effectif du tarif douanier,le produit des douanes indigènes,la taxation de certaines marchandises importées actuellement en franchise comme des revenues offrant de serieuses garanties au triple point de vue du rendement,de la perception et du contrôle,et dont l'affectation au service des indemnités n'exercerait aucune repercussion facheuse sur l'organisation interieur de l'Empire.

D'autres ressources ont soulevé diverses objections,telles l'élévation des droits de douane a 10%,la gabelle,l'octroi de Pekin,le tribut de riz, la rente Manchoue,le produit d'économies sur diverses depenses.

Une troisième catégorie a été écartée comme ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions cherchées,la taxe foncière,le likin.

Enfin une quatrième a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son budget par la disparition de recettes affectées aux indemnités:la taxe d'habitation,le droit de timbre,un accroissement des droits sur l'opium indigène.

Ces observations générales faites,nous allons résumer ce qui a été dit sur le mode de payement et les ressources.

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1. Mode de payement:-

Si l'on écarte le payement direct et en une fois par la Chine, on peut choisir entre quatres systèmes.

(a) Emprunt chinois, sans garantie des Puissances.

(b) Emprunt global gagé par des acomptes et garanti par toutes les puissances solidairement.

(c) Bons chinois.

(d) Annuités.

(a) Emprunt chinois, sans garantie des Puissances. Ce système coûterait sans doute très-cher, et le crédit de l'Empire lui permettrait difficilement d'emprunter directement et en une fois à des conditions raisonnables Pounds 65,000,000

(b) Emprunt global garanti par toutes les puissances. Un pareil emprunt serait sans doute couvert assez aisement sans trop de frais et à un taux d'intérêt peu élevé. Sa realisation permettrait de payer immediatement les indemnités et de ramener plus tôt la situation en Chine à son état normal. Le système serait donc avantageux pour les indemnitaires (Sociétés et particuliers) la Chine et le commerce de l'Extreme-Orient. Quant aux Etats, ils seraient solidairement responsables de la dette nouvelle contractée par l'Empire. Financièrement ils n'y gagneraient pas, puisqu'ils auraient à emprunter pour se payer eux-memes, ils y perdraient plutôt, ayant chacun, en outre des commisions prélevées par la banque, à assumer la responsabilité solidaire de la totalité de l'emprunt.

On a objecté, il est vrai, que cette solidarité n'est pas indispensable à la garantie d'un emprunt, le credit de certains Etats y suffisant: qu'au contraire elle susciterait des craintes parmi les finan-

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ciers pour le cas ou des complications politiques viendraient à surgir entre les garants solidaires. Enfin les puissances ne voudraient peut-être pas garantir un emprunt global sans se reserver un contrôle sur les revenus qui seraient affectés au payement des acomptes, ce qui résquerait de créer une situation assez délicate et compliquée dans la pratique.

(c) Bons Chinois. Chaque puissance recevrait de la Chine des bons pour le montant de son indemnité totale. Ces bons payables à des échéances déterminées porteraient intérêt et permettraient à chaque puissance de s'en servir comme gage d'un emprunt national propre à chacune d'elles. Le chiffre global de 65 millions de Pounds se trouverait ainsi reparti entre les puissances sous diverses formes d'emprunts et à des conditions en rapport avec le crédit de chacune au lieu de former un emprunt International unique lancé à la fois. Il serait loisible à chaque Etat de n'emprunter que le montant des indemnités de ses nationaux s'il jugait à propos de se contenter d'acomptes pour ce qui le concerne spécialement et de choisir à sa convenance le moment de l'émission.

(d) Annuités. Ce système aurait l'inconvenient de répartir sur un nombre d'années assez long le règlement de frais déjà déboursés par les puissances et de laisser la porte ouverte à des aleas politiques.

Tel est le résumé des opinions et des renseignements fournis sur ce premier point à la commission. La commission ne croit pas pouvoir recommander un système plutot qu'un autre. Elle pense que dans l'état actuel la question ne peut etre décidée que

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II. Les Ressources.

(a) Douanes Maritimes. Le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les douanes maritimes sous le contrôle d'une administration étrangère. Les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité puisque, 1899 à part, les recettes de l'année dernière égalent celles de 1898. Il est donc permis de les considerer comme un minimun qui sera dépassé lorsque le commerce aura repris son developpement régulier, soit Haikwan taels 23 ou meme 24 millions.

(b) Likins actuellement sous contrôle étranger. Ces ressources se composent de, 1e. les likins généraux des ports de Soochou et Kiukiang, du district Shanghai-Sunkiang, et le district oriental du Chekiang; 2e. le likin sur le sel du port d'Ichang, du Hupeh et du Anhui.

Ce revenu a paru assez bien assis pour être accepté comme gage de l'emprunt Anglo-Allemand de 1898. L'administration des douanes qui en a fait l'objet d'une enquete serieuse l'evalue a 5 millions de taels au bas mot.

Ces deux revenus sérieusement administrés forment donc un ensemble de 28 a 29 millions de taels d'où il y a à déduire jusqua 1905 une moyenne de 24 millions de taels pour le service de la dette étrangère actuelle. Sur le solde disponible on payerait encore d'après M.Komura,

Les frais d'administration de la douane maritime

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Ce revenu a paru assez bien basé pour être accepté comme gage de l'emprunt Anglo-Allemand de 1898. L'administration des douanes qui en a fait l'objet d'une enquête serieuse l'evalue à 5 millions de taels au bas mot.

Ces deux revenus serieusement administrés fourment donc un ensemble de 28 à 29 millions de taels d'où il y a à déduire Janvier 1905 une moyenne de 24 millions de taels pour le service de la dette étrangère actuelle. Sur le solde disponible on payerait encore d'après M. Komura

y compris la solde du personnel étranger et chinois 2,198,000 taels

l'entretien des phares 280,000

le Peking college 120,000

les Légations de Chine à l'étranger 1,319,000

Total 3,917,000

Reste HKT 0,083,000

ou 1,083,000 suivant qu'on évalue à 23,000,000 ou à 24,000,000 le produit des douanes.

La commission remarque cependant:-1e. que sur les quatre dépenses précitées, deux, celles de Peking college et des Légations pourraient être imputées par le Gouvernement chinois sur d'autres revenus, ce qui porterait le reliquat disponsible à Haikwan taels 1,522,000 ou à 2,522,000. 2e. que les annuités de la dette actuelle atteignant leur maximum en 1905 pour decroître ensuite: le solde disponsible augmentera à partir de cette date de 200,000 taels par an jusqu'en 1918, époque à laquelle il atteindra plus de 5 millions de taels.

(c) Elévation à 5% ad valorem effectifs des droits de douane sur les importations. Cette mesure est recommandée de differents côtés en raison de la facilité de son application et de la certitude de son rendement. Elle est acceptée par les délegués chinoin et n'a provoqué de réserves que sur les avantages à donner au commerce étranger en compensation de l'aggravation de charges qui lui sera imposé.

Les droits percus pour l'année 1899 équivalent à 3.18% (3.43% pour l'année 1900) de la valeur de toutes les marchandises importées; l'élévation à 5%

par les gouvernements entre lesquels il existe des divergences, et qui indépendamment de l'accord à faire entre eux, auraient sans doute à consulter les établissements financiers, dont le concours sera indispensable.

II. Les Ressources.

(a) Douanes Maritimes. Le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les douanes maritimes sous le contrôle d'une administration étrangère. Les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité pendant 1899 à part, les recettes de l'année dernière égalent celles de 1898. Il est donc permis de les considérer comme un minimum qui sera dépassé lorsque la commerce aura repris son développement régulier, soit Haikwan taels 23 ou même 24 millions.

(b) Likins actuellement sous contrôle étranger. Ces ressources se composent de: Les likins généraux des ports de Soochow et Kiukiang, du district Shanghai-Sunkiang, et le district oriental du Chekiang; Le likin sur le sel du port d'Ichang, du Hupeh et du Anhui.

Ce revenu a paru assez bien assis pour être accepté comme gage de l'emprunt Anglo-Allemand de 1898. L'administration des douanes qui en a fait l'objet d'une enquête estimes l'avoir à 5 millions de taels au bas mot.

Ces deux revenus actuellement administrés forment donc un ensemble de 28 à 29 millions de taels d'où il y a à déduire jusque 1905 une moyenne de 24 millions de taels pour le service de la dette étrangère actuelle. Sur le solde disponible on pourrait encore d'après M.Komura,

Les frais d'administration de la douane maritime

y compris la solde du personnel étranger et chinois	2,198,000 taels
l'entretien des phares	280,000
le Peking college	120,000
les Légations de Chine à l'étranger	1,319,000
Total	3,917,000
Reste HKT	0,083,000

ou 1,083,000 suivant qu'on évalue à 23,000,000 ou à 24,000,000 le produit des douanes.

La commission remarque cependant:-1e. que sur les quatre dépenses précitées, deux, celles de Peking college et des Légations pourraient être imputées par le Gouvernement chinois sur d'autres revenus, ce qui porterait le reliquat disponsible à Haikwan taels 1,522,000 ou à 2,522,000. 2e. que les annuités de la dette actuelle atteignant leur maximum en 1905 pour decroître ensuite: le solde disponsible augmentera à partir de cette date de 200,000 taels par an jusqu'en 1918, époque à laquelle il atteindra plus de 5 millions de taels.

(c) Elévation à 5% ad valorem effectifs des droits de douane sur les importations. Cette mesure est recommandée de differents côtés en raison de la facilité de son application et de la certitude de son rendement. Elle est acceptée par les délegués chinoin et n'a provoqué de réserves que sur les avantages à donner au commerce étranger en compensation de l'aggravation de charges qui lui sera imposé.

Les droits percus pour l'année 1899 équivalent à 3.18% (3.43% pour l'année 1900) de la valeur de toutes les marchandises importées; l'élévation à 5%

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Les droits perçus pour l'année 1899 équivalent
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(c) Elevation à 5% ad valorem effectifs des
plus de 5 millions de taels.
par un imposé en 1918, époque à laquelle il atteindra
mentera à partir de cette date de 200,000 taels
pour décroître ensuite: le solde disponible aug-
la dette actuelle atteignant leur maximum en 1905
1,522,000 ou à 2,522,000. Ce. que les annuités de
qui porteraît le reliquat disponible à Hankwan taels
par le Gouvernement chinois sur d'autres revenus,ce
collège et des legations pourraient être imposées
les quatre dépenses précitées,deux,celles de Pekin
La commission remarque cependant:-1é.que sur
24,000,000 le produit des douanes.
ou 1,082,000 suivant qu'on évalue à 22,000,000 ou à

Recette nette	0,082,000
Total	2,914,000
L'etranger	1,314,000

les Légations de Chine à
le Pekin college 120,000
L'entretien des phares 280,000
chinois 2,138,000 taels
) comprix la solde du personnel étranger et

aboutirait approximativement à une augmentation de recettes de 3,9009311 (chiffre de 1899) non compris l'opium,qui ne serait pas frappé d'un droit nouveau, et le riz qui continuerait à entrer en franchise.

Il est bon de faire observer que l'année 1899 étant exceptionnelle si l'on prend pour base du calcul à établir la moyenne de trois années normales (par exemple de 1896 à 1898 -) il y aurait lieu de réduire le produit de l'aumentation à 2,320,276 taels,ou 2,500,000 taels au maximum.

Le commerce ne semble pas faire d'objection à cette mesure,mais demande en compensation:-1e,des droits spécifiques et non plus ad valorem: 2e. une évaluation plus équitable des tarifs: 3e,une reforme de l'administration chinoise du likin assurant un fonctionnement plus honnête des passes du transit et mettant fin aux entraves crées par la mauvaise foi du Gouvernement chinois.

En vue du relèvement des droits de douane à 5% ad valorem Sir Robert Hart a indiqué un moyen qui presente l'avantage de ne necessiter ni révision ni changement ou negociation de tarifs tout en ramenant les droits à leur valeur primitive. Au moment de l'établissement du tarif 3 Haikuan taels valaient 1 pound,aujourd'hui il en faut 7 environ pour faire 1 pound.

Il suffirait donc de donner à l'Haikuan tael une valeur conventionelle fixe égale à sa valeur du début pour frapper de 5% effectifs les marchandises.

D'après l'Inspecteur des,doumnes l'augmentation de recette correspondante serait de 10 à 15 millions de taels.

On a fait observer toutefois que ce procédé

On a fait observer toutefois que de procédé de taxation, dont les importateurs ont à se plaindre, devait être remplacé par un autre plus équitable et plus rationnel.

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Il suffirait donc de donner à l'Hatkuan taël une valeur conventionnelle fixe égale à la valeur du dollar pour frapper de 5% effectifs les marchandises.

Il y a lieu d'observer que l'article 2 Hatkuan taël du Protocole final du traité de commerce de 1858 entre la Chine et la Grande Bretagne, qui a servi de base à l'établissement du tarif 2 Hatkuan taël valait 1 pound sterling. Mais actuellement il en faut 7 environ pour faire 1 pound.

Il serait donc de donner à l'Hatkuan taël une valeur conventionnelle fixe égale à la valeur du dollar pour frapper de 5% effectifs les marchandises.

D'après l'Inspecteur des douanes l'augmentation de recette correspondante serait de 10 à 15 millions de taels.

On a fait observer toutefois que de procédé

crecerait des inégalités dans la pratique et pourrait être difficilement accepté par les Gouvernements, et que les évaluations de Sir Robert Hart semblaient optimistes. D'après la moyenne des années 1896 -98 l'augumentation ne serait que de 9,153,833 taels.

(d) Douanes indigènes.

Dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger l'administration des douanes maritimes n'exerce son action que sur les navires du type étranger, qu'ils soient possedés par des chinois ou des étrangers.

Les droits sur les marchandises transportées par jonques sont perçus par une administration indigène spéciale et d'après un tarif particulier qui fonctionne dans les ports ouverts à côté de la douane maritime et partout ailleurs sur les côtes ou dans les iles aux stations que le Gouvernement chinois a établies de temps immémorial.

Les opinions recueillies sont unanimement en faveur du contrôle de ce revenu et de son affectation au service des indemnités. Sir Robert Hart estime que le haut personnel des douanes maritimes pourrait aisement dans les ports ouverts prendre le service qui incombe à l'administration des douanes indigènes "Chang Shui".

Sir Ernest Satow a évalué ce revenu à 1 million de taels pour l'instant et à 4 millions dansl' avenir. M.M.Komura et Hillier à 5 millions: à 3 millions maintenant et à 5 millions et même à 10 millions dans l'avenir. M.Pokotilow estime à 5 millions les droits percus dans les ports ouverts seulement. Au taxe de 2 1/2% M.Rump calcule qu'à Tientsin seulement l'impôt sur les jonques donnerait 300,000 taels.

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A propos de ces douanes indigènes M.Hillier a pretendu que leur produit a toujours été considéré par le Gouvernement chinois comme un casuel plutot que comme un revenu certain,car il n'en est versé que 20% à peine dans les caisses du Trésor: la perte en serait donc peu sensible pour celui-ci.

(e) Taxation des marchandises importées actuellement en franchise.

Quelques articles comme la farine,le beurre,les fromages,les vêtements étrangers,le savon,les bougies,les spiritueux,etc.,qui,au moment de l'etablissement des tarifs n'étaient importés qu'en petite quantité et pour l'usage exclusif des étrangers,sont exempts de droits. La vente ayant augementé depuis que les Chinois en ont généralisé la consommation,represente aujourd'hui une valeur assez considerable. On a donc proposé de soumettre ces marchandises au tarif général à l'exception toutefois du riz et des céréales. La Commission n'y voit pas d'objection.

Le tableau ci-dessous résume les évaluations minima et maxima de cette première catégorie.

xxxxxxxxxxMinimaxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxMaximaxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxx83,000xtaelsxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx1,083,000xxxxxxxxxxxx

(a.b.) Reliquat des droits de douane et likin sous contrôle etranger.

Minima.	Maxima.
83,000 taels.	1,083,000.

(c) Relèvement à 5% effectifs des tarifs des douanes maritimes,

2,320,276	3,900,311

(d) Douanes indigènes

importation	importation
3,000,000	10,000,000

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Le tableau ci-dessous resume les evaluations minima et maxima de cette premiere categorie.

xxxxxxxxxxMinimaxxxxxxxxx

Evaluations totales

Minima	Maxima
5,403,376	14,683,311

Rappelons que pour (ab) les disponibilités croitront à partir de 1905 d'environ 200,000 taels par an et qu'ils atteindront plus de 5 millions de taels en 1918.

Nous allons maintenant examiner la seconde catégorie de ressources.

(f) Elévation des droits de douane à 10%
Cette mesure a pour elle, comme il y a déjà été dit, la facilité de son application et la certitude de son rendement. D'après M.de Mumm le commerce étranger avec la Chine n'y verrait pas de grands inconvenients, l'experience ayant démontré que l'augmentation des droits d'entrée se partage d'une facon à peu près égale entre le producteur, le commercant et le consommateur et que, maintenue dans des limites raisonables elle n'entame pas le pouvoir de consommation d'un pays. Le Japon où les droits ont été elevés dernièrement de 10 à 20 % sur leur chiffre précédent en est la preuve la plus recente. M.de Mumm calcule que cette augmentation des droits produirait une plus valeur de 17,475,500 taels.

M.Rump estime qu'on pourrait adopter le taux de 10% à la condition de réviser le tarif des douanes. Certains produits, tels que les aiguilles, les teintures d'aniline etc., pourraient facilement supporter l'augmentation des droits. D'autres, comme les cotonnades, ne le pourraient pas. Il y aurait un choix à faire. M.Komura propose l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10% pour toutes les marchandises y

Evaluations totales

Minima	Maxima
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Cette mesure a pour elle, comme il y a déjà été dit, la facilité de son application et la certitude de son rendement. D'après M.de Mumm le commerce étranger avec la Chine n'y verrait pas de grands inconvénients, l'expérience ayant démontré que l'augmentation des droits d'entrée se partage d'une façon à peu près égale entre le producteur, le commerçant et le consommateur et que, maintenue dans des limites raisonnables elle n'entame pas le pouvoir de consommation d'un pays. Le Japon ou les droits ont été élevés dernièrement de 10 à 20 % aur leur entière précédent en ont prouvé la plus récente. M.de Mumm calcule que cette augmentation des droits produirait une plus value de 17,475,500 taels.

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compris l'opium étranger et les articles introduits en franchise sous le régime actuel.

L'augmentation de recettes serait d'après lui de 18,037,374 taels . En prenant pour base les importations de 1899 toutefois il émet l'opinion que ce remaniement des tarifs appelerait des compensations. Il propose donc comme condition corrélative de l'augmentation des droits une exemption absolue de droit de likin, taxes terminales ou autres percues à l'interieur en faveur des importations et exportations. Considerant l'importance énorme du commerce total de l'Empire, il croit que les importations et exportations n'entrent que pour une faible part dans le produit du likin et que sa perte n'affecterait pas sensiblement les budget provinciaux.

Les droits de transit devraient être abolis en même temps. M.Komura préconise l'institution d'une commission chargée de la révision des tarifs sur les nouvelles bases adoptées et d'indiquer les mesures à prendre pour mettre fin aux exactions qui atteignent dans l'interieur de la Chine les articles d'importation ou d'exportation.

Le nouveau tarif pourrait être appliqué sans qu'il fut besoin d'attendre la fin des travaux de la commission; transitoirement les taxes seraient percues suivant le tarif ad valorem.

M.Pokotilow ne pense pas qu'il y ait des objections fondamentales de la part du commerce à l'elevation des droits d'entrée de 5 à 10%, pourvu que l'on procède à une révision serieuse des tarifs, qui les rende aussi équitables que possible. Si la revision est bien faite le mouvement des échanges ne diminuerait pas; elle prendrait un temps relativement court, quelques semaines au plus.

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Sir Ernest Satow fait prévoir que son Gouverne-

ment ne pourra pas accepter l'élévation du taux des droits d'entrée à 10%. Il déclare que le commerce anglais proteste déjà contre cette mesure, à moins qu'elle ne soit compensée par des modifications au régime commercial de la Chine. Il maintient pour le droit de 10% comme pour celui de 5% l'exclusion de l'opium et du riz.

Les délégués chinois au contraire verraient l'augmentation à 10% avec beaucoup de satisfaction. En résumé le rendement en serait évalué à 10,648,736 taels au minimun, avec exclusion de l'opium et du riz, et à 18,037,374 taels au maximum avec inclusion de ces produits.

(g) Gabelle.

La gabelle est un monopole d'Etat qui repose sur une organisation vaste et compliquée ayant pour elle la force d'une longue tradition, et assurant l'existence d'un nombre considerable de fonctionnaires, d'industriels et de commercants patentés.

D'après le rapport de M.Jamieson le Gouvernement preleverait deux sortes de droits sur le sel; l'un de consommation perçu au centre de production et sur le lieu de vente, l'autre de circulation ou likin prélevé en route ou à l'arrivée à la dernière station. Dans les propositions qui ont été faites à ce sujet on n'a pas fait de distinctions entre les deux droits.

Sir Robert Hart déclare que la main mise sur le produit de la gabelle ne peut soulever d'objection, il n'existe rien de plus sûr. D'après les chiffres du Departement des finances la gabelle a donné en 1899 un peu moins de 14 millions de taels, mais d'après certains renseignements, ce chiffre atteindrait 15

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millions et même 20 millions sous une bonne administration.

Sir Robert Hart indique comme un moyen de contrôle l'extension du contrôle actuel des likins confiés à l'administration des douanes maritimes. Il est bon de faire observer à ce propos que celle-ci ne contrôle que le likin sur le sel et non le droit de consommation.

Sir Ernest Satow, qui est également partisan d'affecter le revenu de la régie du sel au payement des indemnités, évalue cette ressource à 12 ou 13 1/2 millions de taels, qui pourraient d'après les opinions les plus moderées augmenter de 50% soit 6 millions de taels et même de 100% sous une administration honnête soit 12 millions. M.Hillier, du même avis que Sir Ernest Satow, dit que les revenus du sel sous l'administration actuelle est estimée à 13,800,000 taels, mais que sous un contrôle étranger ce chiffre serait considerablement accru.

De son estimation il deduit 1,800,000 taels affectés déjà à la dette étrangère ce qui la ramène à 12 millions de taels.

M.Pokotilow a conseillé de n'assumer le contrôle de la gabelle qu'en dernier ressort, et seulement dans le cas ou le relèvement des droits de douane à 5%, les douanes indigènes et certaines économies à imposer au Gouvernement chinois sur diverses dépenses ne donneraient pas de ressources suffisantes. D'après lui ce contrôle necessiterait une organisation très compliquée et fort delicate à créer et à faire fonctionner, un personnel étranger qui manque completement. Il considererait ce contrôle comme un immixtion dans l'administration intérieure et la deconseille à ce titre.

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Sir Robert Hart indique comme un moyen de contrôle l'extension du contrôle actuel des Likins confiée à l'administration des douanes maritimes. Il serait bon de faire observer à ce propos que celle-ci donne contrôle que le likin sur le sel et non le droit de consommation.

Sir Ernest Satow, qui est également partisan d'affecter le revenu de la régie du sel au payement des indemnités, évalue cette ressource à 12 ou 13 millions de taels, qui pourraient d'après les opinions les plus modérées augmenter de 50% soit 6 millions de taels et même de 100% sous une administration honnête soit 12 millions. M.Hillier, du même avis, Sir Ernest Satow, dit que les revenus du sel sous l'administration actuelle est estimée à 12,800,000 taels, mais que sous un contrôle étranger ce chiffre serait considérablement accru.

D'après De son estimation il déduit 1,800,000 taels affectés déjà à la dette étrangère ce qui la ramène à 12 millions de taels, un dernier ressort, et sauf sur le M.Pokotilow à consentir de n'assurer le contrôle de la gabelle qu'en dernier ressort, et seulement dans le cas où le relèvement des droits de douane à 5%, les douanes intérieures certaines économies à imposer au gouvernement chinois sur diverses dépenses ne donneraient pas de ressources suffisantes.

D'après lui le contrôle nécessiterait une organisation très compliquée et fort délicate à créer et à faire fonctionner, un personnel étranger qui manque complètement. Il considérerait ce contrôle comme un limitation dans l'administration intérieure et la déconsidération de ce titre.

M.Rump pense que la gabelle pourrait être mise sous contrôle étranger. Rien qu'à Tongku ou il passe 6 millions de piculs par an, on obtiendrait une recette de 1,600,000 taels. Il n'en dissimule pas que le contrôle dans les provinces de l'interieur pourrait être difficile. Quant à rendre libre l'importation du sel et à employer le montant des droits à percevoir au service de la dette, il n'en voit pas la possibilité. Tant que le monopole existera et que des guilds concentreront le traffic entre leurs mains ceux-ci seront assez forts pour s'opposer à la vente du sel étranger. Les délégués chinois ont declaré que le produit disponible des droits sur le sel était de 10 millions de taels sur lesquels il fallait déduire 6 millions pour frais gouvernementaux ce qui ne laisserait que 4 millions environ. A leur avis une réforme de cet impot serait difficile à établir.

De ces diverses opinions venait une évaluation du produit de la gabelle comprise entre 4 et 20 millions de taels.

(h) Octroi de Pekin.

Sir Robert Hart a mentionné accessoirement cette ressource en l'estimant à 1/2 millions de taels. M.Pokotilow a confirmé cette évaluation en ajoutant que les droits percus étaient assez lourds.

D'une manière générale il a conseillé d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait entrainer à une immixtion dans l'administration intérieure du pays. Quant a M. Rump il a déclaré qu'il n'y avait pas à faire fond sur de tels droits, qu'on ne pouvait que les abandonner aux Chinois.

D'après les délégués chinois cet octroi ne rapporterait que 170,000 taels absorbés par l'adminis-

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tration de Pekin.

(i) Tribut de riz.

Il est fourni par les deux provinces de Kiang Su et de Tchekiang. La quantité du riz envoyé à Pékin varie de 12 à 1400,000 Tan ou piculs soit 104,500 tonnes. 200,000 piculs environ sont expediés par l'ancienne voie du grand canal,le reste par les navires de la "China-Merchants".

L'administration de ce transport est en réalité un des principaux départements chinois et occupe une véritable armée de fonctionnaires et subalternes. Dans la pratique on procède de la sorte; Les Taxes foncières exigibles en principe en nature , sont en fait payées en argent ou plutot en sapeques. Le tarif de conversion est fixé de temps en temps d' après le cours commercial du riz et augmenté d'un supplement destiné à couvrir les dépenses de transport et frais divers.

Il parait s'elever au double ou quelque fois au triple du prix du riz. Avec l'argent recueilli les collecteurs d'impôt achetent du riz sur les marchés et l'envoient dans des depôts en attendant le depart pour le Nord.

Lorsque l'administration du transport a pris livraison du riz elle en est responsable jusqu'aux magasins de Tong Tcheou ou elle doit la déposer.

Sir Ernest Satow,qui a indiqué ce revenu,a fourni à ce sujet les indications suivantes . La quantité de riz expediée de la sorte serait d'après M.Jamieson de 1,200,000 piculs. Les droits et permis de transport coûtent aux provinces une somme très elevée,1,500,000 taels.

D'une autre source le tribut du riz se-mon-

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D'une autre source le tribut du riz se monte à 2,000,000 piculs. Mais que la Capitale pourrait être mise sans charge à supporter. Bien que la Tongking ou il passe 8 millions de piculs

terait à 800,000 piculs valant 4 taels le picul.

40 % sont transportés par le grand canal et les frais sont si exorbitants que le picul rendu à Pékin coute environ 15 taels;60 % sont chargés sur les bateaux de la "China-Merchants" au prix de 1 1/2 tael le picul. Si la totalité était transportée par mer,l'écenomie qui en resulterait se-monterait à 9 1/2 taels sur les 40% des 800,000 piculs soit 3,040,000 taels. Enfin une troisième estimation fixe à 300,000 piculs la quantité de riz transportée par les bateaux à vapeur et met le picul à 6 taels rendu à Pékin; 400,000 piculs seraient transportés par le grand canal et reviendraient à 15 taels. L'économie resultant du transport par mer de la totalité du tribut serait ainsi de 3,600,000 taels.

Les sommes employés à l'achat du riz atteignent d'après M.Jamieson,3,360,000 à 3,920,000 taels.

Le riz est eventuellement distribué aux hommes des Bannières,qui le revendent aux classes les plus pauvres de Pekin au prix de 1 1/2 tael.

Sur l'argent affecté à l'achat de riz et sur les frais de transport,Sir Ernest Satow estime qu'on pourrait realiser,d'après M.Jamieson 6,562,000 taels, 7,440,000 taels,d'après un autre,7,800,000 taels d'après un troisième.

Sir Robert Hart, sans fournir d'autres indications, évalue à 2 ou 3 millions de taels le produit de la suppression du tribut du riz.

M.Pokotilow semble partisan d'une réforme dans le transport du tribut du riz et de l'affectation des économies ainsi realisées au service des indemnités;mais il n'envisage pas l'éventualité de la

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suppression de ces distributions de riz aux hommes des bannières qui sont régies par la constitution même de l'Empire. Il estime à 1 million de taels l'économie que procurait l'emploi de la voie maritime de préférence à celle du grand canal.

M.Rump croit également que le Gouvernement chinois gagnerait à transporter tout le riz du tribut par mer, car outre l'économie sur le frêt il mettrait ainsi fin aux fraudes commises par les bateliers qui profitent des passes spéciales du tribut du riz pour transporter clandestinement des marchandises et échapper ainsi à la douane.

Cette mesure ne recontrerait d'opposition que de la part des bateliers chinois.

Mais M.Rump ne pense pas que les ressources ainsi réalisées puissent servir à garantir un emprunt.

M.Hillier propose également d'affecter aux indemnités la taxe foncière du Kiangsou et du Tchekiang, estimée par les Chinois de 10 à 12 millions de taels dans l'état actuel, mais qu'il ne prend que 8 millions, tout en remarquant qu'elle donnerait certainement bien davantage sous un contrôle étranger.

Les renseignements fournis par les délégués chinois sur ce revenu ont été assez vagues. D'après eux, le tribut du riz representerait aujourd'hui 1,240,000 sacs, il a été autrefois de 1,400,000 sacs. Le prix de ce riz dans le sud serait de 4 millions de taels; le transport couterait 6 taels par sac par la voie maritime; 130,000 sacs passeraient par le Grand Canal mais ils n'ont pû dire à combien s'élevaient les frais. Les délégués ont convenus que le

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frêt du transport maritime pourrait être diminué s'il était mis an adjusication entre plusieurs compagnies concurrantes et laisser des économies à employer au service des indemnités. Ils ont aussi reconnu la possibilité de percevoir le tribut du riz en argent et de distribuer aux Tartares la valeur du riz qui leur est donné, ce qui permettrait de disposer du montant des frais de transport.

(j) La rente manchoue.

Sir Ernest Satow indique la combinaison suivante:-

Capitaliser les pensions faites aux soldats manchoux et émettre des bons portant intérêt à 5%. Les chiffres officiels pour Pekin seuls sont 5,760,000 taels sans tenir compte des frais des garnisons manchoux des provinces dont l'utilité militaire parait nulle.

Si les bons remis aux titulaires de ces pensions representaient la moitié de la valeur de la somme capitalisée, le resultat de cette combinaison serait une économie de 2,830,000 taels.

Sir Robert Hart estime à 3 millions de taels la somme que l'on pourrait tirer de la suppression des pensions manchoues.

M.Pokotilow déconseille la main-mise sur les revenus affectés à cette dépense qui tient de trop près a l'organisation interieure.

M.Rump croit qu'on ne pourrait supprimer ces pensions qu'à la condition de renvoyer les Tartares en Manchourie et en leur donnant des moyens d'existence. Le mieux serait de leur donner des terres.

Les délégués chinois n'ont pas caché que le Gouvernement serait obligé de réduire ces pensions, mais qu'il devrait disposer des économies pour d'autres besoins pressants. M.de Mumm est d'avis que

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Enfin M.Pokotilow a indiqué comme ressources le produit des économies que la Chine pourrait faire sur les dépenses militaires et sur les frais de transport à Pekin de l'argent provenant de l'impôt.

Le tableau suivant donne la récapitulation des ressources de la seconde catégorie.

Elévation des droits de douane.

a 10%	Minima Taels	Maxima Taels
	10,648,736	18,037,374
Gabelle	4,000,000	11,500,000
Octroi de Pekin	170,000	500,000
Tribut de riz	1,000,000	8,000,000
Rente Manchoue	2,830,000	2,830,000
Economies diverses pour mémoire.		
Total general	18,648,736 HKT	40,867,374

La troisième categorie de ressources est celle qui a été écartée comme ne suffisant pas aux conditions à réaliser.

(1) La taxe foncière.

Bien que cette taxe soit la base principale du revenu de l'Etat elle est quelquefois abandonnée par le Gouvernement quand les recoltes sont ravagées ou compromises par des fleaux. Cet impôt manquant de fixité, Sir Robert Hart ne conseille pas d'y recourir. M.Pokotilow pense que cette taxe est la dernière à utiliser car elle sera très difficile à contrôler .

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Les délégués chinois ont fait observer qu'une loi defendait d'augmenter la taxe foncière.

(m) Likin.

Quant au likin c'est une taxe temporaire que le peuple chinois et le commerce étranger verraient avec satisfaction supprimer; en consequence il parait préférable à Sir Robert Hart de ne pas encourager le Gouvernemnet à la maintenir.

Enfin une quatrième categorie a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son Budget par la disparation des recettes affectées aux indemnités.

(n) Taxe d'habitations.

Cet impôt à créer, pourrait, d'après Sir Robert Hart donner 20 millions de taels par an en n'imposant à chaque habitant qu'un contribution moyenne de 0.05 taels.

Les délégués chinois, paraissant confondre cette taxe avec la capitation, ont déclaré que la perception souleverait de grosse difficultés parmi le peuple. Il y a une centaine d'annees le Gouvernement avait tente d'imposer une taxe de capitation, mais a dû y renoncer.

(o) Le droit de timbre.

A créer, pourrait toujours d'après Sir Robert Hart également produire un revenu considerable, 5 millions de taels par an. M.Pokotilow y voit avant tout une source de malversations infinies et ne pense pas qu'il soit applicable en dehors des ports ouverts.

Les délégués chinois ne croient pas possible d'établir ce droit ailleurs que dans les ports ouverts.

Les délégués ottomans ont fait observer qu'une loi
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fixité,Sir Robert Hart ne conseille pas d'y recourir.
M.Pokotilow pense que cette taxe est la dernière à
utiliser car elle sera très difficile à contrôler.

(p) L'opium indigène.

Sir Robert Hart estime la quantité d'opium indigène produite et mise en circulation à au moins 150,000 piculs par an, 3 fois la quantité d'opium étragger. En fixant les droits à 60 taels par picul et en modifiant les règlements on obtiendrait 10 millions de taels par an.

D'apres M.Pokotilow le contrôle du droit sur l'opium serait plus facile à établir que sur la gabelle. Ce droit est peu élevé en theorie, mais en fait il est accru énormement par les extorsions des mandarins.

Les délégués chinois ne sont pas de cet avis; ils estiment au contraire qu'il est très difficile d'atteindre l'opium indigène qui, étant produit partout, échappe à toute surveillance.

En ce qui concerne ces trois taxes Sir Robert Hart remarque que le fait de leur innovation sous une pression étrangère les ferait mal accueillir et pourrait même provoquer des sentiments d'hostilité dans la population.

M.Pokotilow considère ces recettes comme très aleatoires et estime qu'elles pourraient tout au plus etre indiquées à la Chine comme un moyen de se procurer de nouvelles ressources en échange de celles qui lui seraient prises.

Un des financiers consultés a fait observer que les capitalistes étrangers auxquels on devrait emprunter l'argent qui manque à la Chine préféraient une recette unique d'un rendement connu et n'accepteraient probablement pas comme garanties un groupe de petits revenus offrant une certaine securité mais provenant de sources differentes. Mieux vaudrait

provenant de sources différentes. Mieux vaudrait de petits revenus offrant une certaine sécurité mais tendant probablement pas comme garantissent un grande recette unique d'un rendement connu et n'accep- prunter l'argent qui manque à la Chine préféreraient les capitalistes étrangers auxquels on devrait emprunter l'argent qui manque à la Chine préféreraient

Un des financiers consultés a fait observer que qui lui seraient prises.

cuter de nouvelles ressources en échange de celles être imputées à la Chine comme un moyen de se pro- alsaciens et estime qu'elles pourraient tout au plus

M.Pokotilow considère ces recettes comme très la population.

fait même provoquer des sentiments d'hostilité dans pression étrangère les ferait mal accueillir et pour- Hart remarque que le fait de leur innovation sous une

En ce qui concerne ces trois taxes Sir Robert tout, échappe à toute surveillance.

d'actionner l'opium indigène qui, étant produit par- ils estiment au contraire qu'il est très difficile

Les délégués chinois ne sont pas de cet avis; mandarins.

fait il est assez généralement par les extorsions des belle. Ce droit est peu élevé en théorie, mais en l'opium serait plus facile à établir que sur la ga- D'après M.Pokotilow le contrôle du droit sur taxe par an.

fiant les règlements on obtiendrait 10 millions de En fixant les droits à 60 taels par picul et en modi- picula par an, 3 fois la quantité d'opium exportée. produite et mise en circulation à au moins 150,000 Sir Robert Hart estime la quantité d'opium indigène

(b) L'opium indigène.

d'après lui, s'attacher à un revenu unique déjà connu et s'efforcer d'en augmenter le rendement. Si telle était la manière de voir de la finance étrangère la première categorie et les ressources F. Elevation des douanes à 10% et Gabelle rempliraient ces conditions et encore pour cette dernière faudrait il bien préciser qu'il ne s'agit que du likin au sel actuellement sous contrôle étranger. Toutes ces ressources pourraient etre gérées par l'administration des douanes maritimes. Si l'on observe l'écart énorme qui sépare les évaluations minimum et maximum en est conduit à se demander s'il ne serait pas possible de trouver avec ces seules ressources les sommes necessitées par le service, soit d'un emprunt unique soit d'emprunts particuliers.

D'après un avis donné à la commission les frais de courtage, émission et autres pour un emprunt chinois serait de 23% environ de la somme nominale, mais dans le cas d'un emprunt garanti par toutes les puissnaces ou d'emprunts particuliers à chacune, ces frais seraient reduits sensiblement. Ce serait les evaluer à une somme très élevée et très probablement au-dessus de la realité que de les compter à 5%. Le total des indemnités étant provisoirement fixé à 65 millions pounds l'emprunt chinois à 5% serait de 85 millions de pounds, tandis que l'emprunt à 4 1/2%, garanti par toutes les puissances, serait au maximum de 70 millions de pounds. Il est même permis d'esperer qu'il pourrait être contracté à 4%. Les bailleurs de fonds consentiraient peut-etre à differer l'amortissement de leur capital, jusqu'au moment ou le contrôle étranger sur les nouveaux revenus en aurait augmenté le rendement et ou l'extinction des anciennes dettes aurait accru les disponibilités mention-

mes dettes aurait accru les disponibilités mention-
nées ci-dessus. Il est à remarquer que l'augmentation
augmente le rendement et que l'extinction des annuités
contribue également à diminuer le rendement. Le con-
trôle étranger aux nouveaux revenus en aurait
tiraillement de leur capital, lequel au moment où le
de fonds consentirait peut-être à différer l'amor-
qu'il pourrait être contracté à 4%. Des particuliers
70 millions de pounds. Il est même permis d'espérer
garanti par toutes les puissances serait au maximum de
85 millions de pounds tandis que l'emprunt à 4 1/2%,
85 millions pounds l'emprunt ottoman à 5% serait de
total des indemnités étant provisoirement fixé à pro-
dessus de la réalité que de les compter à 5%. Le plus
mer à une somme très élevée et très probablement au-
seraient réduits sensiblement. Ce serait les avan-
sances ou d'emprunts particuliers à consommations frais
dans le cas d'un emprunt garanti par toutes les puis-
sois serait de 2% environ de la somme nominale, mais
de courtage, amission et autres pour un emprunt enti-

D'après un avis donné à la commission les frais
soit d'emprunts particuliers.
cessitées par le service, soit d'un emprunt unique
trouver avec ces seules ressources les sommes né-
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dant séparé les évaluations minimum et maximum en est
données maritimes. Si l'on observe l'écart énorme
pourraient être gérées par l'administration des
lement sous contrôle étranger. Toute ces ressources
préciser qu'il ne s'agit que du 1/10 en sel actuel-
tions et encore pour cette dernière faudrait il bien
des douanes à 10% et Gabelle remplirait ces condi-
première catégorie et les ressources M. Niewation
était la manière de voir de la finance étrangère la
et s'efforcer d'en augmenter le rendement. Si telle
d'après lui, s'attacher à un revenu unique déjà connu

nées aux paragraphes A.B. S'il en était ainsi, la Chine n'aurait à pourvoir pour le moment qu'au service de l'intérêt à 4 1/2 ou 4 % de 70 millions de pounds soit 3,150,000 pounds ou 2,800,000 pounds, c'est à dire 20,200,000 de taels ou 18,180,000 à 3 francs 90.

En faisant payer les dépenses du Peking college et des Légations de la Chine à l'étranger sur les recettes générales du Gouvernemnt chinois nous pouvons disposer au minimum de 1,522,000 taels sur les douanes et les likins soumis au contrôle étranger; le relèvement du tarif à 5% donnerait au minimum 2,500,000 taels; les douanes indigènes 3 millions de taels; au total 7,022,000 taels. Reste donc à trouver 11,158,000 ou 13,178,000 taels suivant que l'emprunt soit contracté à 4% ou à 4 1/2%. Mais il ne s'agit là que des minima, et pour peu que ces chiffres soient dépassés dans la réalité, comme il y a lieu de croire, les disponibilités que la commission évalue à 7,022,000 taels atteindraient facilement 9,000,000. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 necessaires il resterait les moyens suivants:

Relever les droits de douane à 10%, si toutes les Puissances y consentiraient, ce qui donnerait un surplus minimum de 8,000,000 de taels, et étendre la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898, c-a-d. placer quelques nouveaux districts de likin sous le contrôle de la douane maritime en profitant de l'experience déjà faite. On arriverait ainsi facilement au chiffre de 18 de a 20 millions de taels.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la gabelle du sel puur en ajouter le produit au 9,000,000 de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état dès aujourd'hui.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la
Bapelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit au 3,000,000
de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état
des aujourd'hui.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la
douane de Hankéou comme garantie d'un emprunt de
20,000,000 de taels au taux de 4 1/2 ou 5 %. Mais
il ne s'agit là que des minima, et pour peu que ces
chiffres soient dépassés dans la réalité, comme il
y a lieu de croire, les disponibilités que la com-
mission évalue à 7,022,000 taels atteindraient facile-
ment 9,000,000. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 néces-
saires il resterait les moyens suivants:

Relever les droits de douane à 10 % ad toutes
les puissances y consentiraient, ce qui donnerait
un surplus minimum de 8,000,000 de taels, et étendre
la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898, c-à-d placer
quelques nouveaux districts de Likin sous le contrôle
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Un relevement des droits de douane à 10 % ad valorem
les recettes générales du Gouvernement chinois nous
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Un autre système consisterait à prendre la
Bapelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit au 3,000,000
de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état
des aujourd'hui.

En faisant payer les dépenses du Peking col-
lège et des Légations de la Chine à l'étranger sur
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Un autre système consisterait à prendre la
Bapelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit au 3,000,000
de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état
des aujourd'hui.

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y a lieu de croire, les disponibilités que la com-
mission évalue à 7,022,000 taels atteindraient facile-
ment 9,000,000. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 néces-
saires il resterait les moyens suivants:

Relever les droits de douane à 10% ad valorem
les puissances y consentiraient, ce qui donnerait
un surplus minimum de 8,000,000 de taels, et étendre
la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898, c-à-d placer
quelques nouveaux districts de Likin sous le contrôle
de la douane maritime en profitant de l'expérience
déjà faite. On arriverait ainsi facilement au chif-
fre de 18 de à 20 millions de taels.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la
Bapelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit au 3,000,000
de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état
des aujourd'hui.

L'amortissement à 1/2 % par an necessitant 2,300,000 taels, fonctionnerait dès que les disponibilités le permettraient, ce qui sans doute ne tarderait pas.

Avant de terminer, la commission croit devoir mentionner une proposition de M.Rockhill, tendant à faire verser par la Chine une somme globale de 40,000,000 pounds que les Puissances interessées se partageraient équitablement entre elles au pro-rata de leur depenses et pertes. Si elle ne s'est pas prononcée sur cette proposition, c'est qu'elle n'a pas eu à la discuter, le corps diplomatique qui en a été saisi ayant décidé de ne l'examiner qu'après avoir pris connaissance des resultats de l'enquête consignée dans le présent rapport.

l'amortissement à 1/2 % par an nécessitant 8,500,000 taels,fonctionnerait dès que les disponibilités le permettraient,ce qui sans doute ne tarderait pas.

Avant de terminer,la commission croit devoir mentionner une proposition de M.Rockhill,tendant à faire verser par la Chine une somme globale de 40,000,000 pounds que les Puissances intéressées se partageraient équitablement entre elles au prorata de leur dépenses et pertes. Si elle ne s'est pas prononcée sur cette proposition,c'est qu'elle n'a pas eu à la discuter,le corps diplomatique qui a été saisi ayant décidé de ne l'examiner qu'après avoir pris connaissance des résultats de l'enquête contenue dans le présent rapport.

Il ne s'agit là que des maxima,et pour peu que ces chiffres soient dépassés dans la réalité,comme il y a lieu de croire,les disponibilités que la commission évalue à 7,022,000 taels atteindraient facilement 9,000,000. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 années ultérieures il resterait les moyens suivants:

Relever les droits de douane à 10% ad valorem sur toutes les Puissances y consentiraient,ce qui donnerait un surplus minimum de 8,000,000 de taels,et étendre la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898,c-à-d placer quelques nouveaux districts de Likin sous le contrôle de la douane maritime en prorogeant de l'expiration déjà faite. On arriverait ainsi facilement au chiffre de 18 de à 20 millions de taels.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la capacité du sel pour en ajouter le produit au 8,000,000 de taels dont la commission croit pouvoir faire état des ci-dessus.

No. 624

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 10 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 10 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 2nd, 1901.

Filed in series,
June 13

Mr.Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Copy to Sec. of War June 12

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 11 1901.
BUREAU.

Subject:- Translation of Letter from Chinese Residents of American Section in Peking, commendatory of Captain J. F. Tilson. Request that a copy be transmitted to the Secretary of War.

No. 624.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose translation of a letter received through the Chinese Commissioners from prominent members of the gentry residing in the Chinese City in commendation of Captain J. F. Tilson, who has been in charge of that section of Peking since September last.

Captain Tilson, owing to his special capacity for work of that character, was retained here after the withdrawal of his regiment to the Philippines.

I beg to request that a copy of the enclosure may be transmitted to the Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

Enclosure:-

Translation of letter as above.

Inclosure in Despatch, No. 624.
Letter from Yün Yü-ting and Others to Messrs. Rockhill and Squiers.

Your Excellencies;- We have the honor to remind you that last year, during the Boxer uprising which involved the Court in difficulties, when the allied armies came into Pekin the people were filled with fear. But the south-west corner of the city fell to the control of the forces of your honorable country. These troops have generally been very polite and observant of strict discipline. Captain Tillotson, of the Fourteenth Regiment, especially exhibited the devotion of your honorable country to humanity and international harmony. His government secured protection for life and property; he opened markets for general trade; he restrained wickedness and cruelty, and protected the upright; he established rice kitchens to relieve the poor; he cleaned the streets to prevent an outbreak of pestilence, and in more ways than we can mention the beneficence of his administration was shown. Hundreds of thousands of people are profoundly grateful to him. Therefore, having heard that the military forces of your honorable country are to be withdrawn before those of the other Powers, merchants and people repeatedly sent petitions begging that their withdrawal might be postponed. This is a sufficient proof that his justice is cherished in men's hearts.

Captain Tillotson's services most certainly deserve high praise. There are none of us, elders and merchants, who do not feel grateful and we respectfully beg Your Excellencies to forward this statement of facts to the War Department of your honorable country, requesting them on our behalf to express our sincere gratitude.

Trusting that you will comply with our request we have specially prepared this letter.

With many wishes for your prosperity etc.

Signatures enclosed on separate card.

(Signed)

Grand Secretariat Sub-Chancellor, Yün Yü-ting.

Expectant Prefect of Chihli, Wang Kuan.

Second Class Assistant Secretary of the Board of Punishments, Ch'iao Shu-nan.

Second Class Assistant Secretary of the Board of Punishments, Tung K'ang.

Expectant Sub-Prefect, Ch'eng Chieh.

Expectant Taotai, Yang Lai-chao.

Expectant Taotai, Chia Ching-jen.

Together with 13,000 gentry, merchants, banner-men and people

No. 625.

Secretary of State. JUN 17 1901

Ack of lib Hunter 9/11

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. DIPLOMATIC JUN 17 1901 JUN 10 1901 BUREAU.

STATE DEPT. RECD JUN 10 1901 DEPT OF STATE

May 2nd, 1901.

Hoker June 12 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:-Confirming Telegram of April 25th. Appointment of Board of National Administration. Its personnel. Character and records of Members. Probable effect.

No. 625.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 25th ultomo, which deciphered reads as follows:

"Peking, April 25, 1901.

Secstate, Washington.

Seven. Twenty-fifth. Confidential. Empress Dowager has appointed Board of National Administration to relieve her of her public functions. Members Prince Ching, Viceroy Li, Kun Kang, Wang Wen-shao, Yung Lu, Lu Chuan-lin. First three here others with the court Sian-fu.

Squiers."

The telegram was based on a telegraphic Edict received by H . E. Li Hung-chang from the Court and was very meager as to details, so much so in fact that even the Chinese had some doubts as to its real meaning. An Edict has since appeared in the Peking Gazette which is much more satisfactory, a translation

translation of which is enclosed herewith.

While there are many different opinions as to the real intentions of the Empress Dowager who is supposed to be author in this most important step, I think it is generally conceded that it is a beginning of her withdrawal from Power.

I understand the Viceroy Li intends to resign and devote himself entirely to his new duties, where he can, if he will, be of great service to his country.

While some of the members are decidedly conservative, when the Court returns to Peking and they enter on the active performance of their duties, it is possible that they will see that the only Hope for China is in reform and will, as many Chinese of rank here have already done, experience a change of heart and become as rabidly pro-foreign as they have been anti-foreign.

Foreigners who have long resided in China were very skeptical as to the real significance of this edict, but even the most conservative of them now admit that with encouragement it may develop into something like reform for China and out of which much good can come.

I beg to add a few words as to the character and record of each of the members as well as the two advisers.

PRINCE CHING, Manchu Prince of 1st order was appointed

President

President of Tsung li Yamen in 1894 and has continued in the office down to this time. A progressive man but weak and timid.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S character and record are too well known for any comments here.

YUNG LU, Manchu, one of four Assistant Grand Secretaries, Member of Grand Council of State, at one time Viceroy of Chihli. Charged with betraying the Emperor and Reform Party in 1898. Commanded troops in siege of Legations. It is believed that he will support Li Hung-chang in opposing reform measures.

bKUN KANG, Manchu, bigoted conservative. One of four Grand Secretaries. Members of Tsung li Yamen but dismissed in 1884.

WANG WEN-SHAO, Chinese. One of four Assistant Grand Secretaries and Privy Counciller. Former Viceroy of Chihli, old and timid, a trimmer but will support Li Hung-chang.

LU CHUAN-LIN, Chinese, very anti-foreign and a fire-eater. Member of Grand Council, Viceroy of Szechuan 1895-1897.

LIU KUN-YI, Chinese. For many years Viceroy at Nanking. Won fame and honor in Taiping Rebellion. Old but vigorous, and moderately progressive. Has courage of his convictions. Signed Yangtze Agreement with Foreign Consuls at Shanghai and prevented

disturbances

disturbances spreading to the South.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Chinese. Viceroy at Wuchang. (Hankow) Signed Yangtze Agreement. Very pregressive. Author of "New [illegible] Learning" published just before coup d'etat of 1898. Believes in adopting foreign methods so far as they are a benefit to his country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Ogden.

Enclosure:

Translation of Imperial Edict as above.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 625.

(Translation from the Pekin Gazette.)

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 9th. day of the Third Moon (Apr. 27th.) a telegram came saying that an Imperial Edict had been received on the 3d. day of the same month (Apr. 21st.) to the following effect;-

Last year on the 10th. day of the Twelfth Moon (Jan. 29th. 1901), owing to Our earnest desire to thoroughly reform the Government with a view to strengthening the State, We commanded all the high officials, both in Pekin and in the provinces, to send us their suggestions, that we might examine them and adopt such as seemed feasible. Up to the present not a few memorials have been sent in, though a great many of the high provincial authorities and Censors have not even yet reported. As this undertaking is a weighty one and the details of the suggestions many and wearisome and the memorials, too, numerous and confused, it is necessary to select the most important and to separate the practicable from the impracticable, as well as to observe what talents are needed for the execution of such plans. If there be no such collating and comparison it will be impossible to assign to each its proper value or apply any regulating principle. We have therefore determined to establish an Office for the Management of Government Affairs, and we hereby appoint Prince Ch'ing, Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, Jung-lu, K'un-kang, Wang Wen-shao, and the President of the Board of Revenue Lu Ch'uan-lin to constitute for the Management said Office of Government Affairs. The Viceroys Liu K'un-i and Chang Chih-tung, though at a distance, are ordered to act as Advisers. The above-named Princes and Ministers, in all matters concerning the reform of the Government, must exert themselves to work together in harmony, and will earnestly deliberate upon the memorials and report upon them in regular order, that We may bring their recommendations to the notice of the Empress Dowager, who will pass upon them at her pleasure. And after the return of the Court an Imperial Decree, embodying the reforms agreed upon, will

(Translation from the Pekin Gazette.)

be published to the whole Empire in order to establish confidence and good will and put an end to faction and prejudice. As to the subordinate officials of the said Office for the Management of Government Affairs, the above-named Princes and Ministers will exert themselves to select men, capable and upright and well-versed in affairs, when they will recommend for appointment. Let there not be the least carelessness. Two months have already passed since this matter was determined upon and those who have not yet memorialized us must do so at once and no longer resort to delay or evasion.

This edict is issued for information. Respect it.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 11 1901

No.80.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 11 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 6th, 1901.

Ack'd June 13 C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my Nos.69 and 74 of April 16th and 26th, respectively, concerning the handing over to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of the archives of the Tsung-li Yamen, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of certain correspondence from which it will be seen that the Yamen and archives were duly transferred to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang on the 1st instant.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Mr.Rockhill to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Apr.16th.
2. Chin.Plenipotentiaries to Mr.Rockhill, April 18th.
3. " " " " May 4th.

1

Copy.

Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, April 16th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

I have much pleasure in informing Your Highness and Your Excellency that the Foreign Representatives, on my submitting to them your request that the archives of the Tsung-li Yamen, be handed over to you, have agreed to comply with this request.

The seals of the various Legations having been put on the rooms and bureaus containing the archives, it is desired that the seals be removed by the Chinese officials in the presence of an officer deputed by each Legation, after which the archives can be removed elsewhere.

I will be pleased to be informed at least three days beforehand of the time it will suit you to take possession of the archives so that the necessary orders can be issued by the German Military authorities who have charge of the Tsung li Yamen buildings.

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to Your Highness and Your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill,
United States Commissioner to
China.

His Highness, Prince Ching and
His Excellency Li Hung-chang,
etc., etc., etc.

copy.

Peking, April 16th, 1901.

Commissioner of the United States to China.

I have much pleasure in informing your Highness and your Excellency:-

That I am directed by the Foreign Representatives now in Peking to request that the Chinese Government will appoint without delay Plenipotentiaries who have charge to sign the Terms of Agreement published.

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to your Highness and your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Sgd) W.W.ROCKHILL,

United States Commissioner to China.

His Highness Prince Ching and

His Excellency Li Hung-chang,

etc., etc., etc.

I will be pleased to be informed at least three days before the date it will suit you to take possession of the Arsenal in order that the necessary orders can be issued by the German Military authorities who have charge of the Terms of Agreement published.

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to your Highness and your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Sgd) W.W.ROCKHILL,

United States Commissioner to China.

His Highness Prince Ching and

His Excellency Li Hung-chang,

etc., etc., etc.

Translation.

Peking, April 18th, 1901.

Prince Ching and

Li Hung Chang to

Mr. Rockhill, Plenipotentiary etc.

We have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication of the 16th instant, wherein you say that the Foreign Representatives, on your submitting to them our request that the archives of the Tsung-li Yamen be handed over to us, have complied with this request, etc.

In reply we have to express to Your Excellency our sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown in bringing this matter to the attention of the Foreign Representatives. But the archives of the Tsung-li Yamen are very numerous and the important documents should be selected, examined and looked over, and even then it cannot be avoided omitting some of them. To remove all the archives from the Yamen and store them would be very inconvenient.

We have the honor, therefore to request Your Excellency to do your best and bring this matter before your colleagues in a friendly way, asking their consent to the Tsung-li Yamen buildings and the archives being handed over to us at an early date. This will enable us to forthwith examine and look over the archives and thus avoid the public business being interferred with. If the foreign representatives give their consent, after receiving Y.E's reply we will address their Excellencies begging them to fix a time for handing over to us the Yamen and the archives. This we earnestly pray for.

Translation.

Copy.

Foreign Office, April 18th, 1901.

Prince Ching and

H.E. Lu Hang Chang, etc.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in informing Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

H.E.Mockhill, Plenipotentiary etc.

We have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication of the 16th instant, wherein you ask that the Ministers of the Foreign Representatives, now Your Excellency's colleagues at Pekin, may be allowed to commence their official intercourse with Your Excellency from the date of the Imperial Decree, dated the 27th day of the 12th moon of the 26th year of Kuang Hsu (January 24th, 1901), granting Audience to the Foreign Representatives.

In reply we have to express to Your Excellency our readiness, etc; provided over it has, however, been pointed out to us by Your Excellency that the Ministers of the Foreign Representatives are not in a position to commence official intercourse with Your Excellency until they have been duly accredited to the Court to which they are severally appointed, and have received the Imperial Audience.

We have the honor, therefore, to request Your Excellency to do your best and bring this matter before your colleagues at a friendly new, asking that consent to Your Excellency's request may be telegraphed to the Foreign Representatives at the various Courts.

We have no doubt but that Your Excellency will be glad to learn that the Ministers of the Treaty-Powers have already been instructed by the Imperial Government to the effect that they are empowered to commence official intercourse with Your Excellency as soon as they have been duly accredited to the Court to which they are severally appointed, and have received the Imperial Audience.

We have, etc.

(Sgd) W.W.ROCKHILL.

His Excellency Li Hung-chang, etc., etc., etc.

3/

Translation.

Peking, May 4th, 1901.

Prince Ching and
Li Hung-chang
to
Mr. Rockhill, Special Plenipotentiary.

Your Excellency:-

In the matter of handing over to us the archives of the Tsung-li Yamen and the buildings, some time ago we requested Your Excellency to submit the question to the Foreign Representatives which is a matter of record.

On the 27th of April, we had the honor to receive from the German Minister, Dr. von Mumm, a note in which he stated that he had fixed the 1st of May as the time for handing over to us the Yamen and archives. We therefore deputed officers to act with those appointed by the Foreign Representatives. The archives were duly checked and handed over to us, together with the buildings, excepting the printing office and machinery of the Tung Wen Kuan, which the German Government retains temporarily for its use.

We feel very grateful for the kindness Your Excellency has shown in this matter and address this note to you to express our thanks.

Cards of Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, with compliments.

Translation.

Peking, May 4th, 1901.

His Excellency
Prince Ching and
Li Hung-chang

&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Rockhill, Plenipotentiary etc.

Translation.

Your Excellency:-

In the matter of handing over to the Ministers of the Powers the Imperial Edict of April, we had the honor to transmit to your Excellency a memorandum of the 30th March in which the German Minister, Dr. von Mumm, A note of the 31st March in which the Austrian Minister, Baron Czikann, and a note of the 1st April in which the Japanese Minister, Mr. Hayashi, requested that the Edict should be published officially and that the Foreign Representatives should be informed officially of the fact with reference to the Imperial Edicts of the 19th January and 13th February, and that the Ministers should be informed officially of the fact that the Edict had been published officially and that the Foreign Representatives were duly informed of the fact with reference to the Imperial Edicts of the 19th January and 13th February, and that the Ministers should be informed officially of the fact that the Edict had been published officially and that the Foreign Representatives were duly checked off. We have the honor to request your Excellency to cause the Imperial Edict to be published officially and the Foreign Representatives

No.81.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 15 1901

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 8th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.39 of March 12th, last, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the protocol of the 33rd meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
Two copies of Protocol.

33me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
DU 12 MARS 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

Lecture est faite des rectifications au proces-verbal de la seance du 2 mars dernier. Il est adopte.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO demande a faire une communication au sujet d'incidents regrettables qui se sont passes au Palais d'Ete, garde par des detachements anglais et italiens. Des visiteurs ont emporte des objets, degrade les batiments et le mobilier. Il semble necessaire de reglementer la visite du Palais. LE MINISTRE D'ANGLETERRE a desire consulter le Corps Diplomatique au nom duquel l'occupation a ete faite, avant de consentir a prendre les mesures que le Ministre d'Italie, sur la demande des autorites militaires Italiennes, proposait de prescrire. Il est decide, apres discussion, que des " permis de visites " seront imprimes et distribues aux Representants des Puissances et aux Commandants des troupes alliees, qui les signeront et les remettront aux interesses. Les visites seront autorisees deux jours par semaine pour les etrangers. Les Ministres et les Commandants des armees alliees seront admis sur presentation de leur carte.

On passe a l'examen du dossier des penalites pour les mandarins provinciaux.

M. DE GIERS declare qu'il n'est pas autorise par son Gouvernement a prendre part a la discussion de nouvelles penalites.

M. PICHON observe que, dans ces conditions, l'unanimite n'existe plus et qu'il est impossible de parler aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois au nom du Corps Diplomatique. Peut-etre alors conviendrait-il d'ajourner la decision a prendre jusqu'a ce que les Gouvernements interesses aient pu envoyer des instructions a leurs Ministres.

SIR ERNEST SATOW avait prevu les inconvenients de la disjonction des questions de penalites.

MM. LE BARON CZIKANN et JOOSTENS remarque qu'a differentes reprises le Corps Diplomatique a declare au Prince K'ing et a Li Hong-tchang qu'il leur presenterait des listes des mandarins coupables des provinces.

M. DE MUMM. Il y a eu vote unanime a cet egard.

SIR ERNEST SATOW a recu de son Gouvernement l'ordre d'insister pour la punition des mandarins coupables.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN est pour le maintien, en principe, des punitions, mais il n'est plus possible de parler au nom du Corps Diplomatique pour les obtenir.

M. PICHON dit que la question est double. Il faut examiner si le vote est maintenu, et si oui, comment on en obtiendra l'execution. Il y a une question de principe, et une question d'application, et cette derniere est assez importante pour que nous ne puissions la resoudre sans instructions de nos Gouvernements.

M. DE MUMM pense que dans le cas du maintien du vote, il faudra en referer aux Gouvernements pour instructions.

M. PICHON demande a lire a ses Collegues la liste des victimes europeennes qu'il a etablie et qui sera mise en circulation par le DOYEN. Elle s'eleve a 240 etrangers de toute nationalite. Quant aux victimes chinoises des boxeurs, d'apres une evaluation tres-moderee, elles atteindraient le chiffre de 30000.

A la requete de SIR ERNEST SATOW, lecture est faite par M. LE BARON D'ANTHOUARD du proces-verbal de la seance ou a ete presente le rapport de la Commission des penalites.

LE MINISTRE D'ANGLETERRE constate que ce rapport a ete approuve par tous les Representants des Puissances, a l'exception de M. DE GIERS. Le vote est-il maintenu ?

Les Ministres consultes repondent affirmativement. M. JOOSTENS n'a pas recu de nouvelles instructions en ce qui concerne la question des peines, neanmoins il s'en tiendra a son opinion d'autant plus que les nouvelles qu'il vient de recevoir d'un missionnaire des provinces sont mauvaises. Il n'existe pas de securite pour les etrangers. Les femmes et les enfants des chretiens ont ete vendus aux soldats chinois qui refusent de les rendre a la liberte. Les mandarins repandent le bruit que les propositions de paix ont ete rejetees par la Cour. Il faut assurer l'avenir.

M. PICHON conclut qu'on devra demander de nouvelles instructions aux Gouvernements.

M. le Baron Czikann desire, avant qu'on ne passe a la discussion de l'ordre du jour, soumettre a ses Collegues, le texte d'une proclamation elaboree par la Commission du quartier des Legations qui s'est adjoint trois interpretes, MM. Popoff, le Baron Vitale et Krebs. Il s'agit de l'indemnisation des chinois expropries. La Commission serait desireuse egalement d'adjoindre aux interpretes chinois, avec le consentement des Plenipotentiaires que demanderait le Corps Diplomatique, un mandarin de probite eprouvee, M. Lienfang par exemple. Cette suggestion est adoptee.

M. Rockhill observe qu'une proclamation comme celle que va lire M. le Baron Czikann serait prematuree avant qu'on ait repondu au dernier memorandum des chinois, mais il retire son objection apres la remarque, faite par M. le Marquis Salvago que les Plenipotentiaires Imperiaux ont proteste contre la main mise sur des edifices publics et non sur des proprietes particulieres.

M. le Baron Czikann donne lecture du projet de proclamation, dont le texte est adopte. Le delai de 20 jours pour la presentation des titres a ete fixe, dit M. le Marquis Salvago, pour inciter l'apathie des chinois, mais il va sans dire que ce terme pourra etre etendu.

Sir Ernest Satow ayant indique qu'il etait inutile d'exiger la presentation des titres de propriete dans la zone qui n'a pas ete encore ete definitivement comprise dans le quartier. M. de Mumm repond qu'il est indispensable de commencer l'enquete d'expropriation, et que la presentation des titres ne prejugera pas la question.

M. le Baron Czikann declare qu'on devra louer a frais commun une maison pour y etablir le bureau ou seront examinees les reclamations des proprietaires evinces.

En ce qui concerne la discussion du memorandum chinois, M. Pichon serait d'avis de charger quelques Ministres de s'aboucher avec les Plenipotentiaires Imperiaux.

M. de Mumm. Les Membres de la Commission du quartier Diplomatique semblent tout designes a cet effet. Les Ministres interesses pourraient s'entendre avec eux pour arreter les termes des concessions a faire.

M. de Giers, en tant que Representant d'une Legation interessee, dit qu'il ferait volontiers certaines concessions, qu'il rendrait au besoin 2 Ministeres situes a l'ouest de la rue Gazelee, mais qu'il voudrait ne le faire que sous certaines conditions, — d'abord l'elargissement de la rue Gazelee du cote chinois, puis des compensations territoriales ailleurs. Il desirerait obtenir un terrain en dehors du quartier pour la mission catholique qui possede sur le terrain occupe par la Legation de Russie, une propriete ou elle comptait etablir un hopital chinois et qu'elle consentirait volontiers a installer ailleurs.

M. le Marquis Salvago remarque qu'il est le principal interesse dans la question des concessions a faire aux chinois et que le Corps Diplomatique ne saurait prendre de decision qu'il le lese sans lui offrir de dedommagement.

Il lui est repondu que la Commission ne manquera pas de prendre l'avis des interesses. Il est d'ailleurs sur de ne pas etre oublie puisqu'il est Membre de la Commission.

A l'egard du T'angtze revendique par les chinois, Sir Ernest Satow declare qu'on ne pourrait le ceder sans avoir pris conseil de la Commission Militaire, car il est utile au projet de defense.

M. le Baron Czikann ajoute que, malgre les affirmations des Plenipotentiaires, il n'a jamais vu personne s'occuper de cette construction, pendant les deux ans qu'il a habite en face d'elle et que la premiere fois que des objections ont ete faites a l'intrusion des europeens, c'est lorsqu'il s'est agi de la pose de lanternes electriques devant le batiment, a laquelle les chinois ont voulu s'opposer.

M. Rockhill pense que le T'angtze etait le temple des ancetres de la famille Imperiale avant l'accession au trone de la dynastie mandchoue.

M. le Baron Czikann a encore diverses propositions a soumettre a ses Collegues relativement a l'assainissement du quartier de la Legation. Il fera ulterieurement circuler par l'entremise du Doyen un projet relatif a l'organisation de la police, ainsi que la note des depenses. Pour le moment, il se bornera a preconiser.

1· L'arrosage du quartier. Un entrepreneur chinois offre de s'en charger, et de fournir le materiel necessaire moyennant un salaire de 60 piastres.

2· L'execution des travaux de voierie. Un entrepreneur offre egalement de les effectuer pour 75 piastres pour le premier mois. On obtiendra sans doute des reductions dans la suite.

3· L'enlevement des detritus et eaux sales. Il faudrait une charette. M. de Mumm en a fait venir une de Kiaotcheou. Une seconde sera peut-etre utile. Les frais de service sont aussi evalues a 60 piastres par mois.

C'est en somme une depense mensuelle totale de 200 piastres. Plus tard, on pourra faire appel au concours financiers des residents europeens (douane, banque etc.) Pour le moment, les Legations prendront volontiers a leur compte les charges qui sont minimes, 17 p. 12 par Legation.

M. Rockhill croit qu'en ce qui concerne l'arrosage, le general americain cederait volontiers un des trois tonneaux qu'il a a sa disposition et qu'il n'utilise sans doute pas.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelle que la question de la suppression des examens dans certaines villes n'a pas encore ete traitee.

M. Pichon. La liste n'est pas encore complete, La Commission la presentera a la prochaine seance, ainsi que le projet de lettre d'envoi aux Plenipotentiaires.

M Joostens dit que l'heure est trop avancee pour l'examen du rapport de la Commission des Indemnites, a laquelle il y a lieu en outre de faire certaines modifications. Il est preferable de le remettre a une prochaine seance.

Dans cet ordre d'ideés, M. Pichon desirerait savoir si quelques-uns de ses Collègues ont reçu de leurs Gouvernements une reponse aux quatre questions qu'ils ont du poser.

M. Komura repond affirmativement et donne lecture de celle qui lui a ete adressee,

1° So far as the Japanese Government are aware, no agreement has been made nov has the subject been discussed between the Powers.

2° The Japanese Government prefer to act according to uniform principles agreed upon between the Powers.

3° The Japanese Government supporting the principle of solidarity of the Powers, favour presenting total war indemnities en bloc.

4° Indemnities for the members of the Legation guard who were killed or wonded before or during the siege will be included in the general war indemnity.

M. de Giers a reçu quelques indications generales. Son Gouvernement est d'avis que les principes pour la presentation des indemnites doivent etre etablis d'un commun accord. Il n'a pas d'objection a ce que les indemnites pour les victimes appartenant aux escortes soient comprises dans les frais de guerre. Il se reserve, dans le cas ou des indemnites seraient reclamees pour les hommes tues ou blesses dans la colonne Seymour, de demander les mêmes avantages pour la colonne Aoissin.off qui est entree en Chine avant la prise de Takou.

Le Marquis Salvago a ete informe que le Gouvernement Italien considere comme essentiel que les indemnites soient calculees d'apres des principes uniformes. Il pense que le meilleur moyen d'arriver a ce resultat serait que (conformement du reste a la proposition anterieure communiquee par Sir Ernest Satow), les Ministres fussent charges de l'examen de toutes les reclamations, y compris celles des particuliers. Enfin il pense que les indemnites pour les morts et les blesses, avant et pendant le siege, doivent etre evaluees selon des principes uniformes, et comprises dans les indemnites de guerre.

M. de Giers observe qu'en ce qui concerne l'examen des reclamations des particuliers, son Gouvernement lui a donne des instructions positives. Cet examen doit etre fait par chaque Ministre pour ses nationaux, si possible, d'apres les principes generaux elabores en commun.

Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas d'autres renseignements que les suivants. Le Gouvernement Britannique accepte la suggestion d'une entente des Puissances pour la fixation des principes, pour l'evaluation des frais de guerre.

M. Rockhill a deja indique les vues generales du Gouvernement Americain dans la question des indemnites. — Savoir : l'etablissement total des indemnites particuliere de chaque Puissance, y compris les reclamations privees, et la presentation en bloc des demandes au Gouvernement Chinois ; — la reduction des dites demandes, si elles etaient au-dessus des ressources de la Chine. En ce qui concerne les indemnites pour les morts et les blesses militaires avant et pendant le siege, leur adjonction aux indemnites de guerre.

M. Rockhill ajoute que le Gouvernement Americain serait favorable conformement a la proposition russe, au renvoi de l'examen des indemnites devant le tribunal de la Haye, si leur total etait trop eleve.

M. de Giers observe que son Gouvernement n'a fait que suggerer un moyen de regler les reclamations des particuliers, si l'on ne pouvait se mettre d'accord a leur egard, mais il ignore si la proposition s'applique egalement aux frais de guerre.

Sir Ernest Satow croit savoir que son Gouvernement n'est pas favorable au renvoi devant le tribunal arbitral de la Haye.

M. Pichon observe que deux Gouvernements au moins, la Russie et les Etats-Unis ont prevu l'eventualite de l'impossibilite d'une entente a Pekin sur les regles a determiner.

La prochaine seance est fixee au 13 mars, a 10 heures du matin.

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

MAY 8 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

May 7, 1901.

Received 9.10 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Seventh.

Diplomatic Corps agreed to inform the Chinese plenipotentiaries sum total of the disbursements of the powers, including military expenses and private claims, down to first July amount to about sixty-seven and a half million pounds. If military occupation prolonged, this will increase considerably after that date. They will ask China to admit formal liability, and state what financial measures it proposes taking to pay debt, if agreed to note with formal understanding.

This was not a demand in any sense, or represented final figure of indemnity to be demanded, but was only a means of eliciting formal reply of China as to limit ability to pay and measures it proposes taking.

*Deciphered by*_____

_____, *189* , ___ *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

MAY 8 1901

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

Minister of France, Minister of Russia instructed to urge loan with joint guarantee. Japanese Minister, Austrian Minister not in favor of loan with guarantee. German Minister, British Minister non-committal. Others without instructions, but will probably favor it.

I stated that we saw ~~xxxxx~~ grave difficulties and held out little probability of accepting. I think we should oppose any guarantee unless perhaps we got reduction indemnity to about forty millions, with compensating commercial privileges. It is estimated China will have to pay for loan without guarantee, twenty-three per cent commissions and seven per cent interest. With guarantee seven per cent commission and four interest. Full instructions are requested.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by M.G. & J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

May 6, 10.23 A.M. *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

MAY 8 1901
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON SECRETARY

No. 82 Add file 24. Four enclosures.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 17 1901
BUREAU

May 7th, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 15 1901

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Acked June 27

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day, for a discussion of the report submitted to it in its last meeting, on the mode of payment of indemnity to be asked of China.

Before beginning the discussion of this question, the Belgian Minister stated that as a result of instructions recently received from his Government, the total of the claim which Belgium has to present would be 32,358,750 francs, subject to some slight reduction.

The French Minister then stated that the official figures for his claims, calculated to the 1st of July, would be 286,500,000 francs, which might possibly be subject to a reduction of 6,000,000 francs. His Government would ask for military expenses after the 1st of July between six and seven millions of francs per month.

The

The British Minister stated that, following the example of the other Governments, Great Britian would add its Naval expenses, and that instead of the £4,800,000 previously given as its expenditures for Military purposes in connection with the expedition to North China, it would now ask £6,500,000. All these figures bring up the grand total of the claims, calculated up to the 1st of July, to about £67,500,000 Sterling, or 450,000,000 taels.

The Russian Minister and the French then stated that it was of utmost importance to ascertain at once whether the Governments would agree to a joint guarantee of the loan, which seemed to be the only way for China to pay off her indebtedness. They stated that they had formal instructions to urge such a guarantee. The Japanese Minister said that his Government believed that a loan should be made by China, and he gave it as his personal opinion that Japan would join in guaranteeing it.

The Austrian Minister expressed himself as favorable to a guarantee, while the Belgian, German, British, Italian and Dutch Ministers said they were without instructions. I

confined

confined myself to saying that the Government of the United States saw the greatest difficulties in the way of agreeing to such a proposition, and in private conversation with my colleagues I have repeatedly stated that it seemed to me highly improbable that we could possibly entertain it.

The British and German Ministers and myself having expressed the view that it seemed incumbent upon us, in view of the terms of the joint note, that China should be given an opportunity to state what amount of indemnity she could pay, and how she proposed doing it, the Ministers, after some discussion, agreed to submit to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries the following resolution, and of which the following is a translation:

"The total sum of the disbursements of the Powers as well for Military expenses as for the losses of societies and foreign individuals, and of Chinese who have suffered in their person and property through their being in the employ of foreigners, down to the 1st of July, amounts approximately to 450,000,000 taels, a figure which will be considerably increased if the occupation is to be prolonged beyond that date.

"In conformity with Articles 6 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China, and according to which

China

according to which

"China shall take financial measures acceptable to the Powers so as to guarantee the payment of the said indemnities, the Foreign Plenipotentiaries ask the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for a formal assurance that they recognize their liability for this sum, and they beg them to indicate the financial measures which China expects to take to discharge herself of this debt."

I agreed to the terms of the above note on the express and formal understanding that in sending it it should in no wise be construed as making a claim of China for the amount indicated in it, or as requiring of China any premise to pay, but that it was simply sent the Plenipotentiaries so as to enable them to give formal expression as to the limit of China's ability to pay, and the means she proposed taking.

The Russian Minister and the British accepted my reservations, in which they entirely concurred, as did tacitly the rest of the Diplomatic Body.

I enclose a copy of the memorandum by the Russian Minister advocating the joint guarantee of the loan, abstract of which I sent you in my despatch No.79 of May 1st,1901.

An examination of the report of the Committee on the payment

payment of the indemnity and the other documents I have sent you,as well as the remarks of my colleagues in the meeting of to-day,show that the only possible chance of China being able to pay the enormous amount which the various claims now reach, would be by means of a joint guarantee by the Powers. Without said guarantee,it seems even improbable that China would be able to pay the forty millions of pounds which you have suggested as the limit beyond which the Powers' demand should not go.

It appears premature as yet to attempt to indicate what will be the solution of the question,or the amount finally presented as a demand on China, but I am daily being strengthened in my belief that very considerable reductions will have to be made,even if an increase in the tariff of customs duties on foreign imports to a 5% effective be agreed upon.

I enclose herewith a translation of a communication sent me by the Viceroy at Wu-chang,Chang Chih-tung,giving his views on the easiest way for China to meet the indemnity demands of the Powers; also a telegram from the Viceroy at Nanking and my reply thereto,bearing on the same subject.

I am,Sir,your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Four enclosures.

N. 82 Enclosure 1

Translated WK

Copy.

Pekin le 1 Mai, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher collégue:-

Conformément au desir exprimé par mes honorables collégues, je viens exposer par écrit à la commission financière sous la présidence de Votre Excellence les quelques données statisques avec les conclusions qu'elles n'ont suggerées, dont j'ai fait mention a la séance des Répresentents des Puissances ce matin.

En consultant le cours de différentes emprunts émis par des Puissances dont la position financière est brillante aussi bien que par d'autres, se trouvant sans ce rapport dans une moins bonne situation, j'ai constaté entre autres qu' aussi bien la rente francaise de 3% que la rente russe de 4 1/2 % et l'emprunt russo-chinois a 4%, se trouvent actuellement tous les trois au-dessus du pair, notamment la première est à 101.37 , la seconde à 100.5 et la troisième à 101.90.

Cela me fait penser qu' avec la garantie commune des Puissances la Chine pourrait facilement conclure un emprunt de 70 millions de livres sterling à 4 ou 4 1/2%. Avec la garantie des Puissances les Banques émissionnaires se contenteraient de 7% de commission, ce qui laisserait disponible à la Chine une somme de Pounds Sterling 65,100,000. qui suffirait au paiement des indemnités. Si l'emprunt est conclu à 4% les paiements annuels seraient de Pounds Sterling 2,800,000 ou de 18,200,000 Haikuan taels en comptant la livre sterling à taels 6,50 . Dans le cas d'un emprunt a 4 1/2% les paiements annuels montraient à Pounds Sterling 3,150,000 ou Taels 20,475,000 respectivement.

Si, d'autre part, l'emprunt nécessaire est conclu par la Chine elle-même, sans garantie des Puissances, je par-

Copy.

Foreign Office, July 1st, 1921.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Conformément au désir exprimé par Son Excellence Monsieur le Président du Conseil, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que l'Ambassade de France a été autorisée à faire l'avance à la Grèce des sommes nécessaires pour le service de la Dette Publique Ottomane.

Cette avance, qui sera remboursée par la Grèce à la France, sera productive d'intérêts au taux de 5 pour cent l'an.

Elle sera remboursée en trente-six mensualités égales, dont la première échoira le 15 Août 1921.

Le montant de l'avance est fixé à la somme de Francs 25,000,000 (vingt-cinq millions de francs or) représentant la contre-valeur de 37 millions de livres or.

Le Gouvernement Hellénique s'engage à affecter au remboursement de cette avance le produit des droits de douane et des droits de consommation perçus par les douanes grecques.

Le Gouvernement Français se réserve le droit de faire contrôler par un délégué spécial l'emploi des fonds avancés.

Le Gouvernement Hellénique s'engage à ne pas modifier le régime douanier actuellement en vigueur sans l'assentiment préalable du Gouvernement Français.

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Dans le cas où l'emprunt n'aurait pas été émis le 15 Août prochain, le Gouvernement Hellénique s'engage à payer à la France, à titre d'intérêts, une somme égale à 5 pour cent l'an sur le montant de l'avance, à partir du 15 Août prochain jusqu'au jour du remboursement.

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tage entièrement l'avis de la commission financière que pas moins de 23% de commission seraient exigés pour l'émission de cet emprumt,de sorte que pour avoir une somme disponible de 65 millions de livres sterling il faudrait conclure un emprunt de Pounds Sterling 84,500,000 . Je me permets d'exprimer un doute qu'un pareil emprunt puis se être contractée a 5% comme l'estime la commission financière,et je crois que les créanciers ne se contenteraient pas dans ce cas d'un intérêt moindre que 7%,ce qui pour la somme totale de Pounds Sterling 84,500,000 exigerait un paiement annuel de Pounds Sterling 5,915,000 ou de Haikuan taels 38,447,500.

En comparant ce dernier chiffre à celui de taels 18,200,000 exigé comme paiement annuel d'un emprunt garanti à 4%,je conclus que la Chine devrait subir une perte annuelle nette de Haikuan taels 20,247,500. si la garantie des Puissances lui était rèfusée et si elle était abandonnée à ses propres forces pour l'emprunt qui lui est nefessaire.

En passant à l'examen de la propositèon du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amerique que les Puissances se contentent d'un paiement en bloc de Pounds Sterling 40,000,000.,il faut constater tout d'abord que le chiffre total des réclamations des Puissances étant estimé à Pounds Sterling 65,000,000 cela constituerait pour elles une perte de 38.46 % sur les indemnités auxquelles elles ont droit. Si pour obtenir ces Pounds Sterling 40,000,000 la Chine devait se passer de la garantie des Puissances,elle serait obligée,aux conditions deja mentionnées de 23% de commission et d'un intérêt de 7% , de faire un emprunt de Pounds Sterling 51,935,000 avec des paiements annuels de Pounds Sterling 3,630,450 ou Haikuan taels 23,597,925.

que nécessitera l'aménagement de la voie publique.

Il y a, enfin, certains travaux nécessaires pour

la mise en état de viabilité de la Cité elle-même, dans

l'intérêt de ses habitants. Ces travaux comprennent

notamment l'établissement d'égouts, de trottoirs, de

pavage, d'éclairage, de plantations, etc. Ils sont

évalués à la somme de 84,500,000 francs.

Le montant total de la dépense à faire pour

l'achèvement de la Cité Universitaire s'élève donc à

la somme de 1,200,000,000 francs.

Il est à remarquer que la plupart des travaux

compris dans ce chiffre ne sont pas indispensables

pour la mise en service de la Cité. Ils pourront être

exécutés au fur et à mesure des besoins et des

ressources.

Le Comité a, d'ailleurs, l'intention de ne pas

demander à l'Etat la totalité de la somme nécessaire

pour l'achèvement de la Cité. Il espère que les

Universités étrangères, les Gouvernements étrangers,

les Fondations américaines, les Sociétés savantes

françaises et étrangères, les Chambres de Commerce

françaises et étrangères, les Municipalités, les

Départements, les Colonies, les Protectorats, les

Pays de Mandat, les Sociétés coloniales, les

Compagnies de navigation, les Banques, les Sociétés

financières, les Compagnies d'assurances, les

Industriels, les Commerçants, les Agriculteurs, les

Artisans, les Ouvriers, les Anciens Elèves des

Universités françaises et étrangères, les Fondations

privées, les Associations d'Anciens Combattants, les

Sociétés sportives, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves

des Lycées et Collèges français et étrangers, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles françaises

et étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des

Facultés françaises et étrangères, les Associations

d'Anciens Elèves des Grandes Ecoles françaises et

étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des

Ecoles Normales françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Supérieures

françaises et étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens

Elèves des Ecoles Primaires Supérieures françaises et

étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des

Ecoles Professionnelles françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Techniques

françaises et étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens

Elèves des Ecoles Commerciales françaises et

étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des

Ecoles Agricoles françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Artistiques

françaises et étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens

Elèves des Ecoles Militaires françaises et

étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des

Ecoles Navales françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Aériennes

françaises et étrangères, les Associations d'Anciens

Elèves des Ecoles Spéciales françaises et étrangères,

les Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles

Supérieures françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles Primaires

Supérieures françaises et étrangères, les

Associations d'Anciens Elèves des Ecoles

Par contre,avec la garantie des Puissances qui reduirait la commission à 7% la Chine pourrait obtenir Pounds Sterling 40,000,000 en faisant un emprunt de Pounds Sterling 43,000,000.,ce qui à 4 1/2 % necessiterait un paiement annuel de Pounds Sterling 1,935,000 ou Haikuan taels 12,677,500 et à 4% de Pounds Sterling 1,720,000 ou Haikuan taels 11,180?000. Dans ce dernier cas la difference pour la Chine entre un emprunt garanti par les Puissances et un autre qui ne le serait pas est de Haikuan taels 12,417,925 par an.

Indépendamment de ces considérations j'ai été frappé par le fait que les banques étrangeres,d'après les informations qui m'étaient parvenues,considéraient le service annuel des emprunts chinois comme équivalent a taels 21,000?000.,alors que la commission financière l'estimait à taels 24,000?000. chiffre qui m'a été aussi confirmé par Sir Robert Hart.

En cherchant à m'expliquer les raisons d'une pareille contradiction et en examinant attentivement la liste imprimée dans un journal des emprunts faits par la Chine et du service annuel de la dette,dont les chiffres correspondaient a ceux qui m'avaient été indiqués par l'Inspecteur Général des douanes,j'ai remarqué qu'ils avaient été calculés sur la base de I Haikuan tael étant égal a 2 shillings 9 pence.

Suivant cette liste au service de la dette devraient être affectes:-

en	1901	24,564,900 taels
	1902	24,408,200
	1903	24,408,700
	1904	23,935,300
	.	
	.	
	.	
	1914	22,843,800
	1915	20,205,500
	1916	19,191,700

Par contre, pour la garantie des Entrepreneurs
de la commune à 5% de chaque Bonnard optant, Bonnard Statu-
aient au moment de Bonnard Statuant, 000,000,05 ...
000,000,25 ... 000,000,25 ... 000,000,25 ...
Bonnard Statuant de Bonnard Statuant,

en 1932 13,106,800

1933 6,074,400

etc.

Or,la valeur reelle du Haikuan tael en monnaie anglaise a été la suivante pendant les douze dernières années:-

En 1890 5s 2 1/4 d

1891 4s 11d

1892 4s 4 1/2d

1893 3s 11 1/4d

1894 3s 2 3/8d

1895 3s 3 1/4d

1896 3s 4d

1897 2s 11 3/4d

1898 2s 10 5/8d

1899 3s o 1/8d

1900 3s 1 1/4d

C'est à dire elle a toujours été supérieure à la valeur de 2s 9d ayant servi de base au calcul précité. En prenant comme base la valeur moyenne du tael pendant les trois années 1896,1897,et 1898,les données desquelles ont servi aux calculs de la commission financière et en le comptant par conséquent egal a 3s 0 79d,nous arrivons au resultat suivant:si le service annuel de la dette était calculé a Haikuan taels 24,500,000 à raison du tael étant égal à 2s 9d,il ne sera plus que de Haikuan taels 21,976,000 si le tael est compté à la valuer de 3s 0.79d indique ci-dessus. En ajoutant à ce dernier chiffre les appointments annuels du personnel de la douane, calculés à 14% du revenu total,soit d'après les renseignements fournis par Sir Robert Hart,3,000,000 de taels,nous obtenons le chiffre de Haikuan taels 24,976,080 comme montant total des dépenses annuelles indispensables

ba\2 II as	1981		
ba\2 OI as	8981		
ba\I 9 as	6981		
ba\I I as	0061		

Cemme à dire elle a toujours été naturellement à la
hauteur de sa haute fonction de maire, elle prédit
l'avenir comme dans le passé, moyennant un droit fixe
à percevoir sur chaque mariage. Les recettes communales
ont été en 1881, de 1,258,358 fr. 75 c. et les dépenses
de même année, de 1,258,358 fr. 75 c. Le budget pour
1882 présente un excédent de recettes de 1,000 fr.
Le compliment par commencement après l'an neuf, nous
ne remettons pas à plus tard ce que nous pouvons faire
aujourd'hui. Le nombre des électeurs inscrits sur les
listes électorales de la commune est de 1,258 et celui
des votants de 1,258. Le scrutin a été dépouillé
à 4 heures. Le maire a été élu par 1,258 voix sur
1,258 votants. Le nombre des bulletins blancs ou nuls
est de 1,258. Majorité absolue 1,258 voix.

Le conseil municipal de Marlhan a été convoqué
pour le 1er février 1881 à 1 heure de relevée, à
l'effet de procéder à l'élection d'un maire et de
deux adjoints, en remplacement de MM. Bonnet, Bonnet
et Bonnet, démissionnaires.

Par suite de cette élection, le conseil municipal
de Marlhan se trouve définitivement composé comme
suit : MM. Bonnet, maire ; Bonnet, 1er adjoint ;
Bonnet, 2e adjoint ; Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet,
Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet,
Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, conseillers municipaux.

Par suite de cette élection, le conseil municipal
de Marlhan se trouve définitivement composé comme
suit : MM. Bonnet, maire ; Bonnet, 1er adjoint ;
Bonnet, 2e adjoint ; Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet,
Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet,
Bonnet, Bonnet, Bonnet, conseillers municipaux.

ba\2 II as	1981		
ba\2 OI as	8981		
ba\I 9 as	6981		
ba\I I as	0061		

auxquelles doivent pourvoir les revenus de la douane matitime. Ces revenus ainsi qui ceux des likins perçus par l'administration des douanes s'élevant d'après les calculs le la commission financière à Haikuan taels 28,500,000 en moyenne, ils doivent par conséquent fournir un reliquat annuel de taels 3,523,920., reliquat qui doit augmenter d'annee en année, la sommes affectée au service des emprunts diminuant toujours.

Parmis les ressources indiquées par la commission financière en prenant même le minimum des chiffres calculés, la taxe sur les jonques indigènes doit fournir taels 3,000,000, l'augmentation des droits de douane jusqu' à 5% effectifs ad valorem,- taels 2,500,000 et leur augmentation jusqu' a 10% d'après un calcul approximatif -, taels 10,000,000 en sus des 2 1/2 millions precités.

En additionnant les sources de revenu susindiqués qui ont le mérite de pouvoir être toutes concentrées entre les mains de l'administration des douanes maritimes, nous arrivons à un total annuel de taels 19,023,920 alors qu'un emprunt fait a 4%. avec la garantie des Puissances ne demanderait, ainsi qu'il a été indiqué plus haut, qu'un interêt annuel de taels 18,200,000., ce qui laisserait encore à la Chine un surplus de taels 823,920.

Si les revenus de la douane n'augmenterait pas tout à fait dans la mesure attendue à la suite de l'élévation des tarifs, ce surplus pourrait servir à combler la différence et on pourrait aussi y affecter les revenus des droits de douane dont on a proposé de frapper différents articles d'importation qui jusqu' à present avaient été libres de toute taxe, comme etant destines a la consommation des étrangers.

Enfin, l'amortissement du nouvel emprunt pourrait même le cas échéant ne commercer que dans quelques an-

auxquelles doivent pourvoir les revenus de la douane matitime. Ces revenus ainsi qui ceux des likins perçus par l'administration des douanes s'élevant d'après les calculs le la commission financière à Haikuan taels 28 28,500,000 en moyenne,ils doivent par conséquent fournir un reliquat annuel de taels 3,523,920.,reliquat qui doit augmenter d'annee en année,la sommes affectée au service des emprunts diminuant toujours.

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En additionnant les sources de revenu susmentionnées qui ont le mérite de pouvoir être toutes concentrées entre les mains de l'administration des douanes maritimes, nous arrivons à un total annuel de taels 19,025,920 alors qu'un emprunt fait à 4% avec la garantie des Puissances ne demanderait, ainsi qu'il a été indiqué plus haut, qu'un intérêt annuel de taels 18,200,000., ce qui laisserait encore à la Chine un surplus de taels 825,920.

Si les revenus de la douane n'augmenteraient pas tout à fait dans la mesure attendue à la suite de l'élévation des tarifs, ce surplus pourrait servir à combler la différence et on pourrait aussi y affecter les revenus des droits de douane dont on a proposé de frapper différents articles d'importation qui jusqu'à présent avaient été libres de toute taxe, comme étant destinés à la consommation des étrangers.

Enfin, l'amortissement du nouvel emprunt pourrait même le cas échéant ne commencer que dans quelques an-

nées lorsque la diminution de la somme destinée au service des anciens emprunts aura laissé aux revenus douaniers un reliquat plus considerable.

Veuillez agréer etc.,etc.,

(Sgd) Giers.

Son Excellence,

M.Pichon,

etc., etc., etc.

même le cas échéant ne commencer que dans quelques an-

No. 82 Enclosure 2.

Translation.

April 30th, 1901.

Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hu Kuang Provinces

to Mr Wilcox, U, S, Consul, Hankow.

Sir:-

I beg to inform you that in the matter of the question of indemnity, the United States Government has been very moderate and equitable(in its demands).

I have now received another telegram from Mr Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, stating that the Honorable Secretary of State, had repeatedly telegraphed H, Ex: Mr Commissioner Rockhill, to get the best results in all matters (discussed) For this I am exceedingly grateful.

I now learn that the Foreign Governments demand an indemnity of Taels 450,000,000 ,. China could only place bonds on the market at 70, and this would require a loan of Taels 600,000,000, to meet the above amount. A ready money payment(issued on bonds to mature) in 30 years, paying annually - principal and interest- 30 million Taels, would mean a total of Taels 900,000,000,.On hearing this I was amazed and worried. The Chinese people are poor and the debt of China enormous. The United States Government is fully aware of China's condition in this respect.

Some time ago I heard that the United States Government took the initiative, with a view to reducing the amount of indemnity, but although the other Powers would not assent to the proposition made, still China is profoundly grateful for the great favour and kindly intention shown by the United States. The amount of Taels 450,000,000,- as indemnity,

is very excessive, and to negotiate a loan on that basis, would mean that the Bank doing the business, as well as the Foreign Governments would receive the same amount, which is certainly not in accordance with the principle of equity.

By Article VI of the Joint Note, " China shall adopt finnancial measures acceptable to the Powers for the purpose of guaranteeing, etc, etc, This evidently refers to an indemnity to be paid during a period of years. But if ready money is paid what is the use of guaranteeing payment?and what necessity is there that China's finnancial measures should be acceptable to the Powers?

I would suggest that the United States Government first get the amount of indemnity reduced to the very lowest limit, and then persuade the Powers to agree to the amount, and payment in full to be made in ten years: further, that the payment of a ready money indemnity not be demanded.

As to the plan for providing the amount of indemnity,- I may say that my private views are that it will take a long time for China to meet its liability, if the money is to be obtained in fragmentary amounts, as it would be impossible by this process, to get together a large amount at any one time: small amounts would not affice.

The Chinese husbandman is very poor and it would not do to increase the land and grain taxes he has to pay. There remains then the customs revenue, the lekin revenue, and the salt revenue, that could be applied to the payment of the indemnity. The duties should be increased double, irrespective of goods, whether foreign or native, opium whether foreign or native, or whether the duties are collected by the foreign or native customs. But an increase

of duties on foreign goods would exempt them from the payment of lekin. This would be a very simple, short and equitable way of dealing with the matter and an easy and clear way of procedure.

If the amount of indemnity could be reduced to within Taels 400,000,000, to be paid in ten years, then the amount received from the above three sources would be ample. This plan is really a guarantee and should be acceptable to the Powers.

I have telegraphed the Honorable Secretary of State, the British, German and Japanese Governments asking that this proposition be considered, and now express the hope that you will telegraph H. E. Mr Commissioner Rockhill, asking him to consider the question of a reduced indemnity to be paid in a period of years, and not demand a ready money payment. For this I shall feel grateful.

The above plan is merely my private views on the subject. I should be glad to have you ascertain by telegraph, without delay, Mr Rockhill's views on the subject, in order that I may present the question to my Government and to the Minister Superintendent of Southern Trade for due consideration.

Card of Chang Chih-tung, with compliments.

N°. 82. Enclosure 3

Copy of telegram received in cipher.

Shiakwan, May 7th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Viceroy begs me to ask you urge all the Powers to reduce indemnity anf accept instalment plan.

Martin.

No. 3 Enclosure 3

Copy of telegram received in cipher.

Shanghai, May 7th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Viceroy begs me to ask you urge all the Powers to reduce indemnity and accept instalment plan.

Martin.

No. 82. Enclosure 4.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, May 7th, 1901.

American Consul,

Nanking.

Tell Viceroy confidentially Foreign Ministers are writing to Chinese Plenipotentiaries saying disbursements of Powers calculated to July first and all claims amount to four hundred and fifty millions taels. They ask China to state what financial measure they propose taking to meet demand when made. This affords China opportunity stating her ability to pay and financial measure proposed.

Viceroy should urge his views through Chinese Plenipotentiaries. United States will do all it can to prevent lasting financial embarrassment to China. We prefer administrative reform and increased privileges to foreign trade to large cash indemnity.

Rockhill.

Same to United States Consul at Hankow, May 9th, 1901.

Rome to Amtorg Trade Corp. at Hankow, May 4th, 1921.

Rockhill.

State to legate cable immediately.

Local Aircraft Commission Foreign Ministers are writing to Chinese Plenipotentiaries serving dispatches of Powers to arrive at early time and all claims amount to four hundred and fifty millions taels. They ask China to meet state what financial measure they propose taking to meet demand when made. This although China opportunity state proper to meet financial measure proposed.

Aircraft should make plan view foreign Chinese Plenipotentiaries confidential. United States will do all it can to prevent

Legation.

American Consul.

Peking, China, May 4th, 1921.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

No. 626

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 19 1901
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 15 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 7th, 1901.

Rec'd July 22

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : New Legation site and buildings.

No. 626

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose translations of two proclamations, one purporting to have been issued by the Ministers, but which has not been authorized by either the Special Commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, or myself. When it was sent to this Legation, I declined to post it, since I had already posted a proclamation requesting Chinese owners of property to present their deeds here, and that payment would be made by this Legation.

The French Government has sent out a special architect and builder of some repute, who will have charge of the plans and rebuilding of their Legation. I understand the Russian and Belgian Governments will also employ him. It might be well for the United States Government to avail itself of his services in drawing up plans and specifications of the

new

new Legation. As he is on the spot and well acquainted with Eastern needs and conditions, his work would probably be more satisfactory and of the same time cheaper than the work of an architect in the United States.

If the Department is of the same opinion, and will authorize me to do so, I will consult with him as to cost of drawing up such plans, his commission on building, etc., and report the result.

In order to do this, it will be necessary for him to know about the amount of money which will be available, and the number and character of buildings required. I presume the buildings will include a house for the Minister, 1st and 2nd Secretaries, Chinese Secretary, Military and Naval Attache, Students' quarters, and Chancery; together with necessary stables, out buildings, etc.

Mr. Conger has already recommended (Despatch No. 428, December 29, 1900), an expenditure of $100,000.00,-of which $40,000.00 is now available,- for the purchase of land and erection of necessary buildings. Since but one Chinese owner of land within the area to be occupied by the new Legation has so far appeared with his deeds; I think it is very doubtful if

the

the site will cost the $40,000. appropriated, which will leave a balance large enough to cover expense of building wall, clearing away ruins, grading, etc., and possibly some of the out houses or more inexpensive buildings. If this is the case, $60,000 would be ample for the remaining and principal buildings; although it will not give us anything like as handsome a legation as some of the other Powers propose building.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Squiers

Enclosures :

Translation of two Proclamations, as above.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 626

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE MINISTERS OF THE FOREIGN POWERS IN PEKING.

The Ministers representing the various Powers in China issue this proclamation:

Whereas in the terms of peace proposed by the Powers and agreed to by the Emperor of China, it is stated that no Chinese shall reside within the Legation quarter, we now publish below the boundaries of said quarter.

The Southern Boundary follows the base of the City Wall, beginning at the Ch'ien Gate and extending to the Ha-ta Gate, and all houses without these two gates, adjoining the south face of the wall, are also included.

The Eastern boundary starts within the Ha-ta Gate, and follows the Ha-ta Street to a point 80 mai-tan (meters?) north of the Tung-tan Honorary Portal.

The Western Boundary starts from the east side of the Ch'ien Gate, runs along the Ch'i-p'an Street north, follows the base of the Imperial City Wall, goes eastward to the Tung Ch'ang-an Gate, and turns northward to the base of the South Wall of the Imperial City.

The Northern Boundary follows the South Wall of the Imperial City eastward to the corner of the wall, thence north 26 mai-tan (meters?) and thence in a straight line eastward to a point 80 mai-tan (meters?) north of the Tung-tan Honorary Portal.

All Chinese residing in the above-named boundaries are required to move elsewhere and surrender all houses and lands owned by them within these boundaries. We, the Ministers aforesaid, having consulted together have agreed to demand from the Chinese Government a just price for the said property ,which will be paid to the owners. The owners of said houses and lands, therefore, should take their deeds and other evidence of ownership to the

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE MINISTERS OF THE FOREIGN POWERS IN PEKING.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No. 648

The Ministers representing the various Powers in China issue this proclamation:

Whereas it has been proposed by the Powers and agreed to by the Emperor of China, it is agreed that no Chinese shall reside within the legation quarters, we mon hnpplied below the boundaries of said quarter.

The Northern boundary follows the South WALL of the Imperial City.

The Northern boundary follows the South WALL of the Imperial City eastward to the corner of the WALL, thence north 80 mai-mai (meters) and thence it a straight line eastward to a point 80 mai-mai (meters) north of the Tung-mai Honorary Portal.

All Chinese residing in the above-named boundaries are requested to move elsewhere and surrender all houses and lands owned by them within these boundaries. We, the Ministers aforesaid, pray- ing concurred together pray agreed to demand from the Chinese government a just price for the said property, which will be paid to the owners. The owners of said houses and lands, therefore, should take their deeds and other evidence of ownership to the

The Eastern boundary starts from the east side of the Ch'ien Gate, runs along the Ch'i-p'an street north, follows the base of the Imperial City WALL, goes eastward to the Tung Ch'ang-an Gate, runs northward to the base of the South WALL of the Imperial City.

The Western boundary starts from the east side of the Ch'ien Gate and extending to the Ha-ta Gate, and follows the base of the City WALL, pass- ing through the Gate of Peace to the Pei-ch'ang Gate, adjoining the South face of the Imperial City WALL, goes eastward to the base of the South WALL of the Imperial City, thence northward to the Hata Gate, runs along the Ha-ta Street to a point 80 mai-mai (meters) north of the Tung-mai Honorary Portal.

The Western boundary starts from the east side of the Ch'ien Gate, runs along the Ch'i-p'an Street north, follows the base of the Imperial City WALL, goes eastward to the Tung Ch'ang-an Gate, and turns northward to the base of the South WALL of the Imperial City.

The Northern boundary follows the South WALL of the Imperial City eastward to the corner of the WALL, thence north 80 mai-mai (meters) and thence it a straight line eastward to a point 80 mai-mai (meters) north of the Tung-mai Honorary Portal.

All Chinese residing in the above-named boundaries are requested to move elsewhere and surrender all houses and lands owned by them within these boundaries. We, the Ministers aforesaid, pray- ing concurred together pray agreed to demand from the Chinese government a just price for the said property, which will be paid to the owners. The owners of said houses and lands, therefore, should take their deeds and other evidence of ownership to the

office in the Sha-mao-ho-t'ung for examination. Should there be any owners who have lost their deeds, they may go to the office and make a statement, giving careful details of the location of their property, its boundaries and any other important information concerning it. Moreover each must take two witnesses to bear testimony to the truth of his statements and guaranty the same. After a careful examination shall have been made, we, the said Ministers will meet and agree upon a just price to be paid to each one which we will demand of the Chinese Government.

Within twenty days after the issue of this proc lamation, that is on or before May 25th, each owner must present his deeds or make his statement at the aforesaid office in the Sh-mao-ho-t'ung. Should any forged deeds be presented, or the property prove to belong to other than the claimant, or any false statement made or false witness borne, on discovery of the same the guilty parties will be seized and severely punished. On no account will any leniency be shown. A Special Proclamation.

May 4th, A. D. 1901.

Kuan-hsu, XXV11th Year, Third Moon, 16th Day.

office in the Ma-mao-po-t'ung for examination. Should there be
any owners who have lost their deeds, they may go to the office
and make their claims. A special proclamation.
Matters will be settled and severely punished. On no account
the Ma-ta street to a point 20 mai-tan (meters) north of the
Tung-tan Monetary Portal.
The Western Boundary starts from the east side of the Ch'ien
Men 4th. A. D. Isci.
gate, runs along the Ch'i-p'an street north, follows the pane of
the Imperial City Wall, Rose enstawrd to the Tung Ch'ang-an
Kuan-pan, XXXIIth Year, Tenth Moon, 16th Day.
gate, and turns northward to the pane of the South Wall of the
Imperial City.
The Northern Boundary follows the South Wall of the Imperial
City eastward to the corner of the wall, thence north 20 mai-tan
(meters) and thence in a straight line eastward to a point
20 mai-tan (meters) north of the Tung-tan Monetary Portal.
All Chinese residing in the above-named boundaries are required
to move elsewhere and reinvest all houses and lands owned by
them within three months. Af. the Ministers mentioned, pay-
ing compensation according to demand from the Chinese
government a just price for the said property, which will be paid
to the owners. The owners of said houses and lands, therefore,
should take their deeds and other evidences of ownership to the

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 626

PROCLAMATION

by

H. G. SQUIERS, CHARGE D' AFFAIRES

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas the following boundaries have been determined upon for the grounds of the United States Legation; West to the Chi P' an Street, East to the Dutch Legation, South to the City Wall, and North to Legation Street, and, whereas, foundations are already being laid for the erection of barracks for the Guard on the Western portion of the land so bounded and the construction of new Legation buildings is also contemplated, therefore the original owners of the land to be thus appropriated should come to the Legation and make a clear statement of the boundaries and measurements of the lands owned by them, and bring their deeds for examination and registry, in order that the real owners of the said land to be appropriated may be certainly known. A thorough examination having been made, the manner and amount of compensation will be determined later. All owners of the property referred to should use their best endeavors to make an early report to this Legation, and this special proclamation is therefore issued urging the same.

April, A. D. 1901.

Kuang-hsu, XXVIIth Year, Third Moon.

(Seal of U. S. Legation).

(Seal of U. S. Legation).

Khamg-pan, XXXIIth year, Tenth Moon.

Pan Li, A. D. 1901.

Inasmuch as the Empress Dowager of China has graciously
extended her favor to the Legation, and this special proclamation is
hereby issued by the Imperial command:

Whereas the following memorial has been received from
Yuan Shih-kai, Governor of the province of Shantung, stating that
on the 21st day of the 11th moon of the 26th year of Kuang Hsu
(December 31, 1900), a band of rebels, known as Boxers, entered the
village of Chang Kuo Yao, in the district of Kao Tang, and burned
the London Mission Church, the dwelling of the native pastor, and
the house of the native convert, Chang Shih Lu, and killed the
pastor, Mr. Tsui, and the convert, Chang Shih Lu, and his wife and
daughter, and the wife of the native pastor, Mr. Tsui, and her
daughter, and the wife of the native convert, Chang Shih Lu, and
her

No. 627

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 17 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 7th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Hoke
June 27
C

Subject: Transmitting copy of claim No. 80, C. D. Tenney.

(Instructions No. 335, March 20, 1901.)

No. 627

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Complying with your instructions No. 335, of March 20th last,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of claim No. 80, C. D. Tenney, which is supposed to have been transmitted with Despatch No. 515, of January 28th last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Squiers

Enclosure:

As above.

Copy of Claim No. 80

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 627

Tientsin, January 17, 1901.

Hon. J. W. Ragsdale,

U. S. Consul,

Dear Sir,-

I have the honor to present herewith a list of my losses during the late war, and to ask you to present my claim for indemnity.

1. I had a block of Chinese shops on the Taku Road on my lot of land registered on page 177 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. These were entirely destroyed. I estimate their value at Tls.50 per chien, or room, and there were 42 rooms.

Value of 42 rooms at Tls. 50, ----------	Tls. 2100.
Estimated increased cost of rebuilding,50 per cent,	1050.
Loss of rent for one year, ----------	327.
Total claim for this property ----------	Tls 3477.

2. A half finished house which I was building on my lot registered on page 176 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. This was leveled and all the building materials, bricks, lime, timber, and a part of the hardware were stolen. I estimate my loss as follows:

Amount paid on contract, as per receipt herewith,	Tls 3000.
Hardware lost ~~(approximate)~~ ----------	500.
Amount due architect on demolished half of house	200.
Estim. increased cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent,	2PP.
Loss of one year's rent,	1080.
Total loss on Claim No. 2, ----------	Tls 7680.

The building, as contracted for last year, was to have cost Tls. 7400,made up, Builder's contract Tls. 5800, Hardware, roofing, furnaces and paint, Tls. 1200, Architect's fee, Tls. 400. The increase in cost of rebuilding has been reckoned on the builder's contract only.

3. I had on my lot registered on page 245 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, four Chinese houses constructed of brick with tile roofs. The number of chien,or rooms, was 32 and the value of such

Memorandum No.- With Department No. 61

Treasury Department, Washington D.C.

Hon. J. W. Magruder,

U. S. Consul,

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of my claim for indemnity.

Loosen during the last few days, and it may yet be present my claim for indemnity.

I had a block of chimneys upon on the Tarn Road on my lot of land registered on page VVI of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. There were entirely destroyed. I estimate total value at $1,250. per room, and there were 45 rooms.

Value of 45 rooms at $1,250. ---------- $56,250.

Estimated increased cost of reduplicating 20 per cent, 11,250.

Loss of rent for one year, ---------- 2?5.

Total claim for this property ---------- $67,775.

2. I had on my lot registered on page 345 of the U.S.Consulate land Register, four chimneys connected by brick with its roots. The number of chimneys rooms, was 25 and the value of each

constant only.

Cleared in cost of reduplicating had been reckoned on the building's Architect, Fee, $1,000, Hardware, Roofing, Tinsmiths and Paint, $1,500, Plumbing, &c. The in-

Architect made up, Building contract $1,000, Hardware, Roofing,

The building, as contracted for last year, was of brick cost $1,

Loss of one year's rent 1,000.

Estim. increased cost of reduplicating 20 per cent, 990.

Amount the architect on demolished part of house 500.

Hardware lost (approximate)---------- 200.

Amount held on contract, as per receipt herewith, $1 2000.

loss:

a part of the hardware were stolen. I estimate my loss as fol-

leveled and all the building material, bricks, lime, timber, and be on page IVI of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. This was

3. A part interested house which I saw building on my lot registered-

houses was approximately Tls 65 per room.

Value of 32 rooms at Tls 65 per room	Tls	2080.
Estim. increase in cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent		1040.
Loss of one year's rent		300.
Total loss on this property ----------		3420.

4. I had on my lot registered on page 250 ofthe U.S.Consulate Land Register, four Chinese houses constructed of adobe, as shown on the plan annexed 13 rooms. The value of such houses was approximately Tls. 45 per room.

Value of 13 rooms at Tls 45 per room,	Tls	585.
Estim. increased cost of rebuilding 50 per cent		292.
Loss of one year's rent		60.
Total loss on this property ----------	Tls	937.

6. I had on my lot registered on page 252 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, a block of Chinese houses constructed of adobe. The number of rooms is 103. The buildings were badly injured during the way, and I had the property surveyed and the damages estimated by Mr. E.G.Adams, Civil Engineer. I enclose his estimate amounting to Tls. 1415.

7. In addition to the above I lost furniture and sundries during the battle which waged around my house, and during the subsequent occupation of my premises by the allied forces. The following is an incomplete list: One carriage, Tls. 165, one set harness Tls 50, two saddles Tls. 60, one pony Tls 50, one donkey Tls 20, one sail and row boat Tls 50, sundry loss and damage of furniture during the bombardment Tls 100. Total of miscellaneous items Tls 490.

5. I had on my lot registered on page 294 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, one Chinese house constructed of brick with tile roof, number of rooms 16.

Value of 16 rooms at Tls 65	Tls	1040.
Estim. increase in cost of rebuilding,50 per cent		520.
Loss of one year's rent		150.
Total loss on this property	Tls	1710.

Rental income on city property ---------- $2450.

Total loss on city property ---------- $ 450.

I had an old horse which I valued at $25 and for which I received $15.00 insurance. I had a cow which I valued at $40 and for which I received $30.00 insurance. I had a calf which I valued at $10 and for which I received nothing. I had a hog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a sheep which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a dog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a cat which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a rabbit which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a bird which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a fish which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a turtle which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a snake which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a lizard which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a frog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a toad which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a newt which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a salamander which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a worm which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a caterpillar which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a butterfly which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a moth which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a bee which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a wasp which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a hornet which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a yellow jacket which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a mosquito which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a flea which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a louse which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a tick which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a mite which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a chigger which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a spider which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a scorpion which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a centipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a millipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a tick which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a flea which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a louse which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a mite which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a chigger which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a spider which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a scorpion which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a centipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a millipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing.

Rental income on city property ---------- $2450.

Total loss on city property ---------- $ 450.

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Rental income on city property ---------- $2450.

Total loss on city property ---------- $ 450.

I had an old horse which I valued at $25 and for which I received $15.00 insurance. I had a cow which I valued at $40 and for which I received $30.00 insurance. I had a calf which I valued at $10 and for which I received nothing. I had a hog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a sheep which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a dog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a cat which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a rabbit which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a bird which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a fish which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a turtle which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a snake which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a lizard which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a frog which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a toad which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a newt which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a salamander which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a worm which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a caterpillar which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a butterfly which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a moth which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a bee which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a wasp which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a hornet which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a yellow jacket which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a mosquito which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a flea which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a louse which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a tick which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a mite which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a chigger which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a spider which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a scorpion which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a centipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing. I had a millipede which I valued at $5 and for which I received nothing.

The grand total of my losses sustained in Tientsin is as follows:

Claim No. 1 houses	Tls	3477
Claim No. 2 houses,		7680.
Claim No. 3, houses		3420.
Claim No 4, houses		937.
Claim No 5, houses		1710.
Claim No. 6 Houses,		1415.
Claim No 7 Miscellaneous		490.
Grand Total	Tls	19129.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. D. Tenney.

List of Enclosures:

No. 1 Plan of houses, Claim No. 1

No. 2 Plan of houses, Claim No. 3.

No. 3 Plan of houses, Claim No. 4.

No. 4 Plan of houses, Claim No. 5

No. 5 Estimate of Mr. E.C. Adams, Claim No. 6

No. 6 Receipt of Building Contractor, Claim No.2.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China.

C. D. Tenney, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Charles D. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of January, 1901

(Seal)

JAMES W. RAGSDALE

U. S. Consul.

U. S. Consul.

JAMES W. BAGDALE

Total (Gold) ..... $ 1,250.

Less 5% ad valorem duty 62.50

Amount subject to duty ..... $ 1,187.50

Value of 12 rooms at $100 each ..... $ 1200.

Value of 1 room at $50 ..... 50.

Total rents on fifty houses ..... $1250.

Charles D. Tennyson

D. D. Tennyson, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Deponent further says that the 12 rooms at $100 each mentioned in the foregoing statement are the only rooms in the house. The value of each room is the fair rental value thereof.

Charles D. Tennyson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of January, 1901.

James W. Bagdale

U. S. Consul.

Rent of 1 room at $50 per month ..... $ 50.

Rent of 1 room at $75 per month ..... 75.

Rent of 1 room at $100 per month ..... 100.

Rent of 1 room at $125 per month ..... 125.

Rent of 1 room at $150 per month ..... 150.

Rent of 1 room at $175 per month ..... 175.

Rent of 1 room at $200 per month ..... 200.

Rent of 1 room at $225 per month ..... 225.

Rent of 1 room at $250 per month ..... 250.

Rent of 1 room at $275 per month ..... 275.

Rent of 1 room at $300 per month ..... 300.

Total rents on fifty houses ..... $ 3750.

Less 5% ad valorem duty 187.50

Amount subject to duty ..... $ 3562.50

Value of 12 rooms at $100 each ..... $ 1200.

Value of 1 room at $50 ..... 50.

Total value on fifty houses ..... $ 1250.

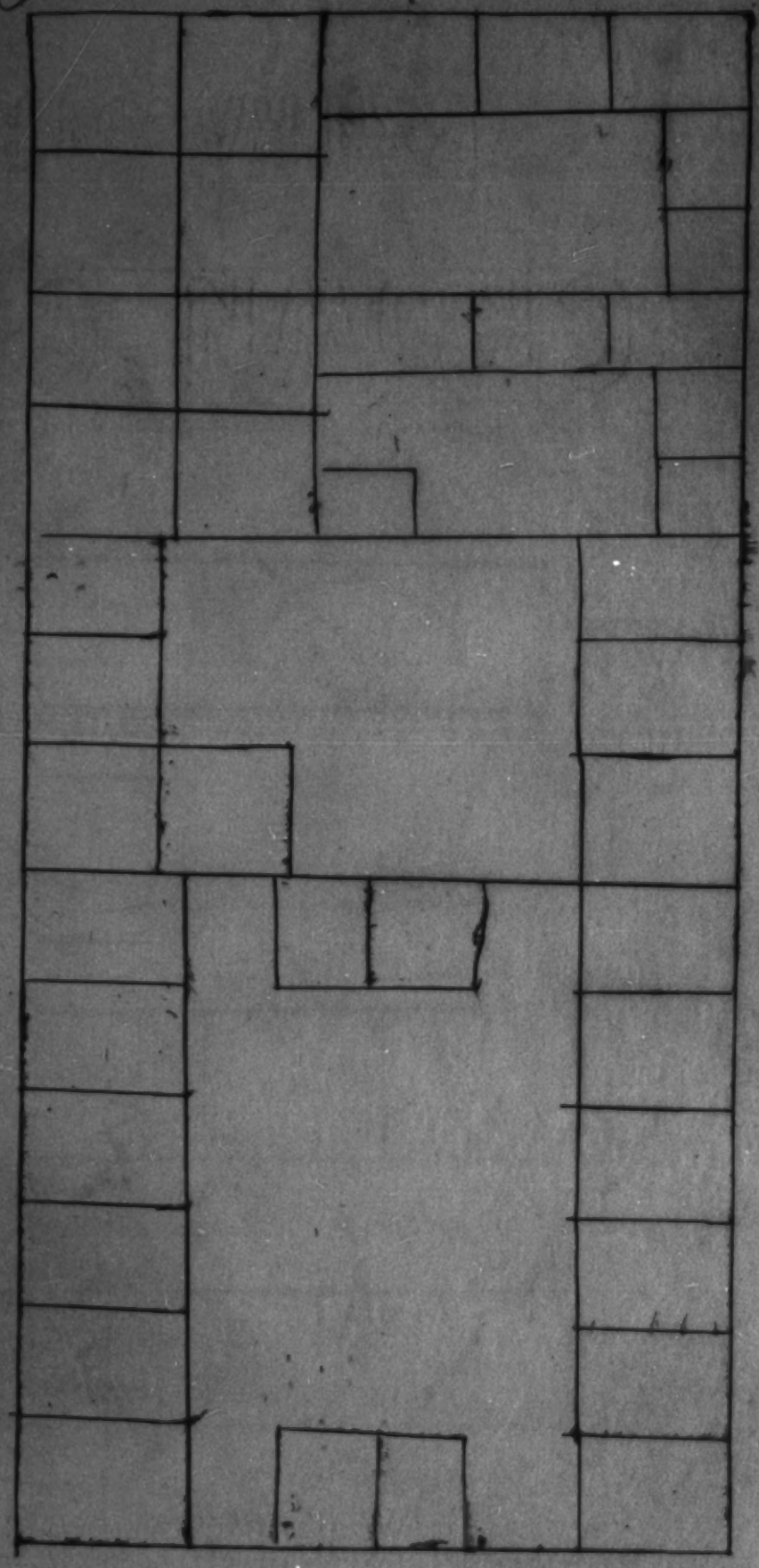
Less 5% ad valorem duty 62.50

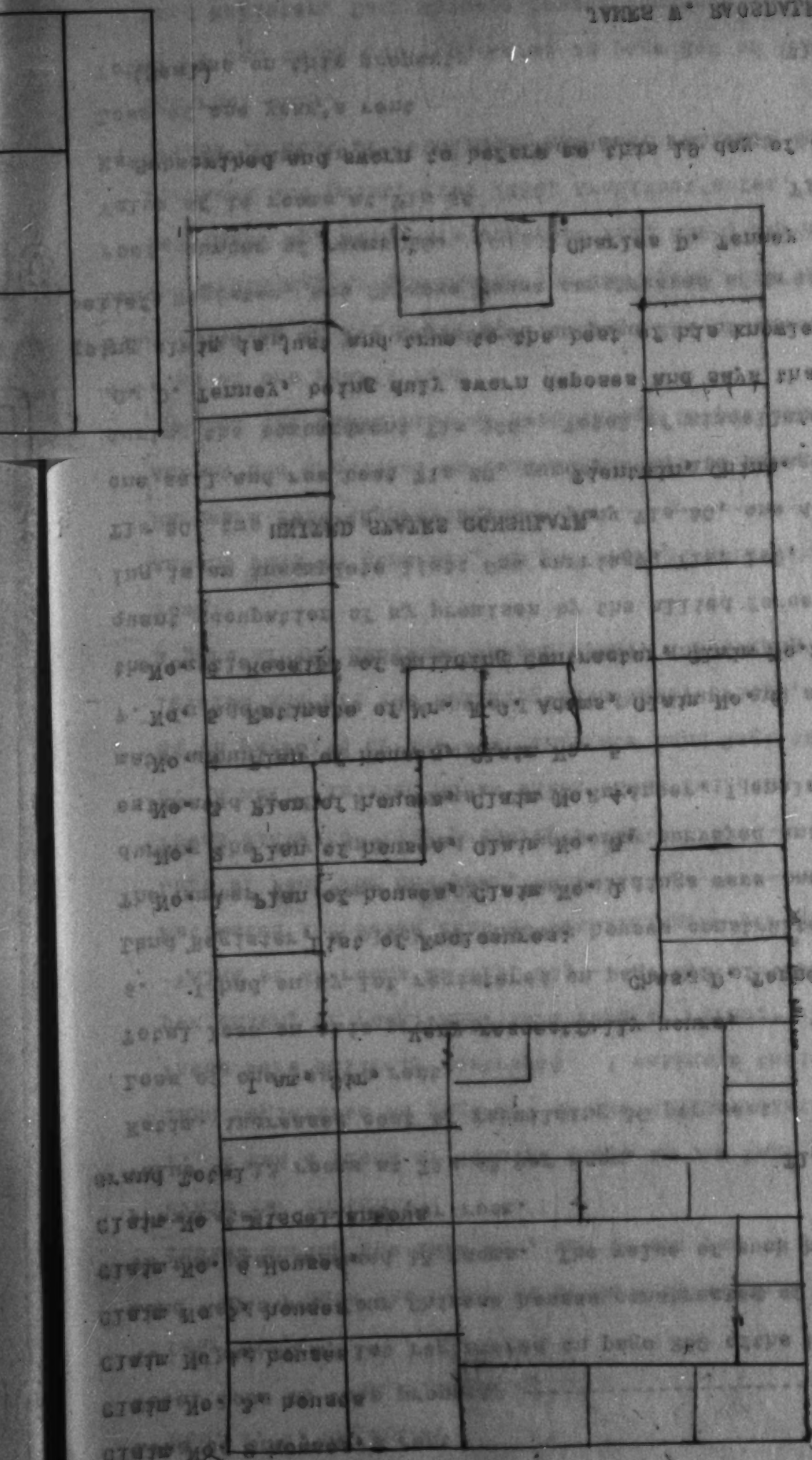
Amount subject to duty ..... $ 1187.50

Enclosure No 1. [

Plan of Mr Tenney's House

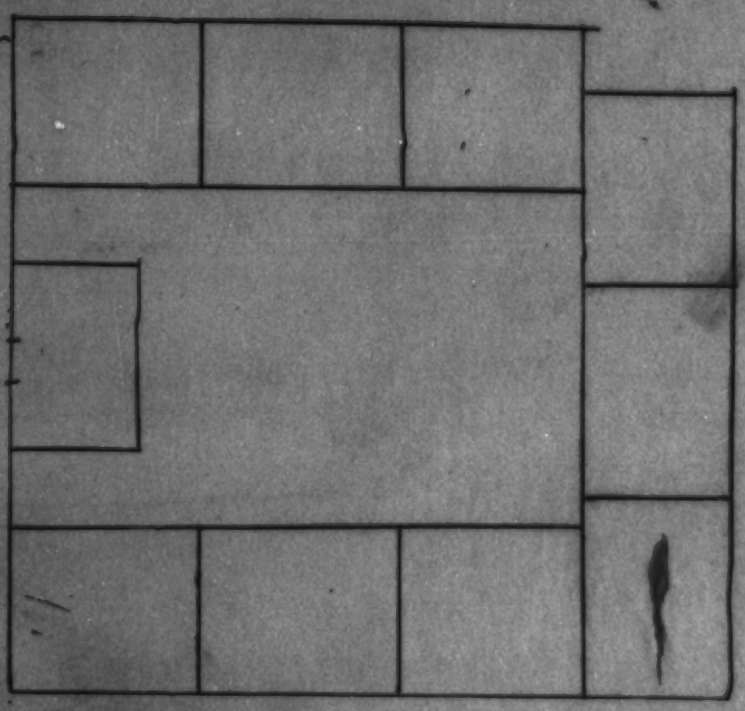
Lot registered on Page 177. Claim No 1.

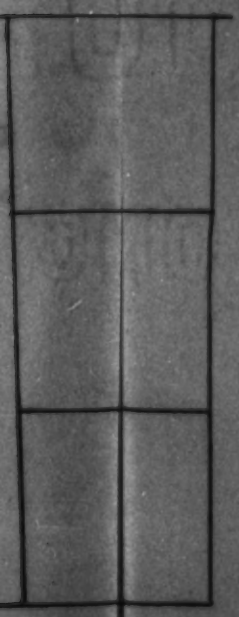


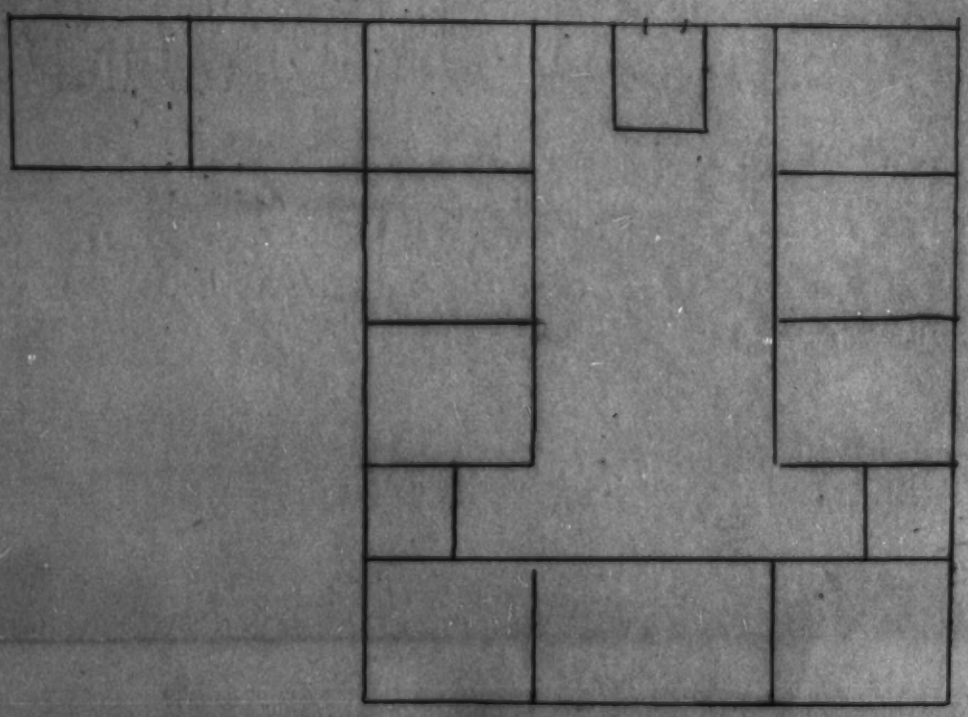


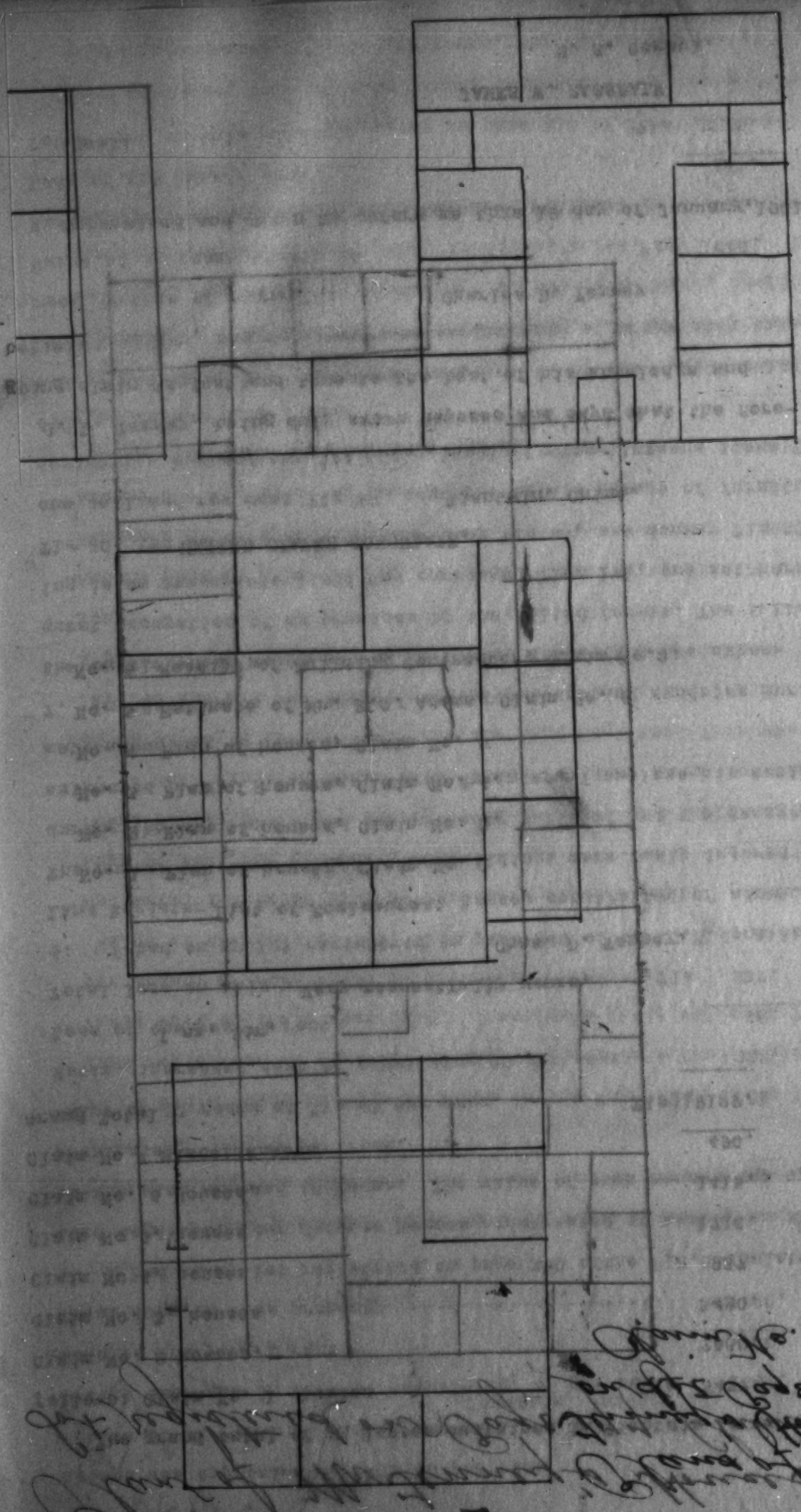


Plans of Mr. Tenney's Houses on Lot Page 245. Claim No. 3.

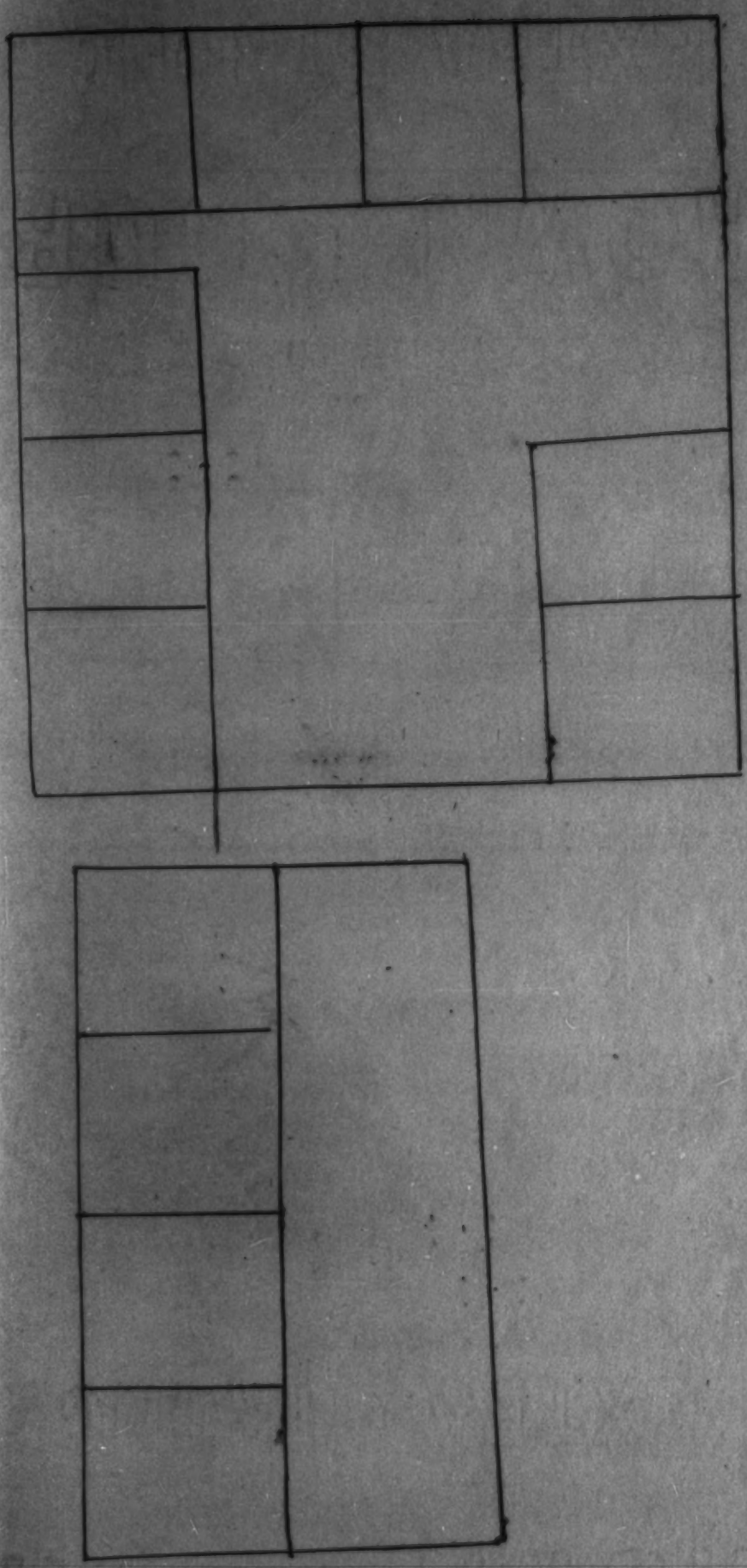




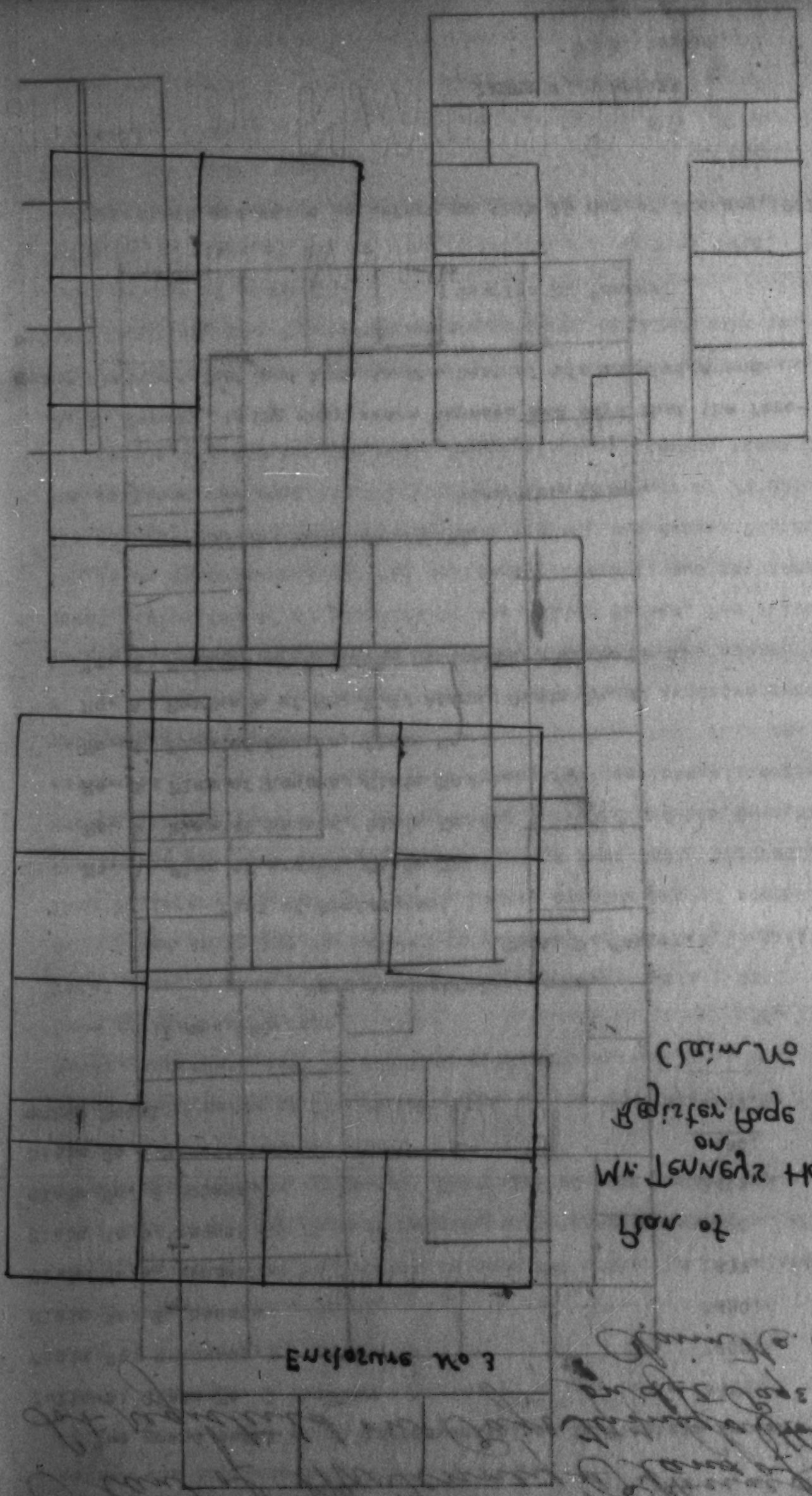




Enclosure No 3



Plan of
Mr. Tenney's Houses
on
Register, Page 250
Claim No 4.

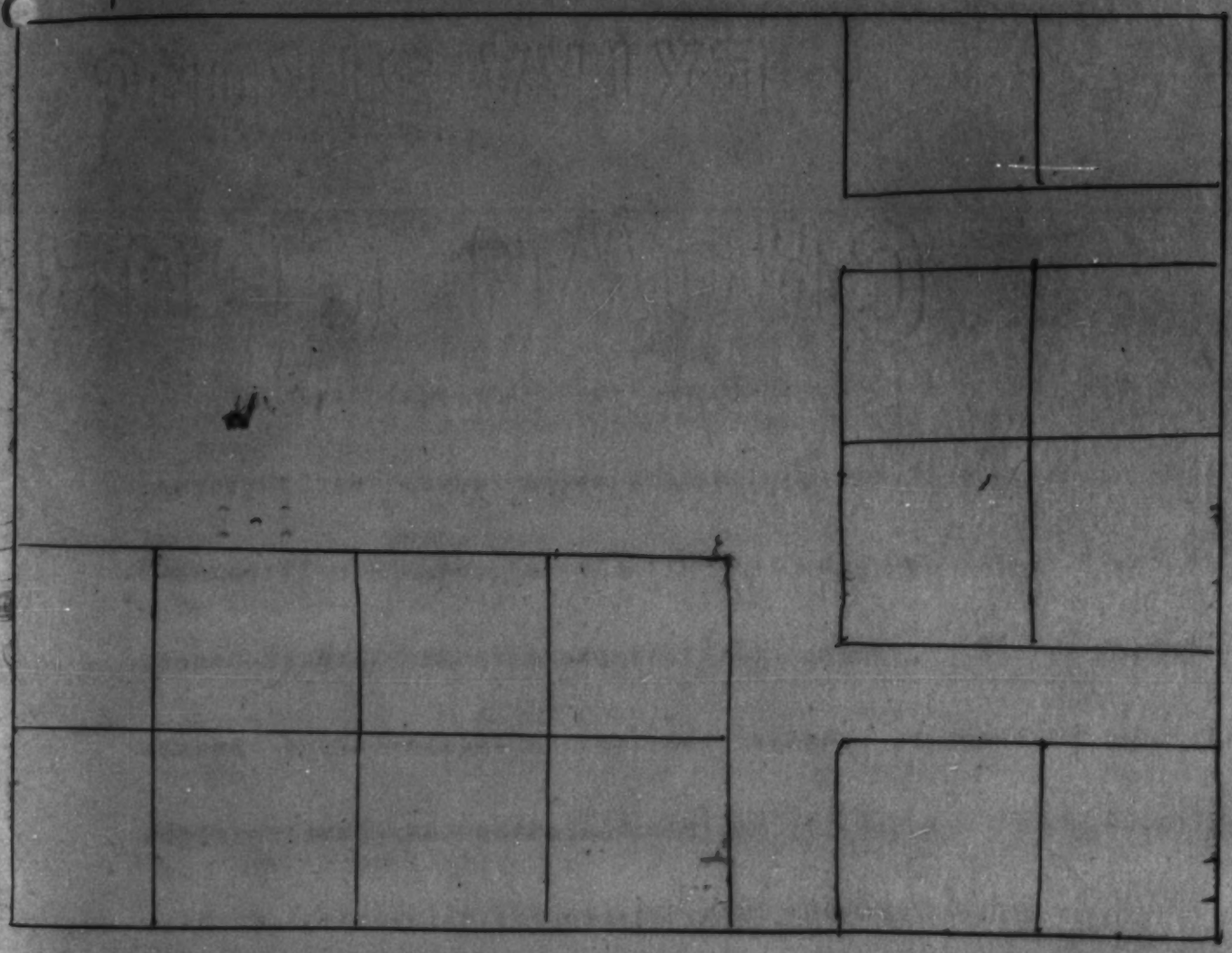


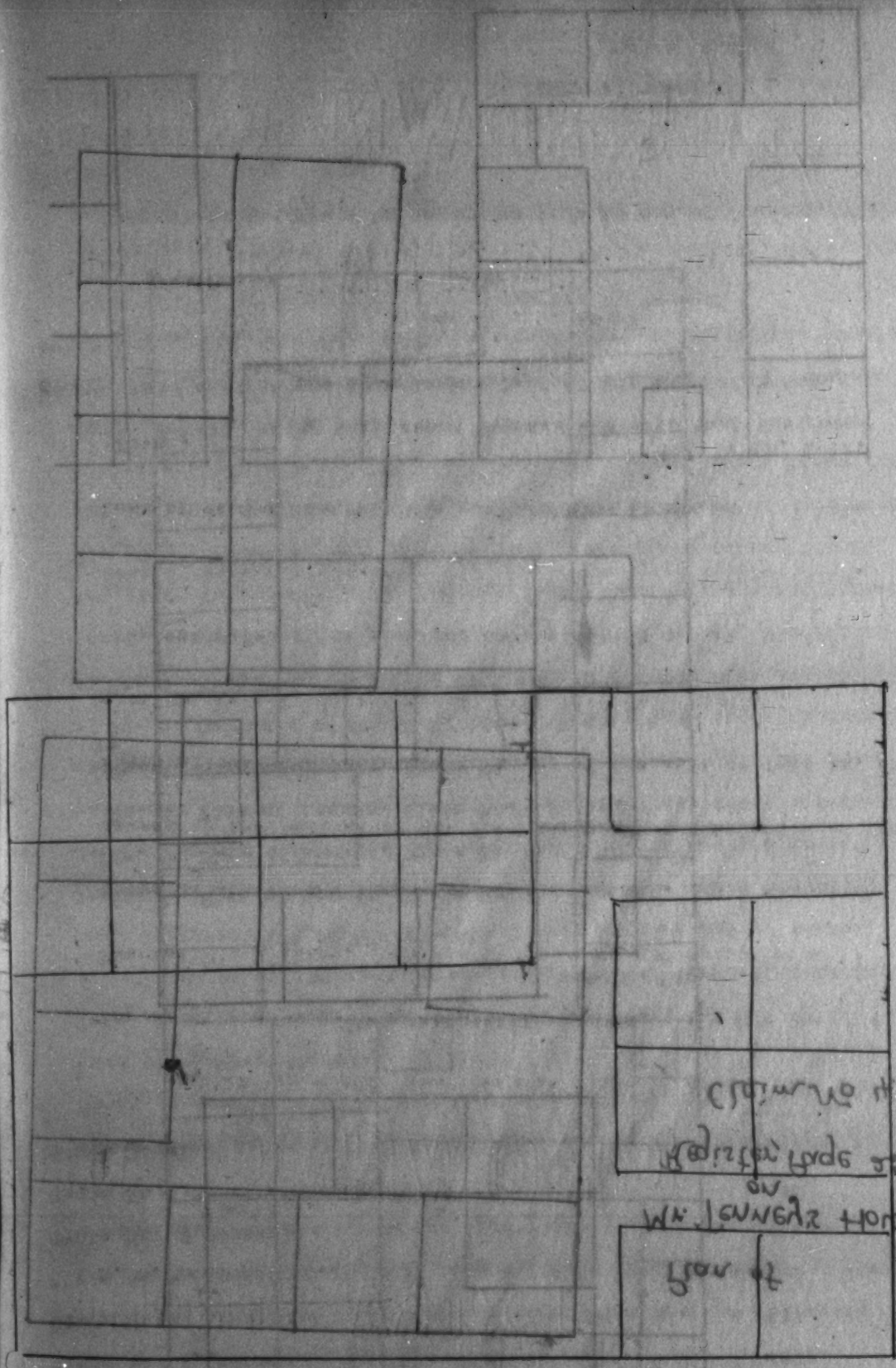
Enclosure No 4.

Claim No. 6

Plan of Mr. Tenney's Houses

Registered Page 294





Enclosure No. 5.

Tientsin, Jan. 9th, 1901.

C. D. Tenney, Esq.,

Tientsin.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request I have this day made a survey of your adobe houses outside the Hsie Ying Men and west of Startseff's Village, in order to estimate the damage done to these houses during the seige of last summer. This damage was caused by the removal of the roof timbers windows and door frames which allowed the roofs and portions of the wall to fall in, and also the removal of the timber from the shop fronts.

My estimate of the loss you have sustained is as follows:

Cost of repairing houses,	Tls 1300.
Loss of rent of houses June, July, August, September	115.
Total,	Tls. 1415.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. G. Adams.

Transmitted Mar. 30th, 1861.

C. D. Tenney, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request I have this day made a survey to your adobe houses outside the Main Alley and am now in order to estimate the damage done to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopper's property, in widening the alley to 14ft. 6 inches. Mrs Hopper's property was damaged by the removal of the front platform, window and door frames also the removal of the portions of the wall to left in, and also the removal of the front platform from the main front.

We estimate of the loss you have sustained is as follows:

Cost of reparting damage,	$75 .00.
Loss of rent of houses June, July, August, September	11.
Total,	$86. 00.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) M. C. Adams.

Claim No. 8.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hopper

Engrossing Fee $1.

Tientsin, January 17, 1901.

Hon. J. W. Ragsdale,

U. S. Consul, Tientsin.

Dear Sir :

I have the honor to report to you the loss of the following property at Pei-tai-ho, and to request you to present my claim for indemnity.

1. One house on the sea front at the Rocky Point Settlement consisting of six rooms with outhouses and servant's quarters, as shown on the plan annexed. A part of the building was constructed of stone and a part by iron.

Value of house at construction prices, A.D.1900	Tls	2200.
Estimated cost of rebuilding, increase of 50%		1540.
Furniture, five Reed Screens,		5.
Total valuation of house No. 1,	Tls	3745.

2. One double House at the Rocky Point Settlement, near the Assembly Hall, consisting of seven rooms, with bath rooms and servant's quarters as shown on the plan annexed. The building was constructed of brick and iron roof, Tls 3170.

Furniture in house No. 2, as per inventory annexed,		272.90
Estimated cost of rebuilding, 50% increase,		2219.
Total valuation of house No. 2,	Tls	5661.90

3. One House on the slope back of the Rocky Point Settlement brick, with iron roof, consisting of five rooms, with bath rooms, servants' quarters, and stable, as shown on the plans annexed, Tls 3010.

Furniture in house No 3 as shown on the plan annexed		797
Estimated cost of rebuilding, 50% increase,		2107.
Total valuation of house No. 3	Tls	5914.

Hon. L. W. Magruder,

Assistant Attorney General.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request I have this day made a

1. One house on the sea ward end of the rocky point described

as the assembly Hall, containing 10 rooms, with bath rooms and

servants' quarters as shown on the plan annexed. The building

was constructed of stone and a part of iron.

Assessed Value of house and lot $ 2,000.00

Estimated cost of replacing, increased to 20% $ 2,400.00

2. One house on the north end of the rocky point described as

Main block, with iron roof, containing 10 rooms, with bath

rooms, servants' quarters, dumb waiter, and cupola, as shown on the plans

annexed $ 2,000.00

Particulars of house No. 2 as shown on the plan annexed 750

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 900.

Total Assessed value of house No. 2 $ 1,650.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 1 $ 2,000.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 2 1,650.00

Particulars of house No. 3 as per inventory annexed 975.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1170.

Total Assessed value of house No. 3 $ 1,950.00

Particulars of house No. 4 as per inventory annexed 975.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1170.

Total Assessed value of house No. 4 $ 1,950.00

Particulars of house No. 5 as per inventory annexed 975.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1170.

Total Assessed value of house No. 5 $ 1,950.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 1 $ 2,000.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 2 1,650.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 3 1,950.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 4 1,950.00

Total Assessed value of house No. 5 1,950.00

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 9,500.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1900.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 11,400.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 11,400.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 10,400.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 11,400.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2280.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 13,680.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 13,680.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 12,680.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 13,680.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2736.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 16,416.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 16,416.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 15,416.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 16,416.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 3283.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 19,699.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 19,699.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 18,699.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 19,699.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 3940.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 23,639.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 23,639.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 22,639.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 23,639.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 4728.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 28,367.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 28,367.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 27,367.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 28,367.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 5673.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 34,040.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 34,040.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 33,040.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 34,040.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 6808.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 40,848.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 40,848.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 39,848.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 40,848.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 8170.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 49,018.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 49,018.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 48,018.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 49,018.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 9804.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 58,822.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 58,822.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 57,822.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 58,822.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 11765.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 70,587.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 70,587.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 69,587.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 70,587.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 14117.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 84,704.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 84,704.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 83,704.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 84,704.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 16940.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 101,644.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 101,644.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 100,644.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 101,644.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 20328.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 121,972.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 121,972.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 120,972.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 121,972.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 24394.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 146,366.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 146,366.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 145,366.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 146,366.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 29273.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 175,639.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 175,639.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 174,639.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 175,639.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 35128.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 210,767.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 210,767.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 209,767.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 210,767.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 42154.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 252,921.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 252,921.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 251,921.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 252,921.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 50585.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 303,506.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 303,506.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 302,506.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 303,506.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 60702.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 364,208.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 364,208.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 363,208.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 364,208.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 72842.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 437,050.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 437,050.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 436,050.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 437,050.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 87410.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 524,460.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 524,460.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 523,460.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 524,460.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 104892.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 629,352.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 629,352.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 628,352.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 629,352.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 125870.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 755,222.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 755,222.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 754,222.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 755,222.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 151044.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 906,266.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 906,266.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 905,266.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 906,266.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 181253.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,087,519.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,087,519.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,086,519.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,087,519.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 217503.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,305,022.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,305,022.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,304,022.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,305,022.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 261004.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,566,026.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,566,026.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,565,026.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,566,026.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 313205.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,879,231.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,879,231.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,878,231.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,879,231.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 375846.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,255,077.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,255,077.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,254,077.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,255,077.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 451015.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,706,092.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,706,092.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,705,092.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,706,092.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 541218.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 3,247,310.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 3,247,310.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 3,246,310.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 3,247,310.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 649462.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 3,896,772.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 3,896,772.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 3,895,772.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 3,896,772.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 779354.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 4,676,126.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 4,676,126.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 4,675,126.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 4,676,126.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 935225.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 5,611,351.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 5,611,351.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 5,610,351.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 5,611,351.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1122270.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 6,733,621.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 6,733,621.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 6,732,621.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 6,733,621.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1346724.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 8,080,345.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 8,080,345.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 8,079,345.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 8,080,345.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1616069.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 9,696,414.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 9,696,414.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 9,695,414.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 9,696,414.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1939283.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 11,635,697.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 11,635,697.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 11,634,697.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 11,635,697.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2327139.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 13,962,836.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 13,962,836.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 13,961,836.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 13,962,836.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2792567.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 16,755,403.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 16,755,403.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 16,754,403.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 16,755,403.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 3350880.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 20,106,283.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 20,106,283.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 20,105,283.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 20,106,283.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 4021256.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 24,127,539.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 24,127,539.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 24,126,539.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 24,127,539.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 4825507.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 28,953,046.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 28,953,046.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 28,952,046.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 28,953,046.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 5790609.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 34,743,655.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 34,743,655.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 34,742,655.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 34,743,655.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 6948731.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 41,692,386.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 41,692,386.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 41,691,386.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 41,692,386.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 8338477.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 50,030,863.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 50,030,863.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 50,029,863.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 50,030,863.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 10006173.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 60,037,036.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 60,037,036.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 60,036,036.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 60,037,036.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 12007407.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 72,044,443.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 72,044,443.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 72,043,443.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 72,044,443.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 14408888.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 86,453,331.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 86,453,331.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 86,452,331.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 86,453,331.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 17290666.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 103,743,997.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 103,743,997.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 103,742,997.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 103,743,997.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 20748799.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 124,492,796.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 124,492,796.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 124,491,796.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 124,492,796.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 24898559.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 149,391,355.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 149,391,355.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 149,390,355.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 149,391,355.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 29878271.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 179,269,626.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 179,269,626.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 179,268,626.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 179,269,626.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 35853925.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 215,123,551.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 215,123,551.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 215,122,551.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 215,123,551.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 43024710.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 258,148,261.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 258,148,261.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 258,147,261.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 258,148,261.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 51629652.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 309,777,913.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 309,777,913.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 309,776,913.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 309,777,913.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 61955582.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 371,733,495.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 371,733,495.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 371,732,495.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 371,733,495.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 74346699.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 446,080,194.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 446,080,194.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 446,079,194.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 446,080,194.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 89216038.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 535,296,232.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 535,296,232.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 535,295,232.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 535,296,232.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 107059246.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 642,355,478.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 642,355,478.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 642,354,478.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 642,355,478.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 128471095.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 770,826,573.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 770,826,573.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 770,825,573.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 770,826,573.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 154165314.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 924,991,887.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 924,991,887.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 924,990,887.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 924,991,887.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 184998377.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,109,990,264.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,109,990,264.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,109,989,264.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,109,990,264.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 221998052.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,331,988,316.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,331,988,316.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,331,987,316.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,331,988,316.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 266397663.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,598,385,979.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,598,385,979.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,598,384,979.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,598,385,979.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 319677196.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,918,063,175.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,918,063,175.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,918,062,175.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,918,063,175.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 383612635.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,301,675,810.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,301,675,810.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,301,674,810.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,301,675,810.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 460335162.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,762,010,972.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,762,010,972.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,762,009,972.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,762,010,972.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 552402194.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 3,314,413,166.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 3,314,413,166.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 3,314,412,166.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 3,314,413,166.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 662882633.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 3,977,295,799.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 3,977,295,799.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 3,977,294,799.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 3,977,295,799.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 795459159.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 4,772,754,958.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 4,772,754,958.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 4,772,753,958.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 4,772,754,958.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 954550991.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 5,727,305,949.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 5,727,305,949.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 5,727,304,949.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 5,727,305,949.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1145461189.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 6,872,767,138.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 6,872,767,138.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 6,872,766,138.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 6,872,767,138.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1374553427.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 8,247,320,565.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 8,247,320,565.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 8,247,319,565.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 8,247,320,565.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1649464113.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 9,896,784,678.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 9,896,784,678.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 9,896,783,678.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 9,896,784,678.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1979356935.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 11,876,141,613.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 11,876,141,613.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 11,876,140,613.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 11,876,141,613.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2375228322.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 14,251,369,935.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 14,251,369,935.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 14,251,368,935.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 14,251,369,935.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 2850273987.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 17,101,643,922.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 17,101,643,922.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 17,101,642,922.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 17,101,643,922.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 3420328784.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 20,521,972,706.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 20,521,972,706.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 20,521,971,706.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 20,521,972,706.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 4104394541.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 24,626,367,247.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 24,626,367,247.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 24,626,366,247.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 24,626,367,247.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 4925273449.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 29,551,640,696.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 29,551,640,696.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 29,551,639,696.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 29,551,640,696.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 5910328139.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 35,461,968,835.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 35,461,968,835.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 35,461,967,835.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 35,461,968,835.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 7092393767.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 42,554,362,602.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 42,554,362,602.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 42,554,361,602.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 42,554,362,602.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 8510872520.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 51,065,235,122.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 51,065,235,122.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 51,065,234,122.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 51,065,235,122.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 10213047024.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 61,278,282,146.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 61,278,282,146.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 61,278,281,146.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 61,278,282,146.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 12255656429.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 73,533,938,575.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 73,533,938,575.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 73,533,937,575.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 73,533,938,575.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 14706787515.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 88,240,726,090.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 88,240,726,090.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 88,240,725,090.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 88,240,726,090.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 17648145218.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 105,888,871,308.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 105,888,871,308.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 105,888,870,308.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 105,888,871,308.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 21177774261.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 127,066,645,569.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 127,066,645,569.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 127,066,644,569.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 127,066,645,569.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 25413329113.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 152,479,974,682.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 152,479,974,682.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 152,479,973,682.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 152,479,974,682.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 30495994936.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 182,975,969,618.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 182,975,969,618.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 182,975,968,618.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 182,975,969,618.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 36595193923.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 219,571,163,541.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 219,571,163,541.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 219,571,162,541.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 219,571,163,541.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 43914232708.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 263,485,396,249.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 263,485,396,249.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 263,485,395,249.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 263,485,396,249.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 52697079249.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 316,182,475,498.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 316,182,475,498.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 316,182,474,498.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 316,182,475,498.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 63236495099.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 379,418,970,597.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 379,418,970,597.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 379,418,969,597.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 379,418,970,597.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 75883794119.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 455,302,764,716.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 455,302,764,716.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 455,302,763,716.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 455,302,764,716.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 91060552943.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 546,363,317,659.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 546,363,317,659.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 546,363,316,659.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 546,363,317,659.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 109272663531.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 655,635,981,190.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 655,635,981,190.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 655,635,980,190.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 655,635,981,190.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 131127196237.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 786,763,177,427.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 786,763,177,427.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 786,763,176,427.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 786,763,177,427.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 157352635485.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 944,115,812,912.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 944,115,812,912.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 944,115,811,912.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 944,115,812,912.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 188823162582.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,132,938,975,494.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,132,938,975,494.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,132,938,974,494.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,132,938,975,494.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 226587795099.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,359,526,770,593.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,359,526,770,593.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,359,526,769,593.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,359,526,770,593.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 271905354119.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,631,432,124,712.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,631,432,124,712.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,631,432,123,712.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,631,432,124,712.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 326286424943.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 1,957,718,549,655.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 1,957,718,549,655.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 1,957,718,548,655.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 1,957,718,549,655.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 391543709931.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,349,262,259,586.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,349,262,259,586.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,349,262,258,586.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,349,262,259,586.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 469852451917.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 2,819,114,711,503.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 2,819,114,711,503.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 2,819,114,710,503.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 2,819,114,711,503.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 563822942300.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 3,382,937,653,803.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 3,382,937,653,803.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 3,382,937,652,803.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 3,382,937,653,803.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 676587530760.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 4,059,525,184,563.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 4,059,525,184,563.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 4,059,525,183,563.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 4,059,525,184,563.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 811905036912.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 4,871,430,221,475.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 4,871,430,221,475.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 4,871,430,220,475.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 4,871,430,221,475.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 974286044295.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 5,845,716,265,770.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 5,845,716,265,770.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 5,845,716,264,770.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 5,845,716,265,770.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1169143253154.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 7,014,859,518,924.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 7,014,859,518,924.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 7,014,859,517,924.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 7,014,859,518,924.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1402971903785.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 8,417,831,422,709.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $ 8,417,831,422,709.00

Assessed value of Land 1,000.00

Assessed value of Improvements $ 8,417,831,421,709.00

Assessed value of Land and Improvements $ 8,417,831,422,709.00

Estimated cost of replacing, 20% increase 1683566284542.

Total Assessed value of all houses $ 10,101,397,707,251.00

Assessed value of all houses, Land and Improvements $

S U M M A R Y.

House No. 1 ----------	Tls	3745.00
House No. 2 ----------		5661.90
House No. 3 ----------		5914.00
Grand Total ----------	Tls	15320.90

In addition to the above should be reckoned the loss of rent for one year, amounting to ---------- Tls 1100.00

I am,

Sir, Very respectfully yours,

Chas. D. Tenney.

List of Enclosures:

No.1 Ground Plans of the three houses

No.2 Inventory of furniture in House No. 2.

No.3 Inventory of furniture in House No. 3.

No.4 Statement of Mr. A. de Linde, Civil Engineer.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China.

C. D. Tenney being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

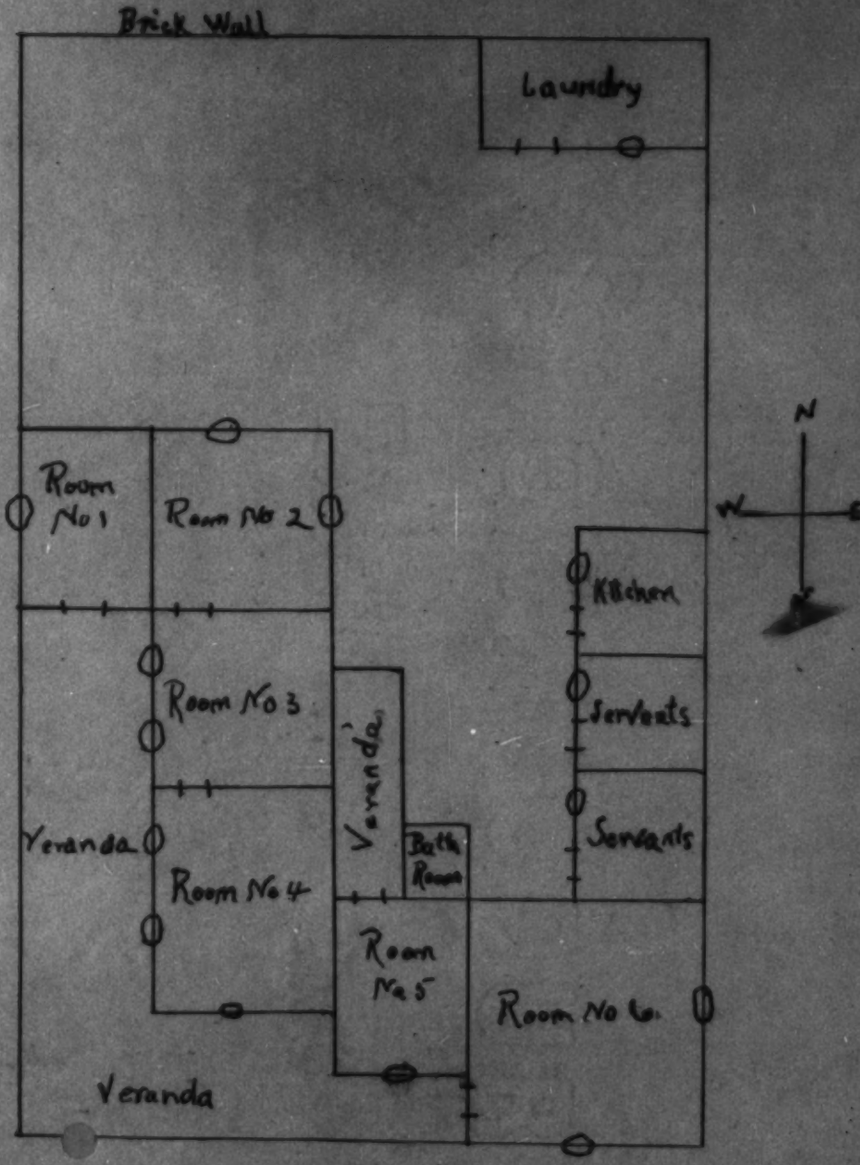
Charles D. Tenney.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of January, 1901.

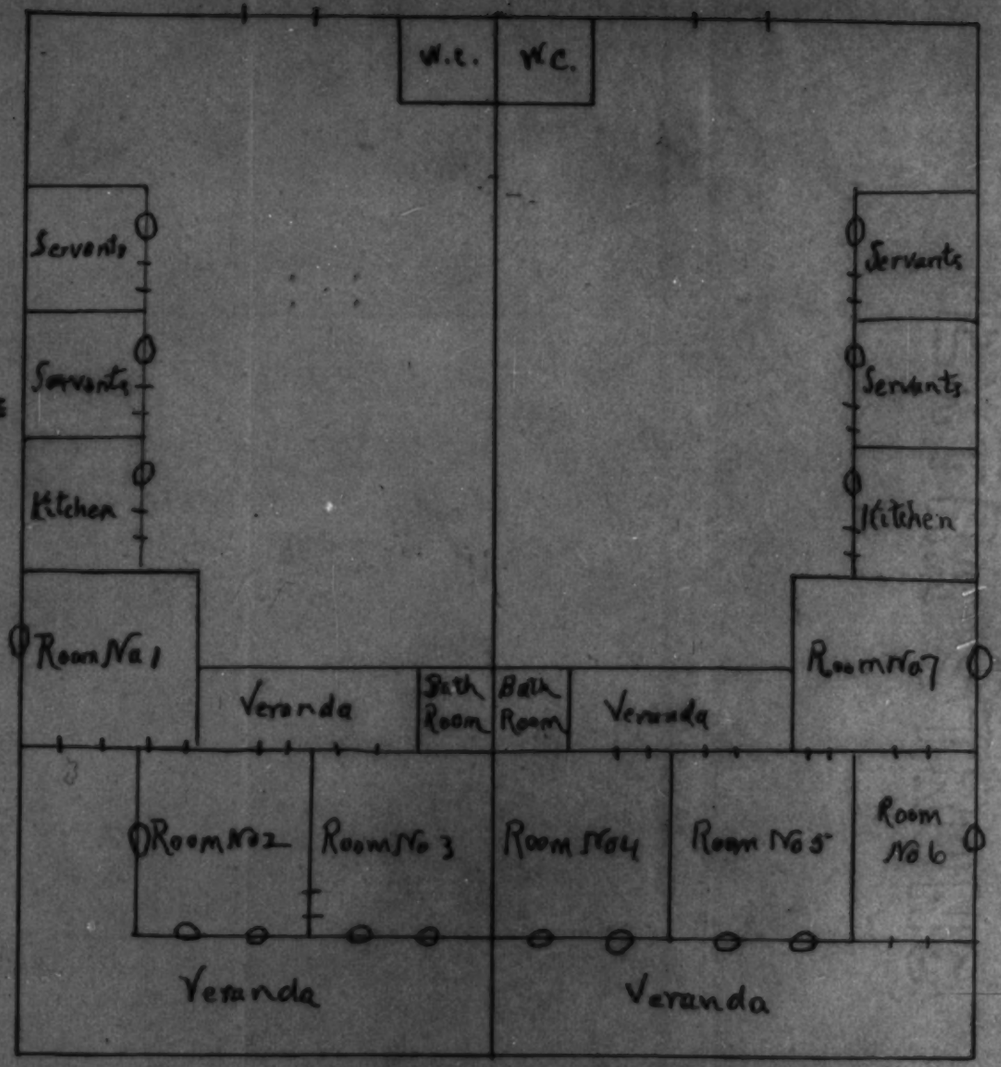
James W. Ragsdale,

U. S. Consul.

Plan of C. D. Tenney's House No. 1 (Pei-tai-ho)

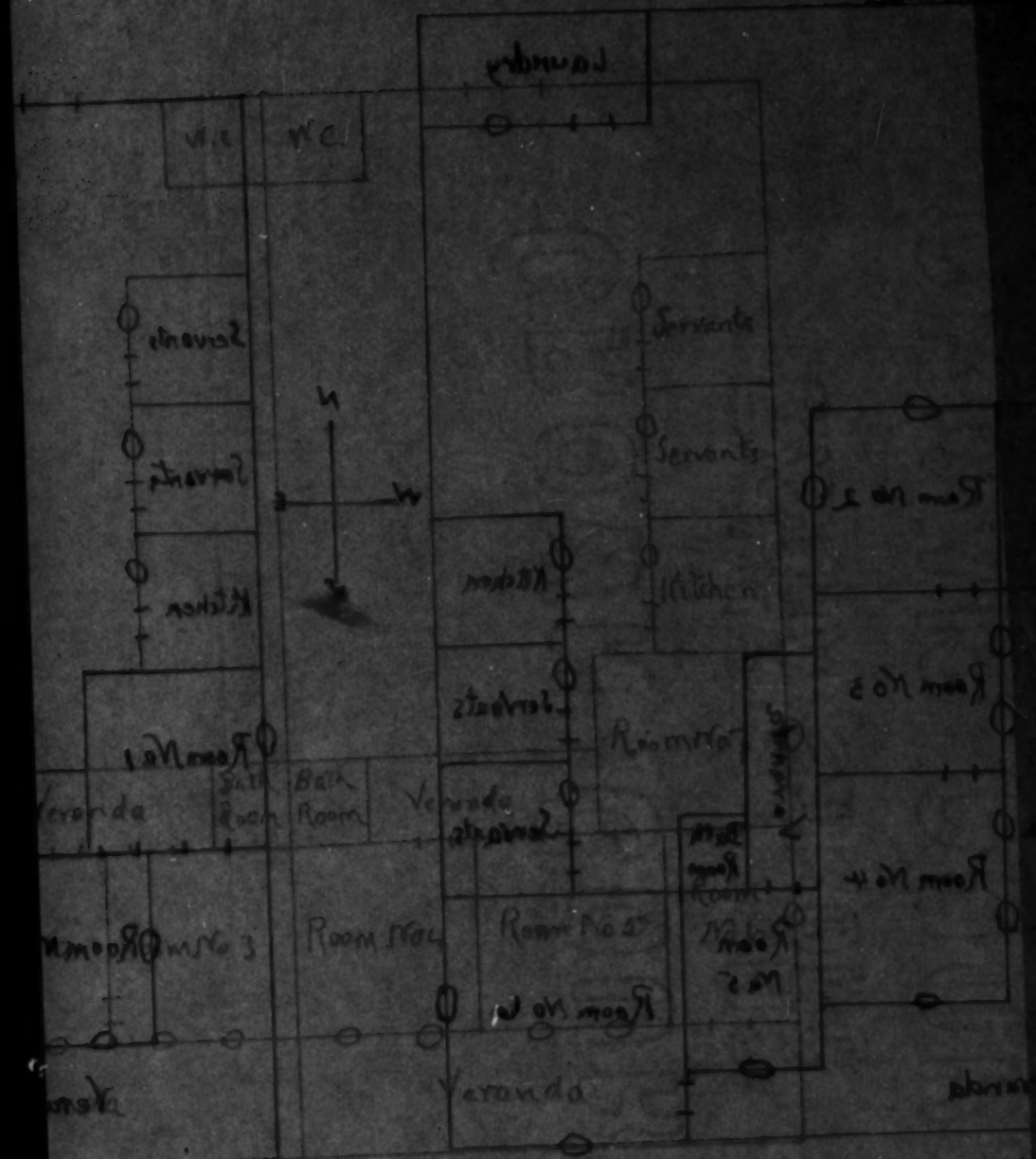


Plan of C. D. Tenney's House No 2 (Pei-tai-ho)

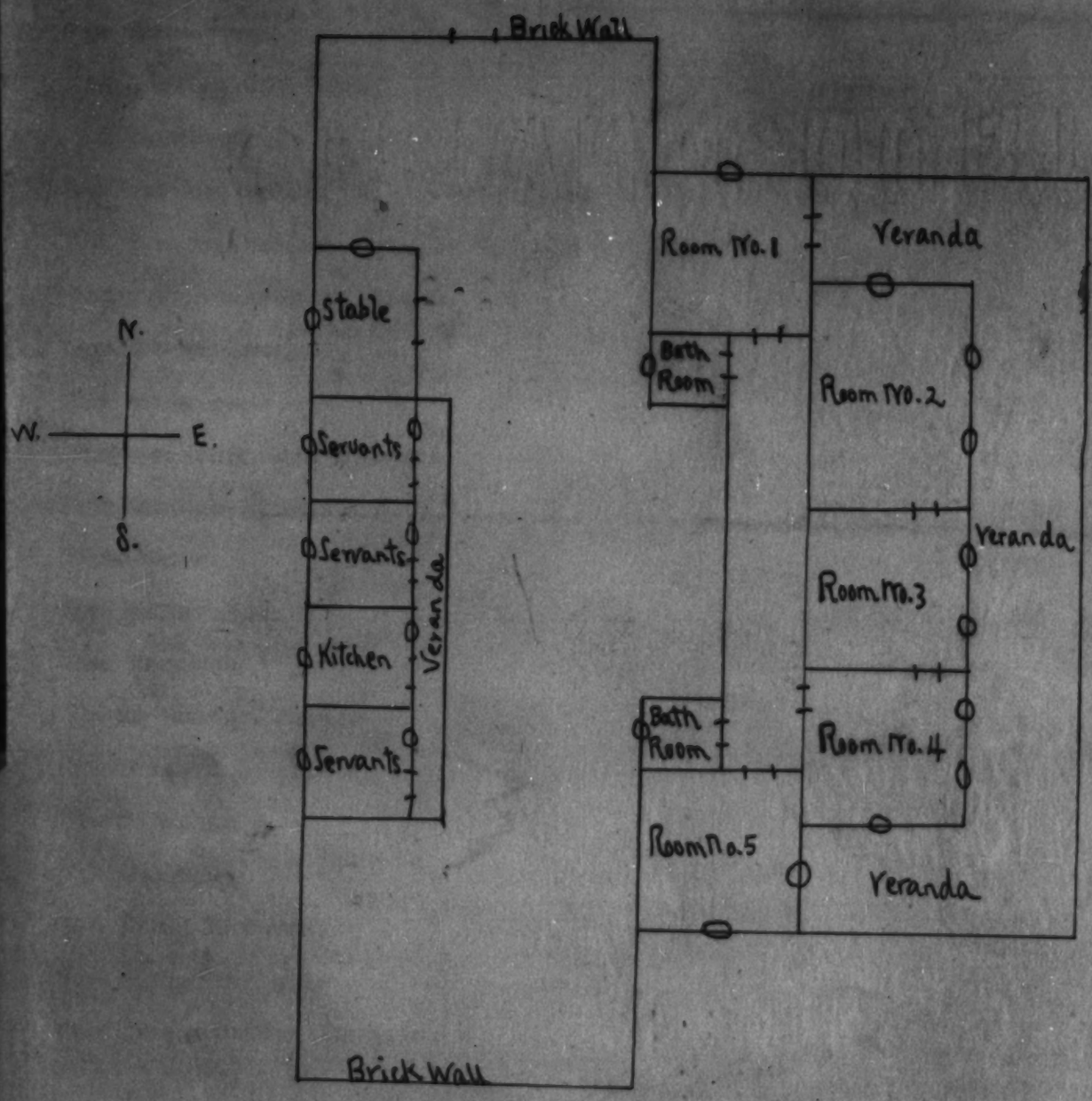


Plan of C.D. Tenney's

House No 2 (Pei-tai-ho)



Plan of C. D. Tenney's Pei-tai-ho House No. 3



Plan of C. D. Tenney's
Pei-tai-ho House
No. 3

(Enclosure No. 2)

(Duplicate.)

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO.2.

Two beds with mattresses,	Tls	60.
One pair curtains		7?
One ice-chest		5.
Two basins and jugs		3.
Two wash stands		2.
One rattan table		3.
Two dining tables, at Tls 7		14.
Four Cup-boards at Tls 5		20.
One large lamp		10.
Six wine cups		3.
Six tea cups and saucers		7.
Six window blinds,		12.60
Nine Mats		12.30
One water jar,		1.50
One Commode		7.
Three Rattan Chairs		10.50
One Pump		50.
Four Tables		10.
Six Dishes		2.
Ten Reed Screens		10.
One Kitchen Table		3.
Two Large Water Kongs at 4.		8.
T-ot-a-l		272.90

(Enclosure No. 2)

Plan of C.D. Tenney's

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 3.

No. 3

Two beds with mattresses.	60.
One pair curtains	7½
One ice-chest	5.
Two basins and jugs	3.
Two wash stands	8.
One rattan table	3.
Two dining tables, at 7½	14.
Four Cup-boards at 7½	30.
One large lamp	10.
Six wine cups	3.
Six tea cups and saucers	7.
Six window blinds.	12.60
Nine Mats	12.50
One water jar.	1.50
One Commode	7.
Three Rattan Chairs	10.50
One Punp	50.
Four Tables	10.
Six Dishes	2.
Ten Reed Screens	10.
One Kitchen Table	3.
Two Large Water Kongs at 4.	8.
	272.50

T-ot-a-l

(Enclosure No. 3)

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 3.

1	Extension Dining table	Tls	30.
8	Rattan Chairs at Tls 3.		24.
1	Sideboard		30.
2	Iron Beds with mattresses		80.
1	Single bed with mattress		25.
1	Large Mirror		8.
8	Bent-wood chairs at Tls. 3		24.
1	Reclining chair		5.
1	Cabinet Organ		50.
3	Canvass Cots at Tls. 3		9.
2	Wooden beds with mattresses		10.
2	Bureaus with mirrors at Tls 15		30.
1	Wardrobe		25.
4	Washstands at Tls 3.		12.
1	Skin rug, 10 ft. square		20.
4	Camel's hair rugs (small) @ Tls 8		32.
17	Muslin window curtains		17.
1	Red table cloth		5.
16	Table knives		16.
6	Table forks		6.
12	Spoons		12.
2 doz.	Cups and Saucers		12.
2	Tea pots		2.
2	Milk jugs		2.
2	Sugar bowls		2.
4 doz.	Plates at Tls. 3		12.
5	Vegetable dishes		3.
2	Casters at Tls 5 & 8		13.
6	Glass tumblers		3.
6	Salt-sellars		1.
2	Meat dishes		2.
1	Butter dish		2.
1	Soda machine		8.
1	Filter		10.
3	Water Pitchers		6.

(Enclosure No. 3)

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 3.

1	Extension Dining table	75.
8	Rattan Chairs at 75.	24.
1	Sideboard	30.
2	Iron Beds with mattresses	80.
1	Single bed with mattress	25.
1	Large Mirror	8.
8	Bent-wood chairs at 75. 3	24.
1	Reclining chair	5.
1	Cabinet Organ	50.
3	Canvass Cots at 75. 3	9.
2	Wooden beds with mattresses	10.
2	Bureaus with mirrors at 75 1$	30.
1	Wardrobe	25.
4	Washstands at 75 3.	12.
1	Skin rug, 10 ft. square	20.
4	Camel's hair rugs (small) @ 75 3	32.
17	Muslin window curtains	17.
1	Red table cloth	5.
16	Table knives	16.
6	Table forks	6.
12	Spoons	12.
2	doz. Cups and Saucers	12.
2	Tea pots	2.
2	Milk jugs	2.
2	Sugar bowls	2.
4	doz. Plates at 75. 3	12.
5	Vegetable dishes	3.
2	Casters at 75 3 & 3	15.
6	Glass tumblers	3.
6	Salt-cellars	1.
2	Meat dishes	2.
1	Butter dish	2.
1	Soda machine	8.
1	Filter	10.
3	Water Pitchers	6.

10	Pictures with frames	Tls	18.
1	Whatnot		3.
3	Toilet sets at Tls. 7		21.
1	Bath-tub		6.
3	Agatewater pails at Tls 2		6.
2	Hammocks at Tls 5		10.
2	Stoves		30.
6	Ornaments (bric-a-brac)		6.
6	Clothing boxes at Tls 2.		12.
6	Flower Vases at Tls. 2		12.
2	Lamps at Tls. 4		8.
4	Spring Candle-sti cks at Tls 2.		8.
2	Chests of Drawers		20.
1	Pantry Table		4.
1	Pantry Cup-board		6.
3	Commodes at Tls. 2		6.
1	Coil of rope		7.
1	Cooking steve		25.
21	Cooking dishes		25.
1	Large Water Kongs		8.
3	Small Water Kongs		6.
1	Kitchen Table		3.
	T o t a l	Tls.	797.00

(Enclosure No. 3)

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 3.

10	Pictures with frames	Tls 12s.
1	Mantelpiece at Tls 3.	3s.
15	Toilet sets at Tls. 7	21.
1	Bath-tub with mattresses	8c6.
15	Aquatic water pitcher at Tls 2	2s6.
12	Hammocks at Tls 5	16.
2	Stoves and chairs at Tls. 3	6s.
16	Ornaments (bric-a-brac)	8s.
16	Clothing boxes at Tls 2.	32s.
16	Flower Vases at Tls. 2	12.
32	Lamps at Tls 4	mattresses 10s.
4	Spring Cradle-attached at Tls 2.	8s.
12	Chests of Drawers	24s.
41	Pantry Table Tls 3.	12s.
11	Pantry Cupboard square	20s.
45	Commodes at Tls 4 (small) @ Tls 8	32s.
17	Coil of rope curtains	17.
11	Cooking stoves	2s.
121	Cooking dishes	12s.
81	Large Water Kongs	8s.
15	Small Water Kongs	12s.
21	Box. Kitchen Tables	12s.
	Total Tls.	797.00
2	Tea pots	
2	Milk jugs	2.
2	Sugar bowls	2.
4	Des. Plates at Tls. 3	12.
5	Vegetable dishes	5.
2	Casters at Tls 3 & 3	12.
6	Glass tumblers	3.
6	Salt-cellars	1.
2	Meat dishes	2.
1	Butter dish	2.
1	Soda fountains	8.
1	Filter	10.
3	Water Pitchers	6.

(Copy)

Tientsin, Jan. 16, 1901.

C. D. Tenney, Esq.,

Dear Sir :

At your request I have made an estimate of what I think would have been the cost in 1900 of building the three houses which you owned in Pei-tai-ho, and which were burned last summer. I will first consider the house marked No. 1 on the accompanying sketch. It consists of one large room, three moderate sized rooms and two small rooms, besides bath room and servant's quarter.

One large room ----------	Tls	300.
Two small rooms, at Tls. 175. ----------		350.
Three moderate sized rooms at Tls 250		750.
Verandah, ----------		300.
Two servant's rooms, one kitchen & one laundry, at Tls 100 ----------		400.
Brick wall around the compound		100.
Total for House No. 1 ----------	Tls	2200.

House No. 2.

This house consists of two semi-detached houses, the total number of rooms in the two houses is as follows:

Six moderate sized rooms, at Tls 300,	Tls	1800.
One small room at Tls 150.		150.
Six servants' rooms at Tls. 100 --------		600.
Verandah ----------		500.
Wall around compound ----------		120
A total of	Tls	3170.

House No. 3

This house consists of one large room --- at Tls 300	Tls.	400.
Four moderate sized rooms ----------		1200.
Five servant's rooms,etc.,at Tls 110. ---		550.
Two bath rooms at Tls 55. ----------		110.

(Copy)

Tientsin, Jan. 16, 1901.

C. D. Tenney, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-

At your request I have made an estimate of what I think would have been the cost in 1900 of building the three houses which you owned in Pei-tai-ho, and which were burned last summer. I will first consider the house marked No. 1 on the accompanying sketch. It consists of one large room, three moderate sized rooms and two small rooms, besides bath room and servant's quarter.

One large room ----------	Tls	300.
Two small rooms, at Tls. 175. ----------		350.
Three moderate sized rooms at Tls 250		750.
Verandah, ----------		300.
Two servant's rooms, one kitchen & one laundry, at Tls 100 ----------		400.
Brick wall around the compound		100.
Total for House No. 1 ----------	Tls	2200.

House No. 2.

This house consists of two semi-detached houses, the total number of rooms in the two houses is as follows:

Six moderate sized rooms, at Tls 300,	Tls	1800.
One small room at Tls 150.		150.
Six servants' rooms at Tls. 100 --------		600.
Verandah ----------		300.
Wall around compound ----------		120
A total of	Tls	3170.

House No. 3

This house consists of one large room --- at Tls 300	Tls.	400.
Four moderate sized rooms ----------		1200.
Five servant's rooms,etc.,at Tls 110. ---		550.
Two bath rooms at Tls 55. ----------		110.

Verandah front and back of main house and front of servants' quarters ----------	Tls	600.
Brick wall around compound ----------		150.
A total of ----------	Tls	3010.

As regards cost of reconstructing houses at Pei-tai-ho it will for the present, and for the near future, be much higher, due to the ruling higher wages, but still more to the enhanced cost of building materials, and I am of opinion that the increased cost will not amount to less than 70 per cent.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. de Linde

Civil Engineer.

Verandah front and back of main house and front
of servants' quarters ---------- Tls 600.
Brick wall around compound ---------- 150.
A total of ---------- Tls 3010.

As regards cost of reconstructing houses at Pei-tai-ho
it will be the present, and for the near future, be much higher,
due to the ruling higher wages, but still more to the enhanced
cost of building materials, and I am of opinion that the in-
creased cost will not amount to less than 40 per cent. what I think
would have been the cost in 1900 of building the three houses
which you owned in Pei-tai-ho, and which were burned last
summer. I will first consider No. 1 on the
accompanying sketch. It consists of a(Signed) Wade Timms
moderate sized rooms and two small rooms, Civil Engineer, and
servant's quarter.

One large room ---------- Tls 300.
Two small rooms, at Tls. 175. ---------- 350.
Three moderate sized rooms at Tls 250 750.
Verandah, ---------- 300.
Two servant's rooms, one kitchen & one
laundry, at Tls 100 ---------- 400.
Brick wall around the compound 100.
Total for House No. 1 ---------- Tls 2200.

House No. 2.

This house consists of two semi-detached houses, the total number
of rooms in the two houses is as follows:

Six moderate sized rooms, at Tls 300, Tls 1800.
One small room at Tls 150. 150.
Six servants' rooms at Tls. 100 -------- 600.
Verandah ---------- 300.
Wall around compound ---------- 150
A total of Tls 3170.

Houses No. 3

This house consists of one large room --- Tls. 400.
at Tls 300
Four moderate sized rooms ---------- 1200.
Five servant's rooms,etc.,at Tls 110. --- 550.
Two bath rooms at Tls 50. ---------- 110.

No. 628

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



May 7th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of instructions without number, dated March 21st, 1901. Duplicates of all despatches lost on Rio de Janeiro were sent with despatch No. 583, March 21st, 1901.

No. 628

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 7th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to Instructions without number, dated March 21st last, I have the honor to say that copies of despatches Nos. 498 to 505, inclusive, were transmitted with despatch No. 583, March 21st last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 15 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

Washington, May 8, 1901.

RECEIVED
MAY
1901
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, availing myself of the leave of absence granted to me by the Department, I left Peking on March 11 last and arrived at Washington to-day.

During my stay in the United States my address will be Des Moines, Iowa.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 17 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 15 1901

No.83.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 15 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Acknd June 27

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 9th, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.41 of March 13th, last, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the protocol of the 34th meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
Two copies of protocol.

Inclosure

34me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
DU 13 MARS 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie. M. le Ministre de France empeche s'est fait remplacer par M. LE BARON D'ANTHOUARD.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN donne lecture d'un projet de lettre d'envoi aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois de la liste des villes ou les examens doivent etre supprimes.

M. DE GIERS desirerait que cette liste fut prealablement communiquee aux differentes Legations. Il eleve des objections contre la classification proposee de trois categories de localites, celles ou des etrangers ont ete massacres, celles ou ils ont subi des traitements cruels, enfin celles d'ou ils ont ete expulses, apres avoir ete pilles et avoir vu leurs proprietes detruites. Il voudrait qu'on s'en tint aux deux premieres categories.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO observe qu'il s'agit pour le moment d'approuver le texte de la lettre d'envoi. Quant a la liste, elle sera ulterieurement examinee.

Pekin, le mars 1901.

A Son Altesse le Prince K'ing, et a Son Excellence Li Hong-tchang.

ALTESSE,

EXCELLENCE,

Poursuivant l'execution des conditions de la Note collective du 22 decembre 1900, acceptee par Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Chine, les Representants Etrangers ont dresse la liste des villes, ou conformement a l'article II § b), des etrangers ayant ete massacres ou ayant subi des traitements cruels, tous les examens officiels seront suspendus pendant cinq ans.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli, ce document et de vous prier, au nom de mes Collegues, de vouloir bien demander a Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Chine de publier un decret Imperial suspendant tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans les villes indiquees dans cette liste, et ou des etrangers ont ete massacres ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN donne egalement lecture de la note adressee aux Plenipotentiaires Imperiaux pour leur demander l'adjonction d'un fonctionnaire chinois a la Commission d'interpretes chargee de recueillir les reclamations des habitants chinois expropries du quartier Diplomatique. La Commission n'a designe personne, mais il serait desirable que M. Kahn fut charge de remettre en mains propres la lettre a Li Hong-tchang, en indiquant que la nomination de M. Lienfang serait agreable aux Ministres Etrangers.

Le texte de la lettre est adopte et la suggestion de M. LE BARON CZIKANN est approuvee.

Pekin, le mars 1901.

A Son Altesse le Prince K'ing, et a Son Excellence Li Hong-tchang.

ALTESSE,

EXCELLENCE,

Ainsi que je Vous l'ai fait savoir par ma lettre en date du 1· mars, les Plenipotentiaires Etrangers se preoccupant de l'execution de l'article VII de la Note collective, ont resolu de demander au Gouvernement Chinois d'indemniser tous les proprietaires chinois dont l'exclusion du quartier Diplomatique a ete prononcee. A cet effet, ils ont nomme une Commission qui est chargee de proceder a une enquete sur la validite des titres et sur la valeur des terrains. Afin de proceder a cette enquete avec toutes les garanties desirables pour les interesses, les Plenipotentiaires Etrangers estiment qu'il conviendrait d'adjoindre a cette Commission un fonctionnaire chinois qui apporterait le concours de son experience. J'ai, en consequence, l'honneur de prier Votre Altesse et Votre Excellence de vouloir bien designer un delegue dans les conditions que je viens d'indiquer et de me faire connaitre son nom, afin qu'il puisse etre convoque quand le moment sera venu.

Le Doyen donne lecture du rapport de la Commission chargee de l'etude de la question de l'importation des armes.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que la Commission a ete chargee de faire un rapport sur les moyens d'assurer l'execution de l'article V de la Note collective, mais que les membres de cette Commission declinent toute responsabilite dans le choix des mesures qu'ils ont proposees, et declarent reserver leur independance individuelle.

M. de Giers partage cette maniere de voir et ajoute que chaque Ministre aura le droit eventuel d'exprimer des opinions contraires aux conclusions de la Commission.

Sir Ernest Satow a recu par l'entremise du general Gazelee, la copie de lettres echangees entre le Marechal de Waldersee et le lieutenant-general chinois Yintchang.

M. Rockhill a eu egalement connaissance de cette correspondance.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre proteste contre un paragraphe de la lettre ecrite, au nom du marechal, par le general von Schwarzhoff a l'officier chinois. Ce paragraphe est ainsi concu :

" As regards the question of compensation, it has been already agreed with the apostolic vicarate of Peking and north China that the regulation of the compensation to be paid to the missionaries or native christians in either to be arranged by amicable agreement between both parties or by diplomatic means. "

Il s'agissait d'une allegation de Yntchang contre l'exageration des reclamations des chretiens qui cherchent l'aide des missionnaires et des armees alliees pour obtenir le versement d'indemnites hors de proportions avec les dommages subis.

Sir Ernest Satow objecte qu'il est seul juge des compensations a demander pour les missionnaires anglais, lesquels ne sont pas soumis a l'autorite du vicaire apostolique de Pekin.

M. de Mumm a eu l'impression que le general von Schwarzhoff, n'a voulu parler que des missionnaires catholiques du Tchely.

M. d'Anthouard ne connait pas la question dont parle Sir Ernest Satow, mais il est persuade que Mgr Jarlin n'a jamais voulu s'imposer comme arbitre des reclamations de toutes les chretientes du Tchely, y compris les chretientes protestantes.

M. Joostens donne ensuite lecture du rapport de la Commission chargee d'elaborer les principes de recevabilite des indemnites.

(N'ayant pas encore le texte de la Commission et des modifications faites a son rapport, cette partie du proces-verbal sera annexee a la discussion de la prochaine seance.)

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 15 1901
BUREAU.

No.84.

STATE DEPT. RECD. JUN 15 '01

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 9th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a confirmation of my telegram to you of the 7th instant giving a synopsis of the proceedings of the Diplomatic Body at its meeting on the 7th instant, a full report of which is contained in my No.82 of that date.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-
Copy of a telegram.

No. 84 Enclosure

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Peking, China, May 7th, 1901.

SECSTATE,

Washington.

Seventh. Diplomatic Corps agreed to inform the Chinese Plenipotentiaries sum total of the disbursements of the Powers, including military expenses and private claims, down to first July, amount to about sixty seven and a half millions pounds. If military occupation prolonged this will increse considerably after that date. They will ask China to admit formal liability and state what financial measures it proposes taking to pay debt. I agreed to note with formal understanding this was not a demand in any sense or represented final figure of indemnity to be demanded, but was only a means of elicting formal reply of China as to limit ability to pay and measures it proposes taking. Minister of France, Minister of Russia instructed to urge loan with joint guarantee. Japanese Minister, Austrian Minister favorable to loan with guarantee. German Minister, British Minister non committal. Others without instructions but will probably favor it. I stated that we saw grave difficulties and held out little probability of accepting. I think we should oppose any guarantee unless perhaps we got reduction indemnity to about forty millions with compensating commercial privileges. It is estimated China will have to pay for loan without guarantee 2½% commissions and seven per cent interest. With guarantee, seven per cent commission and four interest. Full instructions are requested.

Rockhill.

No. 84. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, May 7th, 1901.

SECSTATE,

Washington.

Seventh. Diplomatic Corps agreed to inform the Chinese plenipotentiaries sum total of the disbursements of the Powers, including military expenses and private claims, down to first July, amount to about sixty seven and a half millions pounds. If military occupation prolonged this will increase considerably after that date. They will ask China to admit formal liability and state what financial measures it proposes taking to pay debt. I agreed to note with formal understanding this was not a demand in any sense or represented final figure of indemnity to be demanded, but was only a means of eliciting formal reply of China as to limit ability to pay and measures it proposes taking. Minister of France, Minister of Russia instructed to urge loan with joint guarantee. Japanese Minister, Austrian Minister favorable to loan with guarantee. German Minister, British Minister non committal. Others without instructions but will probably favor it. I stated that we saw grave difficulties and held out little probability of accepting. I think we should oppose any guarantee unless perhaps we got reduction indemnity to about forty millions with compensating commercial privileges. It is estimated China will have to pay for loan without guarantee 2½% commissions and seven per cent interest. With guarantee, seven per cent commission and four interest. Full instructions are requested.

Rockhill.

No. 629

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOM.
JUN 17
BUREAU

INDIA BUREAU
RECD
JUN 15 '01
DEPT OF STATE

May 9th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Hackett
June 27

Subject: Enclosing additional claims against Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during the "Boxer" disturbances, Nos. 128 to 136, inclusive.

(Despatch No. 619, April 25, 1901.)

No. 629

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 9, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 619, of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government, on account of losses incurred during the "Boxer" disturbances, as follows:

350	128	A. L. R. Smith	Taels 1771.20
351	129	T. W. Conner	$ 4390.
352	130	Standard Oil Company	Taels 40808.66
353	131	Daniel B. Nye	$ 100.00
✓	132	C. D. Tenney	Taels 3071.90
354	133	C. B. Sherman	$ 2005.28
✓	134	American Trading Company	Taels 2005.28

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

355 135 H. S. Lawrence Taels 960.48

136 American Board Mission U. S.Gold 317.78

137 Fearon, Daniel & Co., Taels 8408.15

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Daniels.

Enclosures :

Nine claims, as above.

A. L. R. Smith

v

The Chinese Government.

Claim for extra expenses incurred during the late "Boxer" troubles - it being considered unsafe for women & children to reside in Newchwang I was forced to send my family away to Japan end of June - they remained there for three months before it was deemed advisable for them to return - below please find itemized statement of the losses I sufferid therefrom : -

Passage money for five (5) persons (wife, three daughters & son) with Chinese servant to Japan & back		$ 650.00
House rent & living expenses whilst in Japan for 3 months @ $500.00		$ 1500.00
Freight on Furniture taken with them		$ 83.00
Boat - Coolie hire - shipping - discharging said Furniture		$ 15.00
Damages & breakages to		
Kitchen stove	20.00	
Dinner, tea & dessert service	90.00	
Glassware, decanters, dishes	20.00	
Ladies writing desk & table	15.00	
Pictures & picture frames	15.00	
several vases	30.00	
lamp, toilet set & mirrors	22.00	
		$ 212.00
		$ 2460.00

ex 72 . Taels 1771.20

I swear that the above statement of my loss is just true and correct; and that I am a native born citizen of the United States - {Newchwang 24 April 1901}

A. L. R. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me date & place as above

W. J. Fredk Baldwin
United States Vice Consul

A. L. R. Smith

Ms. 1771.20

Newchwang 12 April 1901

I hereby swear that I am a native born Citizen of the United States of America, of Orleans, Massachusetts.

1 / R / th

Subscribed and sworn to before me, date and place as above

J.J. Fredk Bandinel
United States Vice-Consul

STATE OF TEXAS
SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE OF TEXAS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To F. W. Connier Dr.

To Losses sustained by reason of the uprising in the summer of 1900

Personal effects	$ 300.00
Household do	300.00
Passage for wife & family to Shai & return	110 00
Hotel expenses Shai & Chefoo	300.00
Damage to house	150.00
Loss on clearance House Hotel	1615 00
Rent & Intrest	1615.00
U.S. Gold.	$ 4390.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Born N.Y. city

T. W. Conner an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief T. W. Conner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March 1900.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No 139
W. Conner
$390.00

T. W. Conner

...FIELD & DWIGHT,
...ING. CHINA AND JAPAN.

Tientsin 20th April 1901.

J. W. Ragsdale Esq
Consul for United States of America
Tientsin.

Sir

We beg leave to hand you herewith our claim on the Imperial Chinese Government for losses arising out of the Boxer troubles last year, and we shall be obliged if you will kindly forward it for presentation in due course

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants
Standard Oil Co. of New York
by their Tientsin representatives
A. W. Puttenpiece Smith
W. Sievert

Boston 19 April 1901

Dear Mr. Lyon

Yours

Claim of Standard Oil Co. of New York against the Imperial Chinese Government for loss arising out of the Boxer rising of 1900.

Value of 17800 Cases American Kerosine purchased by and delivered to Hamburg and Ship Owners for which they are unable to pay by reason of the following circumstances:

These Firms were of the highest standing and have been regularly doing business with the Company since its establishment in Tientsin. Their operations have been very extensive, and their solvency beyond all question. The oil referred to was delivered to them in the ordinary course of business in the months of May & June 1900, on customary one months credit. On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks belonging to them in the vicinity of Tientsin, at Paotingfu, at Peking & Tungchow and in transit were destroyed, Kerosine oil, as being an article conspicuously of foreign origin, being specially marked for destruction by the Boxers. As a result of losses thus incurred, and the dispersion of their clientelle these merchants are reduced to a state of comparative poverty and are unable to meet their obligations.

We attach to this claim an acknowledgment by the debtors

H.

P. S. O.

of their indebtedness, and an explanation of the circumstances causing their inability to pay. Should it be possible to recover any portion of the debts from the debtors eventually, such amounts recovered shall be truly accounted for.

Hip Shun 8500 Cases	20490.	
Hang Kee 9000 "	21090.	
Taels.	41580	
Less recovered from Hang Kee	1171	34
Taels.	40408	66

with interest @ 7% from 17 June 1900 to date of payment

E. & O. E.

Tientsin 20th April 1901

Standard Oil Co. of New York
by their representatives
p.p.c. Butterfield & Swire
W. Tilden

Standard Oil Co.

No. 40808 &

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. Fisher Agent for Butterfield & Swire who are agents for Standard Oil Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. Fisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of April 1904.

James W. Randall
U.S. Consul.

敬啓者小號本年買美孚之煤油兩次
寶行銀貳萬零四佰九拾兩今承
討小號實不能等還請為
貴行屢次追
煤油是小號經手賣與本地客及外客運至
通州北京係定府西河至何東路等處去信
現查該煤油在天津早被奉匪燒燬各
處客店之煤油亦被奉匪燒燬有運至丰
路被奉匪搶去者以至各客逃難遠避生
死不知去向者該客等既無着落即銀何
何處討回似此情形惟有力懇
貴行俯念交情多年前時并無短久此次因
奉匪起亂實出意外求為
原諒專此佈達此請
籌安
太古寶行 台覽
諸位先生

庚子十二月十三日 協順書東

敬啓者小院本年買茶厘之煤油商欠
實行銀壹萬九千九百捌兩六錢六分今承　貴行慶水
追討小院實无能籌還請為　貴行陳之該煤油
是小院往手貴興本地客及外客運到遍地發賣
保定府西河玉河東路等處現查該煤油
在天津早被茶厘之煤油各處客店之煤油亦被
茶厘燒燬有運在半路被茶厘搶去者以
致各客逃難遠避生死不知查商該客等
既無着落即銀向何處討回似此情形惟
有另懇
貴行俯念交情多年前時另無短欠此次因茶
厘起亂實出意外來為
原諒專此佈達此請
籌安
太古實行　台覽
諸位先生
學士百拜

Indemnity Claim

The Imperial Chinese Government

To Daniel B. Nye D. D. S. Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in Tientsin during the months of June and July 1900.

Lost etc.

I Saddle	$ 70
I Bridle	10
2 Blankets	16
Brushes & etc.	4
	$ 100.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Daniel B Nye an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief D B Nye

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April 1901.

James W Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

Daniel B. Nye.

$100 00

(Duplicate)

Tientsin, April 26, 1901

r Sir,

On the 7th. of February I sent to you my claim for loss of rent on the ngku property owing to the military occupation of my houses by the Russians and hers. I was unable at the time to put in my bill for loss of building materials, my chinese manager and accountant had not returned from the South, where he went the time of the outbreak of hostitities. He has now returned, bringing the accounts th him. At the outbreak of trouble, I was engaged in building new houses at nku on my lot registered Page 42 of the U.S. Consulate Land Register, and the ilding materials which I had collected were entirely lost.

My Chinese Manager and his assistant have also handed me lists of their ivate losses which I enclose.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

C. D. Tenney.

on. J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul, Tientsin.

C. D. Tenney.

Sworn to and subscribed
by C. D. Tenney
this 7 April 1901
James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Tientsin, April 28, 1901

Sir,

On the 7th. of February I sent to you my claim for loss of rent on the
perty owing to the military occupation of my houses by the Russians and
was unable at the time to put in my bill for loss of building material,
ese manager and accountant had not returned from the South, where he went
m of the outbreak of hostilities. He has now returned, bringing the account
t the outbreak of trouble, I was engaged in building new houses at
y lot registered Page 48 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, and the
terials which I had collected were entirely lost.
y Chinese Manager and his assistant have also handed me lists of their
ses which I enclose.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully yours,

C.M.Tenney.

on. J.W.Ragsdale, U.S.Consul, Tientsin.

Poles,
Hard Wo
Pine
Hard Wo
Pine
Bricks,
Tiles,
Dressed
Lime,

Ackn
before
this

(Duplicate.)

Claim of Mr. C. D. Tenney for loss of Building Material at Pongku.

...les,	24 ft.	long, 1200 pieces,	Tls. 720.00
...ri Wood Posts,	28 ft.	long, 12 pieces,	256.00
"	14 ft.	long, 22 pieces,	98.00
Sq. Timbers ...ne Planks,	24 ft.	long, 9 pieces,	86.40
...rd Wood Beams,	280,		280.00
Logs ...ne ~~Bamboo~~,	16 ft.	long, 36 pieces,	396.00
"	8 Ft.	long, 50 "	375.00
...icks,	150 thousand		600.00
...les,	120 thousand,		240.00
...ssed Stone,	150 feet		22.50
...me,	300 thousand catties,		120.00
	Total,		Tls. 3071.90

C. D. Tenney.

Subscribed and sworne to
before me by C. D. Tenney
this 26. day of April 1901
James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

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The

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Goverment

To C. B. Sherman as per under Claim.

Damage to House	$300.00
Loss of furniture	200.00
Wearing appearal	200.00
Household goods such as Bed linen Table linen Blankets, Cuttery, Oraments etc.	300.00
Eleven hundred Cigars at $5. per 100	55.00
Traveling and Hotel expences for Wife	800.00
Kitchen utentials	150.00
	$2005.00

The above is a true statement

C. B. Sherman

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Charles B Sherman American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief C B Sherman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of March 1901.

James W Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

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The

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Goverment

To C. B. Sherman as per under Claim.

Damage to House	$300.00
Loss of furniture	200.00
Wearing appearal	200.00
Household goods such as Bed linen Table linen Blankets, Cuttery, Oraments etc.	300.00
Eleven hundred Cigars at $5. per 100	55.00
Traveling and Hotel expences for Wife	800.00
Kitchen utentials	150.00
	$2005.00

The above is a true statement

C. B. Sherman

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Charles B Sherman American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief C B Sherman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of March 1900.

James W. Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

E. B. Atkinson

Agent

Yards

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Tientsin, April 12th 1901 190

J.W.Ragsdale Esq

Consul U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

We wish to add the following to our claim against the Chinese Government.....

A 382 I C I 43 cases of galvanized iron ex S.S."Chungking" Tls.2005.28

The above-mentioned cargo was destroyed by fire in the godown of the steamers Agents on the 2nd of July during the siege. The godown and contents were totally destroyed.

We are Sir,

Your obedient servants

The American Trading Co.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W.S. Emens for the American Trading Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief The American Trading Co by W.S. Emens agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of April 1901.

James W Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

American Trading Co
No 2005 38

H. S. Lawrence
V
Chinese Government

Claim for expenses incurred for being compelled to send my wife & her mother away from the port on account of the Boxer rising. as it was unsafe for them to stop here. They left on the 28th June 1900 for Japan which I considered the nearest place where they would be safe.

		Taels	Cand.
For passage money to Kobe and back	$234.00		
For three & a half months house rent & food	1050.00		
For freight on furniture to and from Kobe	28.00		
For boat and Coolie hire for landing & shipping furniture here and at Kobe	22.00		
	$1334.00		
	Ex 72 Taels	960	48

Newchwang 29th April 1901

I swear that I am a native-born citizen of the United States of America, and that the above statement of my loss is just true and correct.

H. S. Lawrence

Subscribed and sworn to before me - place and date as above -

J. J. Fredk Handrill
U. S. Vice-Consul

H. S. Lawrence

Fl. 960 48

Newchwang 12 April 1901

I hereby swear that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America, of Dresden, Lincoln County, Maine

H.S. Lawrence

Subscribed and sworn to before me, date and place as above

J.J. Fred'k Bandniel
United States Vice-Consul

Indemnity Claim of Am. Board Mission for Chapel, in Village of Chang Ssu Ma, sub-prefecture of Shen Chou, Chihli, destroyed by Boxers ec. 1899, and again in summer of 1900.

Four division brick structure, foreign style, with portico, and glass windows,	$980.000
Contents, chairs, benches, tables, &c,	58.500
	1038.500

U.S. Gold, $317.78

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposes and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

American Board Mission

Fearon, Daniel & Co.
(of China)
CABLE ADDRESS "FEARON."

AGENTS FOR
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S S. CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
87 FRONT STREET.

Shanghai, April, 30th, 1901

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Peking.

Dear Sir:-

We now beg to hand you copy of our additional claim against the Chinese Government, duly sworn to by our Mr. J. S. Fearon, for Shanghae Taels 8,408.15, which represents the cost, and accumulated charges on Railway Material ordered from America, under instructions from the Representative of the Imperial Railways of North China, dated 22nd August, 1899.

We had anticipated that the British Railway Administration would pay for this Material, but as you will notice, from the copy of Mr. Kinder's letter of the 24th inst. attached, they now decline to be responsible.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Fearon, Daniel & CO.,
by J. S. Fearon.

COPY.

April, 30th, 1902

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,

U. S. Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Dear Sir:-

We now beg to hand you copy of our additional claim against the Chinese Government, duly sworn to by our Mr. J. S. Pearon, for Kwanghsa Taels 8,408.16, which represents the cost, and accumulated charges on Railway Material ordered from America, under instructions from the Representative of the Imperial Railways of North China, dated 22nd August, 1899.

We had anticipated that the British Railway Administration would pay for this Material, but as you will notice, from the copy of Mr. Kinder's letter of the 24th inst. attached, they now decline to be responsible.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Pearon, Daniel & Co.,

by J. S. Pearon.

C O P Y.

PARTICULARS of Claim on Chinese Government for cost of Railway Material ordered by the Imperial Railways of North China.

This Material arrived in Shanghae in June 1900, and was shipped to Tongku in April 1901. Copy of Mr. Kinder's Indent No. 279, specifying the Material required, is attached; also copy of original Invoice dated New York, 10th April,

for	£971. 1. 9	
Interest and charges	£150. 0. 0	
	£1,121. 1. 9	at Ex 2/8

Shanghae Taels 8,408.15

(Signed) Pearon, Daniel & CO.,

H. S. Pearon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April AD 1901 at Shanghai China

COPY.

John Goodnow
Consul General USA
Shanghai

PARTICULARS of Claim on Chinese Government for cost of Railway Material ordered by the Imperial Railways of North China.

This Material arrived in Shan-hai in June 1900, and was shipped to Tongku in April 1901. Copy of Mr. Kinder's Indent No. 579, specifying the Material required, is attached; also copy of original Invoice dated New York, 10th April,

for	£971. 1. 9
Interest and charges	£150. 0. 0
	£1,121. 1. 9 at 5% 5/8

Shan-hai Taels 8,408.18

(Signed) Baron, Durnal & Co.,

per S. Baron.

COPY.

C O P Y.

INVOICE of Structural Material, shipped by Pearon, Daniel & CO., New York, per Steamer "ATHENIA" (sailed April 7/00) via Suez Canal to Shanghai for transhipment to Tongku Wharf, for account and risk of the Concerned and Consigned to Order.

A/c Imperial Chinese Railways.

I. C. R.
B. W. S. H. K.
TONGKU
VIA SHANGHAI.

Indent No.379 of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. - 677 Pkgs and pieces containing, as per packing lists.

24	Steel Bars	2586 lbs	at $2.35		60.77
264	" Angles	49756	" " 2.10		1044.88
184	" Plates	63425	" " 2.85		1807.61
185	Kegs Rivets	21944	" " 3.60		789.98
		235	" " 3.85		10.97
					3714.21

Charges.

Inspecting by Messrs. Robt W.Hunt & CO. 69 Tons at $1.00	69.00	
Revenue Stamps, postages and petties	10.00	
Cartage 185 Kegs Rivets	8.33	
Freight to Tongku Wharf prepaid 139155 lbs at 50/- per ton £155. 6. 1 at 4.86½	755.56	
Insurance with average with New York Marine Underwriters to cover transhipment from Shanghai to Tongku Wharf $5200 at 1 %	52.00	894.89
		$ 4609.10
Commission for purchasing and shipping 2½ %		115.23
		$ 4724.33

Draft on Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & CO., Shanghai, at 90 d/s No. 1311, dated April 5, 1900, in favor H & S B.C.
£971. 1. 9 at 4.86 ½ — $ 4724.33

E. & O. E.,
New York, April 10, 1900.

Shipped April 4, 1900, under instructions recd from Shanghai dated Aug 31st, 1899.

C O P Y.

Imperial Railways of North China,

Accountant's Office,

Tientsin, 22nd August, 1899.

Messrs. Pearen, Daniel & Company,

Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

Please find enclosed Indent No. 879, materials required for two spans bridgework, which Mr. Kinder requests me to hand to you for execution in U. S. - Pencoyd Works preferred.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. M. Bruce,

Accountant.

COPY.

Date August 18th.1899. Indent No. 279.

I. G. R.

To be delivered at Railway Wharf, Tongku, as soon as possible, and forwarded to Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey, for use of Tientsin-Kuyeh District, Inside Wall.

Materials required for Two spans, half deck type, Single Track 50 ft. Clear span 54' 6" over all.

8	11' 7 5/8"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	Steel plates
8	10' 5"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	" "
4	10' 4"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	" "
8	19' 3"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	16' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	14' 4"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	13' 4"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	4' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	19' 3"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	16' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	11' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	10' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	6' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	10' 0 3/8"	x	1' 4"	x	3/8"	" "
12	13" 3 5/8"	x	2' 4"	x	3/8"	" "
20	10' 3 5/8"	x	1'10"	x	3/8"	" "
8	2' 3"	x	1' 9"	x	1"	" "
4	15' 0" x		9 1/2"	x	1/2"	" Bars

Indent No. 279. -2-

2	12' 0"	x	10"	x	3/8"	Steel Bars
20	16' 0"	x	7 13/16"	x	3/8"	" "
12	16' 0"	x	7 7/16"	x	3/8"	" "
2	12' 0"	x	7"	x	3/8"	" "
12	15' 0"	x	8"	x	3/8"	" "
4	20' 0"	x	8 1/2"	x	5/8"	" "
12	20' 0"	x	3 1/2"	x	1/2"	" "
12	20' 0"	x	3 1/2"	x	3/8"	" "
32	19' 5 5/8"	x	4"x 4"	x	1/2"	Steel Angles
16	15' 6"	x	4"x 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	15' 0"	x	3 1/2 x3 1/2"x 1/2"			"
4	16' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5/8"			"
48	13' 6"	x	4" x 4" x 5/8"			" "
60	10' 6"	x	3 1/2 x 3 1/2" x 1/2"			"
10	14' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
10	11' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
12	21' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
40	26' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
6	15' 6"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
20	19' 6"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"
2	18' 0"	x	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"			"

3140	2 1/8"x 7/8"	Steel Rivets
1360	2 1/4"x 7/8"	Snap Heads
3980	2 3/8"x 7/8"	" "
3560	2 1/2"x 7/8"	" "
3980	2 3/4" x7/8"	" "

4000	2 7/8" x 7/8"	Snug Heads
1780	3" x 7/8"	" "
1560	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
1180	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
960	3 1/2" x 7/8"	" "
3160	3 3/4" x 7/8"	" "
980	3 7/8" x 7/8"	" "
1600	4" x 7/8"	" "
160	3 3/8" x 7/8"	Counter Sink
120	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
120	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
100	2 7/8" x 7/8"	" "

NOTE (1) To be of best quality Wilk Siemen's Bridge Steel, as supplied by Pencoyd to Burmah Cyt.Rys. Analysis and test results to be sent to C. W. Kinder.

NOTE (2). If Plates edges are to be planned in China a total of 3/8" in breadth and 3/8" in length is to be added to all plates marked thus O.

Angles marked thus O. If not sawn to dead length are to be supplied 1" longer.

All plates and bars marked thus X are to have Rolled edges if possible.

Manufacturers and Merchants' shipping lists and Invoices must be supplied in Triplicate.

1000	2 1/8" x 1/8"	Hasp Hinge
1200	2" x 1/8"	" "
1500	2 1/4" x 1/8"	" "
1180	2 1/8" x 1/8"	" "
950	2 1/8" x 1/8"	" "
3160	2 3/4" x 1/4"	" "
350	3 1/8" x 1/8"	" "
1000	4" x 1/8"	" "
160	3 3/8" x 1/8"	Counter Sink
130	3 3/8" x 1/8"	" "
130	3 1/4" x 1/8"	" "
130	3 1/8" x 1/8"	" "

NOTE (1) To be of best quality White Steamer's Drilling Steel, as supplied by Messrs. to Bureau Gyb.Spa. Analysis and test results to be sent to G. W. Minder.

NOTE (2). If Plated edges are to be planed in Gyblna a total of 3/8" in breadth and 3/8" in length is to be added to all plates marked thus G.

Angles marked thus G. If not sawn to dead length are to be supplied 1" longer.

All plates and bars marked thus X are to have Rolled edges if possible.

Manufacturers and Merchants' shipping lists and Invoices must be supplied in Triplicate.

3160	2 1/8" x 1/8"	Bend Stays
1360	2 1/4" x 1/8"	Hasp Hasps
3980	2 3/8" x 1/8"	" "
2800	2 1/8" x 1/8"	" "
3320	2 5/16" x 1/8"	" "

Indent No. 279. -4-

Mark all in White paint as under:

I.C.R.
B.W.S.H.K.

(Signed) G. W. Kinder.

Charge to Improvement account.

This Indent is to be to Pearson, Daniel for execution.

August, 22nd, 1899.

COPY.

1000 6.7/8" x6"/8" Hung Steels -

1700 4" x 7/8" " "

More All in Wells Point to Order:

T.C.M.

M.M.C.C.

Order to Improvements account.

This Indent is to be to Peter Paul for execution.

Agent's Stud 1899.

O O P Y. A memorandum will be given upon above Indent No.

BRITISH RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

24th April,1901.

Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & Company,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

Indent 279.

Replying to your favour of the 17th inst. advising that 677 packages marked $\frac{\text{I C R}}{\text{B W S H K}}$ and costing £971. 1. 9 were being shipped by S.S. "Helios", to Tongku, I regret that under the present circumstances and until the Railway is handed back to the I. C. R. again, that payment for same cannot be guaranteed.

A receipt will be given upon the material being landed at Tongku, but I would advise your friends to include the cost of same amongst their claims against the Chinese Government.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. W. Kinder.

C O P Y.

Re 134

Isaac Daniel & Co.

Sailed 8/10/15

No. 630

DIPLOMATIC LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 1 1901

May 10, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Instructions No. 338 received. Appointment of John H. Fesler as United States Consul at Amoy.

Consular Bureau
JUL 1 1901

No. 630

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 10, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Instructions No. 338, of March 30th last, enclosing commission of John H. Fesler, of Colorado, as Consul of the United States at Amoy.

I will apply for his formal recognition as soon as the Chinese Government is re-established here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

No. 630

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 10, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Deciph

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 12, 1901.

Received 1.26 P.M., 14th.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twelfth.

Chinese reply to note referred to in my telegram of seventh has been received. It proposes annual payments fifteen million taels, of which ten from the gabelle, three from the native customs, and two from the likin maritime customs; to see that the monthly payments are regularly made into authorized banks, which would transmit proportion to each power; payments to commence July 19th.

2. Refers to extreme financial embarrassment which must result; begs powers to reduce amount and to agree to increase by one-third the present tariff.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office

May 14, 2 P.M., *189*, *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 15 1901
BUREAU
PEKIN, CHINA

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 1 1901

No.85.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUL 1 '01
DEPT OF STATE

May 13th,1901.

Rec'd in Service July 9, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:

On the 9th instant the Diplomatic Corps held a meeting,in which the enclosed letter from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,concerning the modification of court ceremonial , as regards the reception of foreign ministers, was read,and an answer agreed upon.

In my despatch No. 69 of April 16,1901,I enclosed translation of a letter from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee,concerning the military measures necessary to carrying out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note and of the reply made to it by the Diplomatic Corps. This reply was met by another letter of the Field Marshal,dated April 29th. The Diplomatic Corps considered to-day the advisability of making a reply to it and decided to-defer doing so ,after a prolonged discussion of the

question

question. The Military authorities, as is shown by the letter of the Marshal which I enclose, are desirous of dividing up the question of the presentation of the indemnity claim from that of the guarantees for its payment to be given by China, and think that the evacuation could commence after the first has been made. The Diplomatic Corps is of opinion, however, that the two questions should not be separated. In the rather desultory discussion which was had on this letter of the Field Marshal, it developed that the majority of the Ministers were of opinion that reduction of the forces should be made at once, and that the Chinese authorities should be more and more associated in the local administration. The French Minister is particularly active in urging this view, in which I availed myself of every opportunity to express my hearty concurrence.

On the 11th instant the Diplomatic Corps held another meeting, for the consideration of questions connected with the Provisional Government at Tientsin, and the so-called Diplomatic Quarter of the City. In connection with the latter subject, the French Minister asked that a categorical answer should be given by all present whether they accepted or not the creation of

a

a glacis around the Diplomatic Quarter, which had been strongly advocated by the Military Commission in its report, copy of which was sent you in Mr. Conger's No.536 of February,16,last. The British Minister and myself said that we were in the impossibility of agreeing to it; that the whole subject had been referred to our Governments. Pending the receipt of instructions each Legation could do, within the ground which it occupied, whatever it pleased. The French and German Ministers are particularly interested in the question, as on part of the ground which they wish to convert into a glacis American citizens (Mr. Lowry and Dr. Coltman), hold property which they now want to improve. I was asked if I could not prevent them taking any steps until the question of the glacis was finally settled. This I declined to do, stating that I could in no way restrict the rights of American property owners in China.

In my despatch No. 36, of March 7th, I referred to a resolution of the Diplomatic Corps of November 6th of last year, sent to you by Mr. Conger on the 4th of March, in his Despatch No. 558. This resolution having again come up before the Diplomatic Corps in connection with property owned by

American

American citizens in this quarter, I informed my colleagues that pending receipt of categorical instructions from you I refused to consider myself in any way bound by its terms; that Mr. Conger has agreed to it subject to the approval of his Government; this approval not having as yet been given, I did not propose to inquire into the property titles of any American citizens here, whether they had acquired said property since the 20th of June of last year or not. This question is an important one, and may give rise to frequent misunderstandings. I beg that I may be instructed on the subject, as I requested in my despatch of March 7th.

A letter from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries making objection to carrying out the provisions of the Joint Note concerning the suspension of examinations in the cities and towns where foreigners had been murdered or cruelly treated was also read to the Diplomatic Corps, and an answer was agreed upon. I enclose translation of both these papers.

The conservancy of the Whang Pu River is one of the questions which interest most deeply the mercantile community of Shanghai, and the present moment appearing opportune for having this much needed work undertaken, and a conservancy

board

board created, the Diplomatic Corps in its meeting of the 9th appointed a commission composed of the French, German and British Ministers and myself, to report on the question and recommend a plan for carrying it out. I have good hope that this most important question to foreign trade will be promptly put in the way of final settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Five enclosures:-

1. From Chinese Plen, Apr. 29, 1901
2. Draft of proposed answer.
3. From Count Waldersee, Apr. 29, 1901.
4. From Chinese Plen., May 4, 1901.
5. Answer thereto, May 11, 1901.

Enclosure № 1. with Despatch No. 85

Peking, April 28th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung- chang, etc, etc, etc,

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 18th of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which you submitted the conclusion arrived at by the Foreign Representatives in regard to the ceremonial to be observed at audiences of His Majesty the Emperor .

Though the ceremonial is in accordance with the form prevailing in European countries and the United States, still there are certain points which we find it difficult to comply with. They are four in number which we would submit for the consideration of the Foreign Representatives.

1. As to general audiences being held in the Tai Ho Tien, we would point out that this Throne Hall is used by the Emperor, who ascends the Throne, on the occasion of great celebrations and when His Majesty receives New Years congratulations. When the Emperor ascends the Throne, the insignia carried before the Emperor, the Emperor's travelling equipage or escort, the whip which is cracked and the band of music, must be arranged in due order. The Princes, Dukes and civil and military officers are assigned places in the court yardwhere the stones are marking their rank. The rules are very strict and not the least disorder will be allowed. The Emperor must appear in full court dress, and the forms

Enclosure #1 with dispatch No. 85

Peking, April 28th, 1901.

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to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

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of etiquette are multifarious. It is therefore very inconvenient to hold audiences granted to Foreign Representatives there. If a change is made and audiences held in another Hall this would seem to be more suitable.

2. In the matter of the Foreign Representative presenting his letters of credence, or a letter from the head of his State, on which occasion an Imperial Sedan Chair should be sent for him, we would state that it is not convenient to send the chair the Emperor rides in. The Imperial Household naturally should prepare a sedan chair such as used by the High Officials of the 1st rank, to be sent for the Minister; this would be in accordance with the rules of State. There is practically no difference in the above system to that prevailing in European countries.

3. As to the question that the Foreign Representatives should be taken to the steps of the audience hall and should be taken back therefrom, we would observe that heretofore Princes, Dukes and Ministers of State, on going to the Forbidden City alight from their chairs outside of the Tung Hua Gate and the Hsi Hua Gate as the case may be. An exception, however, has been made by special Decree in the case of Prince Kung, the uncle of the Emperor, and Prince Chun, the father of the Emperor, who are permitted to take their chairs to the Ching Yun gate on the east side and to the Lung Tsung gate on the west side. In European countries the Foreign Representatives take carriages, but they are not allowed to go to the front of the steps of the Audience Hall. It appears that there is no distinction made in this rule. The question should receive further consideration and changes may be made.

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4. As to the question that if banquets are given as have been done in previous years, these should take place in the Chien Ching Kung, and the Emperor assist in person,- we may observe that the ceremonial at banquets given by Sovereigns of Foreign countries to Diplomatic Representatives is not the same. That banquets should be given in the Chien Ching Kung and the Emperor assist in person is still a trivial matter, and changes can be made by way of accommodation or compromise. But as to banquets being given , this is a matter optional (with the Emperor), and one that can await further discussion.

The above we present as being our views for Your Excellency's further consideration.

In a word:- No matter what form of courtesy China shows to the Foreign Representatives, on no account will it be other than on a footing of equality between the two countries concerned without loss of prestige.

In sending this communication to Your Excellency, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, we beg that you will confer with your colleagues and favor us with a reply.

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Enclosure No. 2. Despatch No. 85

TRANSLATION

Peking, ... May, 1901.

Highness
and
Excellency :

On the 29th of April I had the honor to receive your communication in reply to the one which I had sent you on the 18th, to inform you of the views of my colleagues on the subject of the court ceremonials on the reception of Foreign Representatives by His Majesty the Emperor.

My colleagues request me to inform you in reply to your letter that the hall of the Imperial Palace called Chien Ching-kung which they pointed out as the best for the audiences to separate foreign representatives with His Majesty being also suitable ~~to serve~~ for ~~the~~ audiences given to the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, they modify the demand transmitted in my letter of the 18th of April in that sense. The Chien Ching-kung shall be the hall in which shall take place all solemn audiences given by His Majesty the Emperor to the Representatives of the Powers, whether individually or collectively.

As to the Imperial sedan chair which should be sent to the dwelling of the representatives of a foreign power, etc., etc., etc., for the presentation of his letters of credence, etc., etc., etc., my colleagues understand by that that it shall be a sedan chair of the Imperial color, similar to those used by His Majesty.

The explanations which you have given concerning the place where the Foreign Ministers should get out of and get back into their sedan chairs when they shall be admitted

Enclosure No. 2. Despatch No. 95.

TRANSLATION

Peking, ... May, 1901.

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and
Excellency :

On the 29th of April I had the honor to receive your communication in reply to the one which I had sent you on the 18th, to inform you of the views of my colleagues on the subject of the court ceremonials on the reception of Foreign Representatives by His Majesty the Emperor.

My colleagues request me to inform you in reply to your letter that the hall of the Imperial Palace called Chien Chung-kung which they pointed out as the best for the audiences to separate foreign representatives with His Majesty being also suitable ~~to serve~~ for ~~his~~ audiences given to the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, they modify the demand transmitted in my letter of the 18th of April in that sense. The Chien Chung-kung shall be the hall in which shall take place all solemn audiences given by His Majesty the Emperor to the Representatives of the Powers, whether individually or collectively.

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The explanations which you have given concerning the place where the Foreign Ministers should get out of and get back into their sedan chairs when they shall be admitted

into Imperial audiences have not seemed satisfactory to my colleagues, who insist in this connection, and subject to the modification accepted by them in the choice of the hall, the right which they have asked for. In consequence they will leave and take again their chairs at the foot of the steps leading up to the hall.

Regarding the banquets which His Majesty the Emperor might give to the Representatives of the Powers, my colleagues request me to inform you that the only bearing of their demand is to prevent that hereafter the Emperor shall invite them in another building than one of those of the Imperial Palace and shall be represented at the banquets offered by him in and his name by some one else. But it never entered into their minds to make it obligatory for His Majesty to send to the Diplomatic Agents invitations to dinner.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. du Colegan.

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The explanations which you have given concerning the place where the Foreign Ministers should get out of and get back into their sedan chairs when they shall be admitted

Enclosure No 3 Despatch No. 85

Copy.

A.H.Q., Peking,

29 April, 1901.

To His Excellency,

M. de Cologan,

Spanish Minister.

Your Excellency:

I hasten to forward to Y.E., after a conference with commanders of Contingents of the Allied troops, the following reply to your letter of 25th instant:-

1. The following Powers will bear their share in the 6000 men to be left behind in Tientsin and the district belonging to it.-

Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan - each 1400 men; Italy, 400 men.

For the 1500 men to be left behind in Shanhaikwan-Chingwantao, Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia and Germany will each furnish 300 men. Italy wishes to leave a company there until the forts are razed.

2. As long as Chinese territory remains occupied by troops of the Allied contingents, the military commanders must have full authority over the civil administration. This has also been laid down in principle in the proceedings of the Hague Conference for the year 1899. It is possible, and it would even be of advantage for both parties, that the Chinese authorities should retain their functions, as is now the case, entirely in Paotingfu and partly in Tientsin.

In Tientsin and the administrative district appertaining to it, which reaches as far as Taku, and comprises both banks of the Peiho, 6000 men of the international troops have to be quartered in the future, and to these must be added 600 French troops

Enclosure No 3 Despatch No.85

Copy.

A.M.P., Peking,

29 April, 1901.

To His Excellency,

M.de Cologan,

Spanish Minister.

Your Excellency:

I hasten to forward to Y.E., after a conference with commanders of Contingents of the Allied troops, the following reply to your letter of 26th instant:-

1. The following Powers will bear their shares in the 6000 men to be left behind in Tientsin and the district belonging to it.-

Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan - each 1400 men; Italy, 400 men.

For the 1500 men to be left behind in Shanhaikwan-Chinwantao, Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia and Germany will each furnish 300 men. Italy wishes to leave a company there until the forts are razed.

2. As long as Chinese territory remains occupied by troops of the Allied contingents, the military commanders must have full authority over the civil administration. This has also been laid down in principle in the proceedings of the Hague Conference for the year 1899. It is possible, and it would even be of advantage for both parties, that the Chinese authorities should retain their functions, as is now the case, entirely in Paotingfu and partly in Tientsin.

In Tientsin and the administrative district appertaining to it, which reaches as far as Tahsi, and comprises both banks of the Peiho, 6000 men of the international troops have to be quartered in the future, and to these must be added 600 French troops

destined for the protection of the railway and numerous small detachments of all contingents for the protection of the various military establishments in Tongku and below it. We must (therefore) also reckon the ships of war which will be always stationed in the Peiho to keep up communication with the International fleet lying in the roadstead of Taku. To permit that under any circumstances these should be dependant upon a Chinese mandarin is an impossibility.

Friction would at once arise which might lead to dire conflicts, and such a measure should be avoided.

The placing of the civil administration under military supervision would also have the great advantage that it would be very unpleasant for the Chinese Government and that this latter would therefore do its best to get rid of the situation by a speedy fulfilment of the terms of peace.

When the time comes for the reduction of the troops occupying Tientsin to 2000 (?) men, it would be possible to accommodate them in the concessions, and it might be taken into consideration that then Chinese civil administration might be allowed in full measure.

3. The creation of a commander in chief is desirable for purely military reasons. Whatever be the measures taken in case of trouble, there must be a single center from which the orders emanate and these should also apply to the 2000 men of the garrison in Peking.

4. According to my information it is not quite correct to say that only banner troops were quartered in Peking, for I understand that there was also a strong garrison of troops with modern armament.

5. To provide for the commencement of the evacuation of Peking, it would be advisable to allow the Chinese Authorities for 4 weeks previously a greater share of responsibility than hitherto, but they must always be under military control.

6. As regards the question as to whether at present a

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Friction would at once arise which might lead to fire conflicts, and such a measure should be avoided.

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5. To provide for the commencement of the evacuation of Peking, it would be advisable to allow the Chinese Authorities for 4 weeks previously a greater share of responsibility than hitherto, but they must always be under military control.

6. As regards the question as to whether at present a

partial evacuation of Pechili might be carried out, opinions were divided. The British, Japanese and German Commanders were of the opinion, which I share, that such an evacuation cannot take place before China has accepted the sum total of the indemnity to be paid, while the French Commander informed me that he had proposed to his Government to withdraw 8000 to 9000 men, beginning 14 days hence, and finishing in 6 weeks time, and that preparations for this had been made. He added that he would only leave colonial troops here in view of the difficult climatic conditions to be encountered. The Italian and Austrian Commanders were without instructions on this point. General Chaffee offered no observations. Russia was not represented as General de Wogack could not be present.

All the commanders have requested me to inform Y.E., and to request that you will inform the diplomatic Corps, of the following opinions which they adopt unanimously.

In view of the approaching hot weather, which will be very disadvantageous for the health of the troops, and in view of the difficult nature of the roadstaed of Taku, the question of the evacuation of Pechili is an extremely difficult one which calls for the most earnest consideration and in which delay will, in addition to an enormous increase in the cost of the war, cause probably the loss of many hundreds of soldiers and the retention of the troops perhaps till next winter.

We are unanimously of the opinion that the question would find a quicker solution if the fixing of the amount of the indemnity were treated separately from the manner in which China is to raise the money.

The second part of the question may, in view of the difficulties of the matter, require several months for its solution. If the question of the indemnity is first taken in hand and China declares its readiness to pay the sum demanded, the time would have come for beginning the evacuation, the completion of which

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would even then take several months,so that the reduction of the army of occupation would be very gradual. We are convinced 2000 in Peking,6000 men in the Tientsin district,1500 men in Shanhaikwan,and about 3000 men along the railway,in all 12,500 men,with an international fleet at the Taku roadstead,and an international garrison in Shanghai with a fleet at the Woosung roadstead,will be absolutely sufficient to force China to accept our conditions as to how the indemnity is to be paid.

(Sgd) Count Waldersee,

Field Marshal.

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(Sgd) Count Waldersee,

Field Marshal.

Enclosure No 4. Despatch No. 85

Peking, May 4th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,

and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 2nd of May, we received from the Grand Council, Si An, a telegram stating that the Governor of Hunan, had wired that by the terms of the Joint Note, there shall be a "suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred". It appears that in the matter of the missionary cases in Wei Yang and Ch'ing Chuan, in the Hunan province, these were the result of trouble brought about by rebels, and not the literati, and naturally the order of suspension should not apply there. The trouble only occurred in the towns of Huang Sha Wan and Chiang Tzu K'ou, in the jurisdiction of the above named districts. Even if the examinations were to be suspended, it should only be done at the two towns mentioned, where the trouble occurred. The suspension of examinations merely refers to places where the "Boxers" created trouble last year. This rule should not apply to missionary cases that occurred in other places. If the examinations must be suspended it would seem necessary to clearly state that the suspension shall apply to the two towns where the trouble occurred, and not involve the whole province. This is important for the sake of justice and fairness."

Having received the above we would beg to observe that in the matter of the suspension of examinations, correspondence

ence on the subject have passed between the Foreign Representatives and ourselves, but nothing definitely settled.

We would embrace the opportunity, however, of again expounding our views in a clear and minute way.

The suspension of examinations for the period of five years, refers to the people living in places where disturbances occurred- the result of the "Boxer" movement- who cannot compete during that time: it has no reference to places where disturbances occurred(not the result of the "Boxer" movement). Take, for instance, Peking, where last year a revolution took place resulting in loss of life to foreigners of all nationalities. The native scholars resident in the Capital are punished by the examinations not being opened to them which is perfectly right and proper. But Peking is the Capital of China, and the Chu jen of the various provinces come here to enter the metropolitan examinations. Then as to the examinations for the 2nd degree in the Shun Tien Prefecture, we may add that these are open to senior licentiates and students of the Imperial Academy of the southern, northern and central provinces. This examination is not confined alone to students of the metropolitan prefecture. If the metropolitan examinations for the third degree, and the metropolitan prefecture examinations for the 2nd degree are to be suspended, then, in that case, the students of all the provinces will not be able to compete for the above degrees and as the result of disturbances in many cities and towns the schol scholars of the empire would all thus be cut off from entering the official arena. Besides, it is the illiterate vagabonds who cause trouble, and(by) such a mode of procedure; the peaceable law abiding scholars would, in like manner, be implicated with them. Would this be strictly in accord-

ance

ance with justice? Besides, foreign missionaries are a class associated with the scholars of China, and if the examinations at Peking are suspended to scholars this would create a feeling of enmity which would not be befitting.

We therefore ask that the examinations be suspended only to persons resident in the places where it is right they should be prohibitted, but not to those not living in said cities or towns(where disturbances occurred). The examinations of an entire prefecture or district should not be suspended,- a discrimination should be made. The suspension of examinations for five years should apply to places where the "Boxers" created trouble last year: other places should not be affected by this ruling.

In sending this communication to Your Excellency we beg that you will confer with your colleagues on this subject, and favor us with a reply, in order that a memorial may be sent to the Throne asking the issuance of a Decree in reference to the places contained in the list forwarded to us sometime ago re suspension of examinations.

Enclosure No. 5, Despatch No. 85

Translation.

Peking, May 11, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

You requested me in your note of the 4th of May to communicate to my colleagues a telegram from the Grand Council concerning the cities in which examinations should be suspended during five years, in compliance with Article 2 of the Joint Note.

You explain in this connection that in your mind the suspension of examinations would consist "In the interdiction for residents in localities in which troubles had taken place to present themselves for the examinations during a period of five years and not in forbidding for five years that examinations should be held in the localities where troubles had occurred". It is on the contrary, ~~it is~~ this last interpretation which is the true one. To ~~convict~~ Convince yourself of it it suffices to look at the text of paragraph B, Article 11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. This paragraph reads as follows:

"Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatments".

You observe in support of your explanations that at Peking the suspension of examinations would be prejudicial to people of all the provinces who had not taken part in the trouble of last year, and you add that "Those guilty of the disorders were all illiterate men and vagabonds". You show yourself in thus speaking severe on the Princes and high officials whom you have already recognized as responsible for

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 83.

Translation.

Peking, May 11, 1901.

Highness,
Excellency :

You requested me in your note of the 4th of May to communicate to my colleagues a telegram from the Grand Council concerning the cities in which examinations should be suspended during five years, in compliance with Article 8 of the Joint Note.

You explain in this connection that in your mind the suspension of examinations would consist "In the interdiction for residents in localities in which troubles had taken place to present themselves for the examinations during a period of five years and not in forbidding for five years that examinations should be held in the localities where troubles had occurred". It is on the contrary, ~~it is~~ this last interpretation which is the true one. To convince yourself of it it suffices to look at the text of paragraph B, Article 11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. This paragraph reads as follows:

"Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatments".

You observe in support of your explanations that at Peking the suspension of examinations would be prejudicial to people of all the provinces who had not taken part in the trouble of last year, and you add that "Those guilty of the disorders were all illiterate men and ~~vagabonds~~". You show yourself in thus speaking severe on the Princes and high officials whom you have already recognized as responsible for

the crimes to which you refer. We doubt whether the criminals can be considered as illiterate people, but we do not contest that they behaved themselves like rascals.

On the contrary it is, speaking in a general way, the literati who have always been, particularly so last year, the true authors or accomplices of the anti-foreign movement and the Chinese people are only responsible for having allowed themselves to be dragged in to the movement.

The Representatives of the Powers, therefore, insist on the demands which they have made of you and which are entirely in conformity with Article II of the note which you have accepted.

the criteria to which you refer. We doubt whether the citi-
zens can be considered as illiterate people, but we do
not contest that they behaved themselves like Americans.

On the contrary it is absolutely a Republican way, the
different and more always peaceably as just your
the time authority or accomplices of the anti-national move-
ment and the Congress people are only responsible for
having allowed themselves to be dragged in to the move-
ment.

The Representatives of the Powers, Ministers, Consuls
on the demands which they have made of you are such
entirely in conformity with Article II of the note
which you have accepted.

No. 631.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEXED RUREAU
RECD.
JUL 1 '01
DEPT OF STATE

May 14th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's Despatch No. [illegible], of March 21st, 1901, and of the set of Moore's "History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party", referred to therein.

No. 631.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 14th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch No. 336, of March 21st, 1901, and to state that the set of Moore's "History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party", in six volumes, has been received and placed in the library of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No. 632

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 8 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 1 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECORD BUREAU
FILED
JUL 1 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 16th, 1901.

Filed in series,
July 9

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Return of Imperial Court to Peking.

No. 632

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to say that the return of the Imperial Court is still uncertain so far as I have been able to learn. Prince Ching gives out that the route by way of Honan is being put in order and that the Court will leave for Peking soon. No one, however, believes this since the strongest influences at Hsian-fu are opposed to it.

The Chief and favorite Eunuich of the Empress Dowager, Li-lien-ning, who is also her chief adviser in affairs of State, naturally opposes a return to Peking, where he fears his mistress would some day be stripped of her powers. Other conservatives of influence, such as Jung Lu, Pu hsing, Lu Chuan-lin and Ho nai-ying, are equally fearful. If the Emperor was his own master there is no doubt but what the court would return as soon as the Allies withdrew from Peking.

Personally

Personally I do not believe that the Court will return until forced to do so. The Chinese have hoped to obtain some concession in exchange for the re-establishment of the Court, as they know quite well that the foreigner is very anxious to have it back for various reasons. Since there cannot be a general withdrawal of troops until order is entirely re-established to the satisfaction of the Powers, I think that the Emperor will finally be forced to return in order to get rid of them.

The Chinese Peace Commissioners seem to be very anxious to have the Court back, and have several times memorialized the Throne to that end; but conservative influences have so far counteracted all their efforts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 2 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 1 1901

No.86.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 1 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 16th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Acknd in done, July 9.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram to you of the 12th instant:-

" Twelfth. Chinese reply to note referred to in my telegram of seventh has been received. It proposes annual payments fifteen millions taels, of which ten from the gabelle, three from the native customs and two from the lekin. Maritime Customs to see that the monthly payments are regularly made into authorized banks which would transmit proportion to each Power. Payments to commence July, 1902. Refers to extreme financial embarrassments which must result. Begs Powers to reduce amount and to agree to increase by one third the present tariff."

A copy of the full text of the reply of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries above referred to, and a translation thereof, are herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Two enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No. 86

(Après l'accusé de réception de la communication des Représentants des Puissances, les Plénipotentiaires chinois continuent comme suit:+)

Le principle de l'indemnité ayant été décidé et consenti par la clause VI de la Convention ne peut qu'être admis sans discussion. Cependant nous ne pouvons nous empecher de faire remarquer que la chiffre énorme de 450 millions de taels indiqué dans la communication des Representants des Puissances depasse de beaucoup toutes nos prévisions.

Le revenu annuel de la Chine ne s'élève par au-dessus de 88 millions de taels, somme tout au plus suffisante à défrayer les depenses publiques. Or, ces dernières années, du fait d'événements inprevus de nouvelles obligations sont venues s'ajouter aux dépenses ordinaires sous la forme d'emprunts dont l'amortissement et l'intérêt s'élèvent annuellement à plus de 20 millions de taels, et il en résulte qu'aujourdhui les resources de l'Etat ne suffisent plus à ses dépenses. Celles-ci se trouvant en outre augmentées du chiffre énorme de l'indemnité, les Representants des Puissances comprendront sans peine la nature des difficultés nouvelles et notre embarras.

Si nous nous proposions de trouver dans de nouvelles sources de revenu les moyens de faire face à ces obligations croissantes, la mise en pratique des mesures à prendre dans ce but exigerait un temps considerable et entrainerait des delais dont il nous est impossible de prevoir la durée.

Tout ce que nous pouvons faire actuellement c'est de rechercher parmi les recettes déjà connues, si insuffisantes qu'elles soient, des portions que bongré malgré il faut en distraire pour garantir le paiement de l'indemnité, nous reservant le soin de mettre à l'étude les moyens qu'il conviendra de prendre d'autre part paur pārer au déficit domestique qui en resultera.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No. 86

(Après l'accusé de réception de la communication des Représentants des Puissances,les Plenipotentiaires chinois continuent comme suit:)

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Si nous nous proposons de trouver dans de nouvelles sources de revenu les moyens de faire face à ces obligations croissantes,la mise en pratique des mesures à prendre dans ce but exigerait un temps considérable et entraînerait des délais dont il nous est impossible de prévoir la durée.

Tout ce que nous pouvons faire actuellement c'est de rechercher parmi les recettes déjà connues,si insuffisantes qu'elles soient,des portions que bongré malgré il faut en distraire pour garantir le paiement de l'indemnité,nous réservant le soin de mettre à l'étude les moyens qu'il conviendra de prendre d'autre part pour parer au déficit nécessité qui en résultera.

Après mure deliberation,nous nous proposons pour le present de prelever sur les revenus de la Gabelle une somme annuelle de 10 millions de Taels;sur ceux de la Douane Indigène,3 millions de taels;et sur les Likins 2 millions de Taels,en tout 15 millions de taels,somme que l'on pourrait toujours parfaire s'il devenait necessaire,au moyen d'un prélèvement additionel sur les 10 millions de taels de la caisse Metropolitaine. Il y aurait donc ainsi une somme annuelle fixe de quinze millions de taels réservée et spécialement affectée au paiement de l'indemnité,et les Douanes Maritimes Imperiales seraient chargées de preddre les dispositions necessaires pour en assurer la régularité à partir de la 28e année de Kouang-hsü - juillet 1902 - ,les Douanes effectueraient un versement mensuel de 1,250,000 Taels dans des banques formellement autorisées,et de ces fonds,les banques transmettraient à chacune des Puissances intéressées la part proportionnelle reconnue à chacune par le comité des Puissances. De cette manière dans en délai du trente années,cette dette totale de 450 millions de taels se trouverait acquitée.

Toutfois,bien que la Chine se croie dans la possibilité de faire face à ces nouvelles obligations,les difficultés financières qui en resulteront sont telles que nous esperons que les Représentants des Puissances sentiront qu'il y a lieu de réduire le chiffre énorme indiqué dans leur communication,et qu' afin d'obvier dans quelque mesure au déficit produit par ces prélèvements de fonds dans le Trésor chinois, ils consentiront à ce qu'un tiers,en plus du tarif actuel, soit à l'avenir perçu dans tous les paiements douaniers. Leurs Excellences montreront par là à la Chine le sentiment de justice qui les anime et leur désir de maintenir une cordiale entente.

Telles sont les grandes lines du mode de procédure que nous croyons devoir comme début soumettre à l'examen des Representants des Puissances en reponse à leur commu-

Après mure délibération, nous vous proposons pour le présent de prélever sur les revenus de la Douane une somme annuelle de 10 millions de Taels; sur ceux de la Douane Indigène, 3 millions de taels; et sur les Likins 2 millions de Taels, en tout 15 millions de taels, somme que l'on pourrait toujours parfaire s'il devenait nécessaire, au moyen d'un prélèvement additionel sur les 10 millions de taels de la caisse Métropolitaine. Il y aurait donc ainsi une somme annuelle fixe de quinze millions de taels réservée et spécialement affectée au paiement de l'indemnité, et les Douanes Maritimes Impériales seraient chargées de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour en assurer la régularité à partir de la 28e année de Kouang-Hsü - juillet 1902 - , les Douanes effectueraient un versement mensuel de 1,250,000 Taels dans des banques formellement autorisées, et de ces fonds, les banques transmettraient à chacune des Puissances intéressées la part proportionnelle reconnue à chacune par le comité des Puissances. De cette manière, dans un délai de trente années, cette dette totale de 450 millions de taels se trouverait acquittée.

Toutefois, bien que la Chine se croie dans la possibilité de faire face à ces nouvelles obligations, les difficultés financières qui en résulteront sont telles que nous espérons que les Représentants des Puissances sentiront qu'il y a lieu de réduire le onzième terme limite dans leur communication, et qu' afin d'obvier dans quelque mesure au déficit produit par ces prélèvements de fonds dans le Trésor chinois, ils consentiront à ce qu'un tiers, en plus du tarif actuel, soit à l'avenir perçu dans tous les paiements douaniers. Leurs Excellences montreront par là à la Chine le sentiment de justice qui les anime et leur désir de maintenir une cordiale entente.

Telles sont les grandes lignes du mode de procédure que nous croyons devoir comme début soumettre à l'examen des Représentants des Puissances en réponse à leur comm-

nication,et nous les prions de nous faire l'honneur de nous donner leur avis,afin de nous permettre d'entrer sans retard dans le detail des dispositions qu'il reste à prendre entre nous pour arriver au règlement satisfaisant de cette question d'indemnité.

(Rec'd by Cologan May 11th,1901.)

nication,et nous les prions de nous faire l'honneur de nous donner leur avis,afin de nous permettre d'entrer sans retard dans le detail des dispositions qu'il reste à prendre entre nous pour arriver au réglement satisfaisant de cette question d'indemnité.

(Rec'd by Cologne May 11th,1901.)

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 86

Reply of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the note sent them on the 16th instant by the Foreign Representatives, asking the means China proposed taking to pay the indemnities which will be asked.

****

(After acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the representatives of the Powers, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries continue as follows)

The principle of indemnity having been decided upon and consented to by Clause VI of the Convention can only be admitted without discussion. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from remarking that the enormous figure of Tls. 450,000,000 indicated in the communication of the Representatives of the Powers exceeds all our previsions.

The annual revenue of China does not exceed 88,000,000 taels, a sum barely sufficient to defray public expenses. But in recent years through unforeseen events new obligations have been added to the ordinary expenses in the shapes of loans, the sinking funds and the interest on which amount to more than 20,000,000 taels annually, and consequently at the present time the revenues of the State no longer suffice for its expenses. These latter being furthermore increased by the enormous figure of the indemnity, the Representatives of the Powers will understand without trouble the nature of the new difficulties and our embarrassment.

If we had to undertake to find in new sources of revenue the means of providing for these increasing obligations, the carrying out of the measures to be taken to attain that end would require considerable time and would entail delays the length of which is is impossible for us to forsee.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 56

Reply of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the note sent them on the 16th instant by the Foreign Representatives, asking the means China proposed taking to pay the indemnities which will be asked.

****

(After acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the representatives of the Powers, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries continue as follows)

The principle of indemnity having been decided upon and consented to by Clause VI of the Convention can only be admitted without discussion. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from remarking that the enormous figure of Tls. 450,000,000 indicated in the communication of the Representatives of the Powers exceeds all our previsions.

The annual revenue of China does not exceed 88,000,000 Taels, a sum barely sufficient to defray public expenses. But in recent years through unforeseen events new obligations have been added to the ordinary expenses in the shape of loans, the sinking funds and the interest on which amount to more than 20,000,000 Taels annually, and consequently at the present time the revenues of the State no longer suffice for its expenses. These latter being furthermore increased by the enormous figure of the indemnity, the Representatives of the Powers will understand without trouble the nature of the new difficulties and our embarrassment.

If we had to undertake to find in new sources of revenue the means of providing for these increasing obligations, the carrying out of the measures to be taken to attain that end would require considerable time and would entail delays the length of which is impossible for us to foresee.

All that we can do for the present is to find among the already known sources of revenue, however insufficient they may be, portions which willingly or unwillingly can be diverted to guarantee the payment of the indemnity, reserving to determine on the other hand the means necessary to supply the domestic deficit which will result therefrom.

After careful deliberation we propose for the time being to take from the revenues of the Gabelle, an annual sum of 10,000,000 taels; from those of the native customs 3,000,000 taels and from those of the Likins, 2,000,000 - in all 15,000,000 taels, a sum which can always be completed if necessary, by means of an additional levy from the 10,000,000 taels of the metropolitan chest. There would thus be an annual fixed sum of 15,000,000 taels reserved and specially devoted to the payment of the indemnity, and the Imperial Maritime Customs would be entrusted with taking the necessary measures for ensuring its regularity, beginning with the 28th year of Kuang-hsu (July 1902), the Customs would make monthly payments of 1,250,000 into the formally authorized banks, and out of these funds the banks would transmit to each one of the interested Powers the proportional part allotted to it by the committee of the Powers. In this way, within a term of thirty years this whole debt of 450,000,000 would be paid off.

Nevertheless, although China thinks it possible for her to provide for these new obligations, the financial difficulties which would result are such that we hope the Representatives of the Powers will feel that there is ground for reducing the enormous figure indicated in their communication, and that with the object of preventing in some degree the deficit produced by taking these funds from the Chinese Treasury, they will consent that one-third above the present tariff be hereafter levied on all

All that we can do for the present is to find among the already known sources of revenue,however insufficient they may be,portions which willingly or unwillingly can be diverted to guarantee the payment of the indemnity, reserving to determine on the other hand the means necessary to supply the domestic deficit which will result therefrom.

After careful deliberation we propose for the time being to take from the revenues of the Gabelle,an annual sum of 10,000,000 taels;from those of the native customs 3,000,000 taels and from those of the Likins,3,000,000 - in all 16,000,000 taels,a sum which can always be completed if necessary,by means of an additional levy from the 10,000,000 taels of the metropolitan chest. There would thus be an annual fixed sum of 16,000,000 taels reserved and specially devoted to the payment of the indemnity,and the Imperial Maritime Customs would be entrusted with taking the necessary measures for ensuring its regularity, beginning with the 28th year of Kuang-Hsu (July 1902), the Customs would make monthly payments of 1,280,000 into the formally authorized banks,and out of these funds the banks would transmit to each one of the interested Powers the proportional part allotted to it by the committee of the Powers. In this way,within a term of thirty years this whole debt of 480,000,000 would be paid off.

Nevertheless,although China thinks it possible for her to provide for these new obligations,the financial difficulties which would result are such that we hope the Representatives of the Powers will feel that there is ground for reducing the enormous figure indicated in their communication,and that with the object of preventing in some degree the deficit produced by taking these funds from the Chinese Treasury,they will consent that one-

third above the present tariff be hereafter levied on all

customs payments. Their Excellencies would thereby show to China the sentiment of justice which animates them, and their desire to maintain a cordial understanding.

Such are the brodd lines of the mode of procedure which we deem as a commencement we should submit to the examination of the Representatives of the Powers in reply to their communication, and we beg them to do us the honor to give us their opinion, so that we may be in a position to enter without delay into details of the steps which still remain to be taken by both parties to reqch a satisfactory settlement of this question of indemnity.

Received by Mr.du Cologan May 11th, 1901.

customs payments. Their Excellencies would thereby show to China the sentiment of justice which animates them, and their desire to maintain a cordial understanding.

Such are the broad lines of the mode of procedure which we deem as a commencement we should submit to the examination of the Representatives of the Powers in reply to their communication, and we beg them to do us the honor to give us their opinion, so that we may be in a position to enter without delay into details of the steps which still remain to be taken by both parties to reach a satisfactory settlement of this question of indemnity.

Received by Mr. du Bologan May 11th, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 1 1901

JUL 3 1901
BUREAU

No.87.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 1 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 16th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Recd July 13

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram received from you in cipher under date of the 10th instant. Owing to a break in the cable, said telegram had to be forwarded by mail from Chefoo and did not reach me until the 13th instant.

" May 10, 12:00 M. Aggregate sum mentioned seems exorbitant. I repeat we are willing to reduce our already reasonable claim to one half if similar reduction will be made by others. There are grave objections to joint guarantee but rather than subject China (to) ~~the~~ necessity of paying so enormous a commission the President would agree to it, subject to action of Congress. Your suggestion reducing total with compensating commercial advantages strongly approved.

The President desires you should propose ~~Chin (if deemed practicable should)~~ that each Power should accept the bonds of China without international guarantee. This Government would accept such bonds for our share of indemnity at three percent and without commission, but if loan is agreed upon try to have American bankers invited to make tenders"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 2 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 1 1901

No.88.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUL 1 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 16, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Heard in
Sarros, July 9

Sir:-

Mr. Conger, in his despatch No. 552 of February 28th, last reported the execution of the notorious ex-Governor of Shan-hsi, Yu Hsien. I now have the honor to enclose the translation of a letter received a few days ago by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps from a missionary resident in Lan-chou, the capital of Kan-su, where Yu Hsien was executed, reporting the particulars of his death.

As of possible interest I also enclose an extract from a native letter from Hsi-an Fu, published in a recent issue of the Shanghai Mercury, giving an account of the death of Chao Chu-chiao, Prince Chuang and Ying Nien.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Two enclosures.

TRANSLATION.

Lan-chou, 6th March, 1901.

To His Excellency
The Minister of Spain,
Peking.

Excellency :

On the 27th of February I received from Your Excellency a telegram requesting evidence as to the death of Yu Hsien.

The execution of this latter is so little in doubt that I immediately answered you by telegraph "Decapitated 22nd February 5 o'clock in the morning." If the dispatch was not sent the same day it was because the operator who has charge of European telegrams was for the time being absent.

Here are the principal proofs of the death of Yu Hsien. In the first place, the suicide of the Governor, or rather of the Fantai, who was occupying the place of the Governor appointed but not yet arrived. The said Governor Li, formerly an official of Tai-yuan, had treated Yu Hsien, formerly his superior, with high regards due to his title of ex-Governor, not as a rebel and an exile. So as not to have the blood of a superior on his hands and to thereby bring upon himself the reproach of a crime nearly parricidal, he advised Yu Hsien to commit suicide. Yu Hsien refused. On this, on the day of the New Year, the Governor committed suicide.

The next day and particularly the day after, the excitement grew greater and greater among the people. Notices were posted up even exciting the people to revolt. The Nieh-tai (Provincial Judge) had them torn down at once and had numerous arrests made. Towards 9 o'clock in the evening he called a meeting of the Council officials and proposed that in view of the tendency of

TRANSLATION.

Lan-chou, 6th March, 1901.

To His Excellency
The Minister of Spain,
Peking.

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the people to revolt, the day of the execution should be advanced. (It had previously been fixed for the 6th). Towards midnight, the Judge sent a detachment of soldiers to guard the street, and he himself went to the dwelling of Yu Hsien and notified him of his sentence. On hearing this, Yu Hsien ordered two of his wives to commit suicide, and he nailed up their coffins, which had been got ready beforehand, after which he continued to write letters.

The Neih-tai waited in the street. It was already dawn when the Judge asked the condemned man for a second time to deliver himself into the hands of justice. As YuHsien had been a Governor, he was not to die by the hand of the ordinary executioneer. A military officer was entrusted with the execution.

Arriving on the threshold of the door, the Nei-tai commanded Yu Hsien to kneel, and he was executed. The first blow missed, so a servant of Yu Hsien's took a knife and, to spare his master useless suffering, cut his throat. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

Such is the narrative which an eye witness employed by a mandarin made the same day to a Christian. Another one showed him the place of execution. An official also present told the same story to Madame Splingaerd.

Add to this that down to the present day nobody contradicts this narrative. This would be impossible if Yu Hsien were still living.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my most respectful considerations, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) Louis De Maessihalch (Maesster ?)

Missionaire.

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(Signed) Louis De Maeseneer (Maeseneer ?)

MAY 8, 1901.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

6th May.

THE HSIAN LETTER CONTINUED.

8.—THE DEATH OF CHAO SHU-CHIAO.

This ex-President of the Board of Punishments was ordered to commit suicide. But on the 25th of the 12th month last year the Edict ordered imprisonment until execution, and the Provincial Judge was already charged with his custody and his relatives had gone to the Judge's Yamen to await the end. The day before the Empress said to the Privy Council: "As a matter of fact Chao Shu-chiao did not patronise the Boxer movement, only he should not have told me that the Boxer people were not important." When Chao heard of these words he secretly rejoiced and hoped that the old Empress would reprieve him. On 29th there were many outside rumours that the Western men would condemn Chao Shu-Chiao to death. Whereupon the gentry and people of Hsian all rose up against it and three hundred of them presented a petition to the Privy Council saying that the whole city wished to save Chao Shu-Chiao from death. But the Council did not dare to present their petition to the Throne. Hsueh Yan-Sheng President of the Board of Punishments who is Chao's maternal uncle remarked: "If Chao is beheaded, where are there left any Heavenly Principles of Right?" But the reports became more pressing and the Council from 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock held a consultation with the Empress but could not decide to put Chao to death. Meantime the streets were fast filling with people who threatened to release Chao on the way to the execution-ground, and kill some of the high officials at the same time. The Council took fright and asked the Empress to grant Chao the privilege of self-destruction. Tsen Chun-hsuan came forward and recited the decree. Chao kuelt and said: "Is there a later decree?" Tsen replied "No." Chao said that there must be another decree. Chao's wife said to him: "Let us both die together" whereupon they both swallowed gold-leaf. But from eleven to three p.m. it had no effect and a lively conversation with their friends was carried on regarding what should be done after their death. They deeply mourned the fact that they left a mother over ninety years old to mourn their end. During this time their friends and relatives crowded to see them until Tsen Chun-hsuan stopped them. We heard that Chao told his friends: "It is Kang-I who has done for me." Tsen, on seeing that Chao's voice was yet clear as a bell and no prospect of dying, ordered him to take opium, but still he did not die, whereupon arsenic was administered. Then for the first time he lay down groaning, begging his friends to rub his chest. He merely said he felt bad. By this time it was eleven o'clock at night and Tsen became impatient and said: "Six p.m. was the hour [illegible] not dead." The attendants then suggested to him to employ tough paper soaked in brandy to suffocate him. This was done until the body was cold and gave forth no sound. His wife wept, and committed suicide. Chao's friends say that this is a proof that his constitution was very robust. But others say that he took only a little opium, hoping for a reprieve.

9.—DEATH OF PRINCE CHUANG.

He awaited his fate at Pu Chow in Shansi at the Guest House there. His concubine and sons were with him. The order to execute him was given to Ko Pao-hua who arrived at the gate early in the morning. Prince Chuang hearing the firing of the usual guns at the reception of great officials, came out and cursed them saying: "Why do you fire guns without any reason?" The by-standers said: "The Imperial Commissioner Ko Pao-hua has come to see you." Chuang said: "What has he to do with my affairs?" They replied: 'The Imperial Commissioner is merely passing this way." When Ko entered, Chuang inquired minutely regarding the fortunes of the Court, but Ko did not say much in reply. Behind the Guest House there is an ancient temple. When Ko saw that there was a small empty room of one chien, he fixed on this as the scene of Chuang's death, and fixing the silken cord on a beam he locked the door and returned to Chuang. He then ordered the magistrate of Pu Chow and the local military to provide soldiers. He at once ordered Chuang to kneel and listen to the Edict. Hearing this Chuang straightened up and said to Ko: "Do you want my head?" Ko did not reply, merely reading the Edict. Chuang replied: "I must commit suicide, is that it? I knew long ago that I must die, but probably the old Buddha herself cannot live long. May I take leave of my family?" He was told to despatch his farewells quickly. Chuang said to his son: "You must exert all your might for your country. Do not allow the foreigner (洋人) to seize your ancestors' realm." The son was unable to reply for weeping while his concubine fainted clean away. Chuang asked where he was to die and on being led to the place he entered and saw the silk cord depending from the beam, remarking as he caught sight of it, "Your Excellency has managed the affair admirably and with despatch." In an hour he was dead.

10.—DEATH OF YING NIEN.

Ying Ning was a man of no courage. When he heard of Chao Shu chiao's imprisonment he used to spend whole nights in weeping saying: "Prince Ching ought not to desert me like this!" On New Year's day everybody was too busy to mind him much. But at midnight suddenly there was a silence. The next day at noon his family knew that he had fallen to the earth and breathed his last. They rushed to the spot and found that his mouth was stuffed full of mud. At this the Edict has not yet arrived and so they did not venture to make his death public. But when the Edict came on the 3rd they reported to Governor Tsen that Ying Nien was already dead.

No. 633

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 1 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 1 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 16th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 2 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Instructions No. 314, January 12th last. Proof of American citizenship of claimants against Chinese Government transmitted herewith.

No. 633

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's Instructions No. 314, of January 12th last, regarding proof of American citizenship of claimants whose claims against the Chinese Government have been filed in the Legation; and to transmit herewith an affidavit of Mr. Bainbridge, 2nd Secretary, who has had general charge of claims and which I hope will be satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure with Dis. #633

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKING, CHINA.

I, WILLIAM E. RAINBRIDGE, being first duly sworn, on oath say that I am the Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at Peking, China; that as such I have access to the records of said Legation; that according to the evidence contained in said records the following named persons who have filed claims against the Chinese Government for indemnities for losses incurred during the "Boxer" riots of June, August, 1900, are citizens of the United States:

NATIVE BORN

Claim No.	Name
1	Mrs.John L. Mateer
2	Gertrude Gilman
3	Dr. W. A. P. Martin
4	F. M. Chapin
6	J. L. Whiting
7	Charlotte M. Jewel
8	George R. Davis
10	J. G. Evans
11	Mary E. Andrews

Claim No.	Name
12	Women's Foreign Miss. Soc. (C. M. Jewel)
14	Robert Coltman, Jr.
16	Emma and Lizzie Martin
17	Charles E. Ewing
18	H. S. Galt
19	C. H. Fenn
20	Chauncey Goodrich
21	W. T. Hobart
22	Anna D. Gloss
23	Alice Terrill
24	Ada Haven
26	W. M. Pethick
27	W. S. Ament
29	Nellie M. Russell
30	Gilbert Reed
31	W. B. Stelle
32	Charles Denby, Jr.
33	Charles A. Killie
34	John Wherry
35	E. Leonard
36	Pres. Bd. For.Mis. (John Wherry)

Claim No.	Name
37	A. M. Cunningham
38	Maud M. Mackay
41	J. H. Inghr am
42	E. M. Chapin
43	J. Albert Miller
46	Frank F. Davis
47	H. H. Montell
49	Amelia T. Lowrie
50	B. C. Atterbury
52	International Bicycle Co. (F. L. Rodgers)
53	Rachael R. Benn
54	R. M. Tisnar
55	Margaret H. Wilson
57	George W. Verity
58	Rocky Point Association (J. H. Pike)
59	J. H. Pike
60	F. D. Gamewell
61	Mary H. Porter
62	George D. Wilder
63	Mrs . F. D. Wilder
64	Gertrude Wyckoff
65	F. O. Wilson
66	M. J. Stevenson
65	John Strong

Claim No.	Name
70	W. P. Walker
71	J. W. Ragsdale
72	H. D. Porter
74	E. B. Drew
75	Sarah J. Ragsdale
77	M. Blanchard
78	N. China Mission of Me. Church (W. P. Walker)
79	E. G. Adams, Jr.
80	Charles M. Tenny
81	Y. M. C. A., Tientsin (R. R. Gailey)
82	Charles D. Jameson
84	Robert R. Gailey
85	A. H. Smith
86	N. China Mission Amer. Bd. (A. H. Smith)
87	D. Z. Sheffield
88	J. Herrings
89	American Trading Company (W. S. Emmens)
90	W. S. Emmens
91	Thomas A. Standring
93	H. C. Hoover
94	Denton E. Peterson
95	N. J. Sergeant

Claim No.	Name
96	Charles D. Tenny
97	Zella Maynard
98	W. S. Emmens
99	H. H. Lewry
100	H. E. King
101	Peking University (H. H. Lowry)
103	Elwood G. Tewksbury
104	American Board Mission(D. Z. Sheffield)
105	do do do
106	do do do
107	N. China Mission Am. Bd. (F. M. Chapin)
108	Luella Miner

BORN IN CHINA OF AMERICAN PARENTS

9	Edward K. Lowry
15	George D. Lowry
13	John M. Moore
28	Mary Elizabeth Sheffield
56	Jane M. Moore (Chinese married to American)
73	R. H. McClay
83	D. Wilard Lyon
44	American Pres. Miss.Paoting-fu (J. W. Lowry)
45	

Claim No.	Name
108	Abbie G. Chapin
	NATURALIZED
76	George Butland

William E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, A. D. 1901.

H. G. Squiers.

Charge d' Affaires.

No. 634.

RECEIVED. JUL 5 1901 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 17th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED JUL 5 1901 DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting accounts for Rent and Repairs for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

No. 634.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith statements of account for Rent and Repairs of this Legation both for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Davis.

Enclosures:

1. Rent Account, as above;

Rec'd, Accts.

2. Repairs Account, as above.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 21 1901

From Peking.

May 20, 1901.

Received 11.15 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twentieth.

British Government informs British Minister it considers our proposed reduction to two hundred millions too generous. Now suggests reduction to four hundred milliens taels — this sum to cover all claims up to July first, no claims for military occupation after that date to be allowed.

Further suggests China issue to powers bonds at par, four per cent interest, plus half of one per cent sinking fund. The revenue from gabelle, native customs, and increase to five per cent effective on foreign imports to be assigned to payments. Three fourths of bonds to be issued at first; balance when financial situation China better.

British Government absolutely opposed to joint guarantee, which Russia and France persistently urge.

Ciphered by

ROCKHILL

J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office
May 21, 10.05 A.M.

189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Peking.

Dated May 21, 1901

Received 12.15 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-two.

British Government informs British Minister it considers our proposed reduction to two hundred millions too generous. Now suggests reduction to four hundred millions basis -- this to cover all claims up to July first, no claims for military occupation after that date to be allowed.

Further suggests China issue 40 years bonds at per four per cent interest, plus half of one per cent sinking fund. The revenue from gabelle, native customs, and increase to five per cent effective on foreign imports to be assigned to payments. These figures of bonds to be issued at first; balance when financial situation China better.

British Government absolutely opposed to joint guarantee, which Russia and France particularly urge.

Repeated to

U.S.S., Chief Clerk's office.

May 21, 10.05 A.M.

M

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901
DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUL 5 '01
DEPT OF STATE

No.89.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 20th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Asked in senate, July 9, 1901. C.

Sir:-

The difficulty for the representatives of the Powers to arrive at any kind of understanding either as to the amount of the indemnity to be asked of China, or the mode of payment, is becoming more apparent day by day. None of the methods suggested as to the mode of paying the indemnity meet with approval.

On the 14th of this month, the British Minister handed me confidentially a memorandum, copy and translation of which I enclose for your information.

So far as I can ascertain from my colleagues, the British and Japanese Governments are the only ones which think we should insist, in case we have to give the Chinese increase of their Import Customs Tariff, on obtaining from China compensating commercial concessions.

Russia, France and Germany are willing to see the present tariff on imports raised to 10% , if by so doing they can obtain more promptly the payment of their claims against China.

The Russian Minister, and I fancy his French colleague will side with him , is most persistent in his desire to separate the financial from the commercial question here, while the Japanese Minister and myself are equally con-

vinced that the two must be treated together,and that if we make tariff concessions to China without securing settlement of the commercial questions,we lose the most powerful leverage we have here,and expose ourselves to years of desultory discussion with China before we may be able to settle one of the questions which so prejudiciously affect foreign trade.

The Russian and French Governments are emphatic in their declaration that the only mode acceptable to them to the payment of the indemnity by China is a loan with joint guarantee by the Powers;this would result possibly in breaking up at an early date the present concert of the Powers,which must endure ,though perhaps somewhat limited, if the plan of paying the indemnity by the issue of bonds to run for thirty or forty-five years is adopted. The policy of Russia is certainly to break up the concert in which it finds a source of embarrassment and danger,and to regain as promptly as possible its complete liberty of action in China. I am not at all sure this would not also be the better policy for the United States.

The British Minister to-day read me the last instruction he had received from his Government on the subject of the payment of the indemnity. It practically reproduced the previous memorandum with the exception of the proposition to reduce the amount of 450,000,000 taels to 400,000,000. I telegraphed you this afternoon giving the substance of the British memorandum and the remark of the later instruction of the British Government. I confirm my telegram on the overleaf.

The Diplomatic Corps will hold a meeting the day after to-morrow,to consider the reply of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries indicating the means China proposes for paying the indemnities to the Powers. From present in-

dications,however,I greatly fear that it will take a great deal of telegraphing before anything definite is accomplished,most of my colleagues being apparently without any liberty of action whatever.

The wisdom of the proposition which you made to the Powers in the early part of the year,to hold a conference in Europe or America for the settlement of these questions is made day by day more apparent,and their refusal to accept your proposal is a source of constant regret to me.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of British memorandum.

2. Translation thereof.

3.Copy of cablegram to Dept. of May 20th,1901.

Copy. Enclosure No. 1 Despatch No. 89

MEMORANDUM.

Vu l'importance de la somme de 450,000,000 de taels et la condition du marché , un emprunt dans les conditions ordinaires serait irréalisable.

Trois points.

1. Eviter la banquerente de la Chine.

2. L'élévation des droits d'importation au dé là 5% ad valorem est inadmissible , à moins que les questions indiquées dans l'article XI de la Note collective ne soient reglées d'une maniere satisfaisante.

3. Ne pas prendre part à une garantie collective internationale d'emprunt chinois.

Par centre - on regarderait d'un oeil favorable des propositions de la part de la Chine pour la dimunition de la demande totale , et pour l'indulgence en ce regarde les conditions de paiement.

Le plan suivant serait peutêtre réalisable:-

La Chine delivrerait à chacune des Puissances des obligations lesquelles les représenteraient au pair la part qui reviendrait à la Puissance intéressée. Ces obligations porteraient intérêt à 4%,avec 1/2 % d'amortisation.

Les revenus suivants seraient appropriés au service de ces obligations:-

La gabelle.

Les douanes indigènes

L'élévation de recettes produit par un impôt de 5% ad valorem sur les importations par mer et par terre, excepté sur le riz et L'opium (ce dernier continuerait a payer les droits du tarif actuel,qui remontent a 4.97

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3. Ne pas prendre part à une garantie collective internationale d'emprunt chinois.

Par contre - on regarderait d'un oeil favorable des propositions de la part de la Chine pour la diminution de la demande totale, et pour l'indulgence en ce regarde les conditions de paiement.

Le plan suivant serait peutêtre realisable:-

La Chine delivrerait à chacune des Puissances des obligations lesquelles les representeraient au pair la part qui revindrait à la Puissance interessée. Ces obligations porteraient interêt à 4%,avec 1\2 % d'amortisation.

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d'importation , avec 80 taels le picul , en tout environ 19%)

Ces revenus seraient payés à une commission mixte dont la constitution serait approuvée par les Puissances. Elle n'aurait cependent aucun droit d'intervention directe dans l'administration ni dans l'imposition et la perception des impots.

Les paiments à la Commission auraient lieu à des intervalles rapprochees (la proposition d'un paiement mensuel des Plénipotentiaires chinois semble correspondre de cette idee.)

La commission serait chargée de la distribution.

Droit pour chaque Puissance de placer les obligations comme bon lui semblera , et de les garantir.

Pour donner à la Chine le temps necessaire ~~pxxxxxxx~~ de règler ses affaires , l'émission des obligations pourrait être espacee. (On commencerait par une emission de 300,000,000; le reste aussitôt que les charges des dettes actuelles commencerait à diminuer , peutêtre après cinq ans.)

Enclosure No 2 Desp. No. 89.

(MEMORANDUM HANDED ME BY SIR ERNEST SATOW, 14th MAY, 1901.)

(Translation).

In view of the importance of the sum of Four hundred and fifty millions of taels, and the condition of the money market, a loan under the ordinary conditions would be impossible.

Three points noted:

1st Prevent the bankruptcy of China;

2nd The increase of the import duties beyond 5% ad valorem is inadmissible, unless the questions indicated in Article 11 of the Joint Note are settled in a satisfactory manner;

3rd Not to take part in a joint International Guarantee of a Chinese loan.

On the other hand propositions from China for a decrease of the total amount and for indulgence concerning the conditions of payment would be considered favorably.

The following plan might perhaps be feasible: China should hand to each of the Powers bonds representing, at par, the proportion due each interested Power. These bonds would bear 4% interest with 1/2% sinking fund.

The following revenues would be set aside for the payments on these bonds:

The Gabelle

Native Customs

The increase of receipts accruing from a duty of 5% ad valorem on imports by sea and by land, except on rice and opium. (This latter would continue to pay the duties of the present tariff which amount to 4.97, as import dues, plus 80 Taels a picul. In all about 12%.)

These revenues would be paid to a mixed commission, the organization of which should be approved by the Powers. It would, however, not have any right to interfere directly in the administration, nor in the imposition and perception of customs duties.

The payments to the Commission should take place at frequent intervals

instalment.

The payments of the commutation amount take place as
to the dates mentioned in the contract, but
the first payment will be made on the 1st day of
January, 1921, and the last payment on the 1st day
of January, 1925.

(Interest will be charged on the
present capital value of the amount
from the date of the contract
to the 1st day of January, 1921.)

These payments will be paid at a fixed commission, the
allowance for which will be paid by the Power.
organization to which the Power is entitled directly in
proportion to the amount of interest which
the payments of the commutation amount take place
instalment.

(INTERCHANGED HANDED ON BY SIR ERNEST SATOW, 1ST MAY, 1921.)

intervals. (The proposition of a monthly payment made by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries seems to correspond to this idea).

The Commission would have charge of the distribution.

Right for each Power to dispose of its bonds as it sees fit, and to guarantee them.

To give to China the necessary time to settle its affairs, the issue of bonds could be extended (It would commence by issuing 3CC,CCC,CCC, the balance as soon as the interest on its present debts commenced to decrease, perhaps after five years).

N.B. The works in brackets are Sir Ernest Satow's explanations)

W.R

(MENCHANDISE MARKED RN BE SIN MERMET SATOW, LAIN NAX, TOCT.)

interval. (The proportion of a monthly payment made by the

differences proportionately across all of the brackets and the

commutation would have effect on the distribution.

Right for each power of alphone to its double it base

its, and of Southwark Road.

rate of pay of which the necessary time of vesting is the minimum

the level to bonds could be exchanged (it would commence by

multiple 500,000,000, the number at such interest on its

present debts commencing, perhaps after five years).

P.S. The enclosure in brackets are Ernest Sutow's explanations)

Enclosure No. 3 Despatch No. 89

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, May 20th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentieth. British Government informs British Minister it considers our proposed reduction to two hundred millions too generous. Now suggests reduction to four hundred millions taels, this sum to cover all claims up to July first. No claims for military occupation after that date to be allowed. Further suggests that China issue to Powers bonds at par, four percent interest plus half of one percent sinking fund. The revenues from gabelle, native customs and increase to five percent effective on foreign imports to be assigned to payments. Three fourths of bonds to be issued at first; balance when financial situation China better. British Government absolutely opposed to joint guarantee, which Russia and France persistently urge.

Rockhill.

Rockhill.

personally urge.

Inasmuch as Japan, Germany, Great Britain and France
financial situation calls pretty. British government upon-
there legislation of doubt to be issued as interest where when
pail of one percent sinking fund. The severance them Ga-
belle's notice chestnuts and increase to five percent effec-
five on foreign imports to be established to parliament.

Secretary.

Washington.

Treasury Department.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

-8-

Enclosure No. 5 Despatch No. 87

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file.
JUL 6 1901

No.90.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 20th, 1901.

Ack'd in Jas. July 9.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of telegraphic correspondence had with the Yangtze Viceroys on the subject of suggested reforms and commercial privileges.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Wilcox to Rockhill, May 11th (received May 14th)
2. Rockhill to Wilcox, May 16th, 1901.

Enclosure No.1 Despatch No. 90.

Copy telegram received.

Honkow, May 11th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Viceroy requests you suggest policy ; also send list of reforms and commercial privileges that Powers would accept.

Wilcox.

Enclosure No. 1 Despatch No. 80.

Copy telegram received.

HONKONG, May 11th, 1901.

ROCKHILL.

Peking.

Viceroy requests you endeavor bottle !

Make some list of reforms and commercial privileges that

Powers would accept.

WILCOX.

Enclosure No.2 Despatch No. 90.

Copy telegram sent.

Peking, China, May 16, 1901.

American Consul,

Hankow.

Replying to Viceroy's telegram, tell him United States strongly urges as among the most important measures for trade, abolition of likin on imports and exports, including transit pass duty. Right of foreigners to reside and do business throughout the Empire. Revision of inland navigation rules. Creation of a mining bureau and good regulations . Strict adherence to principle of equal opportunities to people of every nationality; I advise strongly that Peking should be put on footing of treaty port and that measures be agreed to for improving river approaches to Shanghai, Tientsin and Niuchwang.

Rockhill.

Note.

A similar telegram was sent to Consul Martin, at Nanking, May 17th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 5 Despatch No. 90.

Copy telegram sent.

Peking, China, May 15, 1901.

American Consul,

Hankow.

Referring to Viceroy's telegram, will him United States
strongly urged as among the most important measures for
trade, abolition of likin on imports and exports, includ-
ing steamer base duty. Right of foreigners to reside
and do business throughout the Empire. Revision of tu-
tual treaty later. Creation of a uniform system and
good regulations. Strict adherence to principle of
equal opportunities to people of every nationality; I
advise strongly that Peking should be put on footing
of treaty port and that measures be urged to for im-
proving river approaches to Shanghai, Tientsin and Hu-
cheng.

Rockhill.

Note.

A similar telegram was sent to Consul Martin, at
Hankow, May 15th, 1901.

DF

U.S. Legation to China

Dispatch No. 1 May 24, 01

DIPLOMATIC,

MAY 28 1901

BUREAU.

Hon. David J. Hill
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Rec'd May 28

Sec'y to Legation, May 24, 1901.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst enclosing copy of despatch No 538 from Mr. Squiers stating that with Department approval he would take possession of all the land west of the Holland legation between legation street and the City Wall, and

Assistant Secretary.

May 24, 1901.

Dear Mr. Smith,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU:

In the light of the
plans and Mr. Cowper
letter, I think we may
reply to Mr. Squires'
telegram as follows:
— Referring to your
telegram of the twenty
first and your despatch
numbers 578 and 611, the
Department approves
~~the~~ purchase as

1901.

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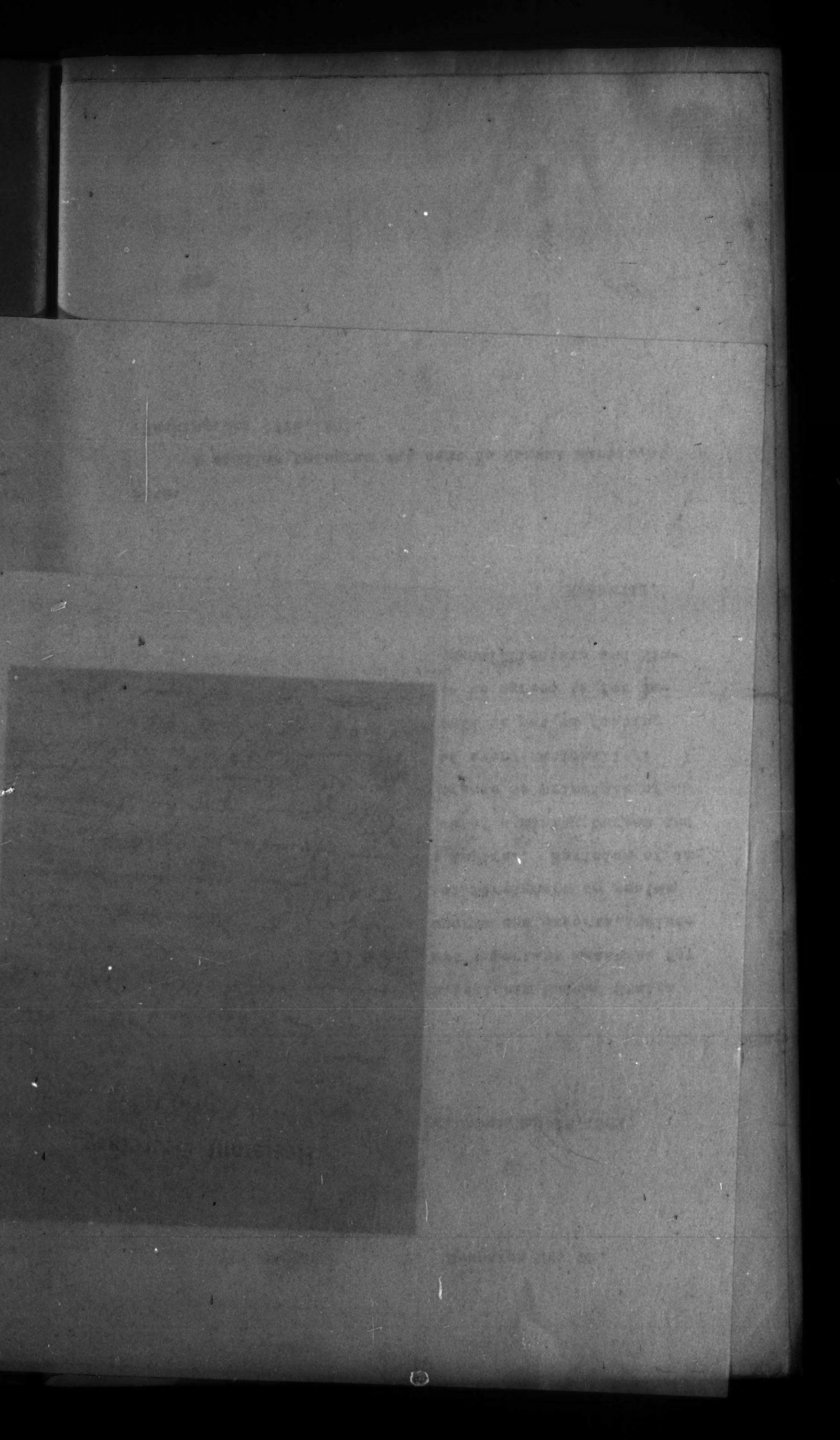
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tending towards the Chien Mien, a sufficient distance westward to accommodate the legation, including Guards.

This is in accordance with a mutual understanding before I left Peking. It is a most desirable location, and practically the only one available. I therefore approve the selection.

After I wrote the Department suggesting the purchase of the Sung tract and adjoining land I learned from Genl Chaffee that so large a tract was necessary for barracks, that

A similar telegram was sent to Consul Martin,at
king,May 17th,1901.

the pieces mentioned would be insufficient for the purpose required.

In order, therefore to secure sufficient ground in a single tract, it will be necessary to take the land selected by Messrs Rockhill & Squiers, mentioned in Mr. Squiers despatch, and I recommend that their selection be approved by the Department.

Begging you to excuse this paper, which is all I have at the house, I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

E. H. Conger

A similar telegram was sent to Consul Martin, at
[illegible], May 17th, 1901.

No. 635.

RECEIVED JUL 5 1901 BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 5 '01 DEPT OF STATE

May 21st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting account for telegrams for month of March, 1901.

No. 635.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith statement of account for official telegrams of this Legation for the month of March, 1901, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure :

Account for telegrams, as above.

Recd, Bu. Accts.

No. 636.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Diplomatic Bureau
JUL 22 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 6 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD
JUL 5 '01
DEPT OF STATE

May 21st, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
24
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file
aak

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Acked in series,
July 9, 1901.
C.

Trans
Sept. 4, 1901.
C.

Subject : C. D. Tenney University case.

(Despatch No. 613, April 22, 1901.)

No. 636.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 21st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 613, April 23rd last, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a communication with enclosed memorandum received from Dr. von Mumm, German Minister, regarding the C. D. Tenney University case.

The memorandum is based on a telegram recently received by him from his Government.

While it is very unfavorable to any kind of a settlement in which Mr. Tenney may be a party, Mr. von Bohlen said he did not think his Government would object to treat with Mr. Tenney as the representative of the Chinese Government in the matter.

From what I can gather I think the Germans desire to get rid of the English language at the University and substitute German, and will finally, after they have disposed of Mr. Tenney's claim, make such a proposition to the Chinese Government.

The

The hospital established at Tientsin some years ago under the auspices of His Excellency Li Hung-chang, has always been under the direction of the English, and Chinese educated in America, until recently, when the buildings were seized by the French for military purposes, who now agree to hand them over to the Chinese again only on condition that the hospital be continued under French direction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Squiers.

ENCLOSURE NO.~ WITH DESPATCH NO. 636.

Dr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers.

****

Peking, May 17th, 1901.

My dear Colleague :

Replying to the conversation which you recently had with Mr. von Bohlen concerning the Imperial Tientsin University, I beg to inclose herewith, to be considered as a verbal communication, a memorandum containing the views which my Government entertains of the matter.

Believe me, my dear Colleague,

Very sincerely yours,

A. v Mumm.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esq.,

Charge d' Affaires,

of the United States Legation.

Herbert C. Hoover, Esq.,

Chairman U. S. Alliance,

of the United States Legation.

My dear Colleague,

Replying to the conversation which you had with Mr. von Bohlen concerning the Imperial Trans-Atlantic Wireless Company, I beg to inclose herewith, to be considered as a verbal communication, a memorandum containing the views which my government entertains on the matter.

Believe me, My dear Colleague,

Very sincerely yours,

A. v Mumm.

Berlin, May 14th, 1909.

****

Dr. von Mumm to Mr. Hoover.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 236.

MEMORANDUM.

(in place of a verbal communication)

According to the documents and reports on hand it is evident that Mr. Tenney according to his own statements never intended to acquire the University, property for himself.

Any judicial claim of an American citizen cannot therefore come into question and the American reclamation cannot accordingly be upheld.

On the other side, the University Property being an institution which was founded by private people for public benefit, it would seem equitable to attempt to indemnify the persons interested.

Perhaps the Chinese Government could be induced to pledge itself to the Imperial German Government to indemnify those interested.

of the United States Navy.

those interested.

bridge itself is the Imperial German government of Indemnity

Germany the German government could be induced to

Germans interested.

A. v Hindenburg.

penalty, it would seem simple to measure of Indemnity the

Very sincerely yours,

junction which has formed by private people for hospice

Believe me, my dear colleague,

Yours truly when German government entertains of the matter.

On the other side, the University property pecuar an

accordingly be abused.

as a secret communication, a memorandum containing the

Industrial claim of an American citizen cannot

finance come into direction and the American reclamation cannot

Secondly and with Mr. von Bonten concerning the Imperial

Yes dear colleague :

evident that Mr. Tennyy according to his own statement never

according to the document and report on hand it is

Boston, New York, 1901.

(In place of a secret communication)

Dr. von Muhle to Mr. Brunstorf.

MEMORANDUM.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 237.

DIPLOMATIC,
MAY 24 1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
BUREAU.
MAY 24 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 21, 1901

Received 3.55 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eight. Twenty-one.

Instructions number 342 received. Denby's agent will recommend sale for fifty thousand gold. Site selected much cheaper and in every way more desirable. Do you approve purchase of the latter?

S Q U I E R S

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office

May 21, 1901 4 PM *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 22, 1901.

Received 11.45 A.M., 23rd.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-two.

Diplomatic Corps voted today to demand of China as the indemnity the expenses actually incurred by the powers plus private claims, and reserved question advisability of limiting the figure to four hundred fifty million taels, which amount covers all to July first. This may result in stopping claims for military occupation after that date. This practically disposes American proposition, for all claims for military occupation may now stop after June. Plenipotentiaries agreed to raising tariff on imports to five per cent effective, to help pay indemnity, without asking compensating commercial advantages. Voted against unless latter is secured.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office

May 23, 1.15 P.M. , *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.
DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
11
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

No. 91 .

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 23, 1901.

Bureau of Rolls & Library
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1902

Copy with dispatch

Acknowledged in same July 9

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No.43 of March 18th, last, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy, in duplicate, of the printed protocol of the 36th meeting of the Representatives of the Powers engaged in peace negotiations at this capital.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

Two copies of the protocol above referred to.

36me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
DU 18 MARS 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

M. LE BARON D'ANTHOUARD donne lecture des rectifications faites aux proces-verbaux de la 34e et de la 35e seances ou a ete examine le rapport de la Commission chargee d'elaborer les principes de la recevabilite et de l'evaluation des indemnites.

SIR ERNEST SATOW releve une inexactitude dans le proces-verbal. Il a propose que toutes les reclamations apres avoir ete examinees par les Legations interessees fussent presentees au Corps Diplomatique pour etre approuvees par lui. Il a explique qu'en employant le mot " approuvees " il avait eu l'intention non point de demander l'examen des reclamations, mais leur approbation pure et simple par le Corps Diplomatique C'est une formalite qui a ete observee lors des evenements de Constantinople.

LE MARQUIS SALVAGO observe qu'avant de discuter la proposition de SIR ERNEST SATOW, on avait vote sur sa proposition " que toutes les demandes des particuliers fussent examinees par une Commission comprenant tous les Representants Etrangers a Pekin ou leurs Representants, en vue d'assurer une complete egalite de traitement a toutes les demandes d'indemnite. " Le Corps Diplomatique s'etait d'ailleurs prononce a l'unanimite contre cette proposition.

M. DE MUMM et SIR ERNEST SATOW declarent qu'ils ne se sont pas prononces contre la proposition, — la verite est que le Corps Diplomatique a ete d'avis de maintenir le vote contraire a la proposition, qui avait ete omis dans la seance du 14 mars et de maintenir dans le projet de la Commission le paragraphe y relatif.

SIR ERNEST SATOW demande que la liste detaillee des indemnites, avec le nom des benificiaires et le chiffre des indemnites, soit communique aux Representants Etrangers. —

Plusieurs Ministres, entre autres MM. LE BARON CZIKANN et JOOSTENS repoussent cette motion qui serait peu pratique et irait a l'encontre des decisions anterieures du Corps Diplomatique. Seuls MM. DE MUMM, LE MARQUIS SALVAGO et SIR ERNEST SATOW l'acceptent.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN dit qu'on pourrait peut-etre trouver un moyen terme et donner satisfaction a tout le monde, et propose que chaque Ministre communique la somme totale des indemnites de ses ressortissants, avec la subdivision en trois categories : indemnites pour les Etats, indemnites pour les Societes et les particuliers, indemnites pour les Chinois. — Le Corps Diplomatique prendrait acte de la communication, sans discussion et sans approbation.

Cette motion va a l'encontre des instructions de M. ROCKHILL qui sont de ne soumettre que le total des reclamations de ses ressortissants.

Il propose un amendement ainsi conceu : " chaque Representant communiquera au Corps Diplomatique la somme totale de sa reclamation, sans specifier le detail par categories. "

Cette proposition est adoptee a la majorite de sept voix contre trois et une abstention sur onze votants. — M. JOOSTENS s'est abstenu faute d'instructions, MM. DE MUMM, LE MARQUIS SALVAGO et SIR ERNEST SATOW se sont prononces contre.

M. LE BARON CZIKANN declare preferer la proposition de M. ROCKHILL et retirer par consequent la sienne.

SIR ERNEST SATOW a une seconde observation a presenter. Au paragraphe V du projet de la Commission des Indemnites, il est dit : " L'evaluation des objets pour lesquelles des dommages interets seront demandes devra etre equitable et conforme a la depense reelle qu'il faudra faire pour les remplacer. " LE MINISTRE D'ANGLETERRE a propose de substituer les mots " leur valeur reelle " a ceux de " la depense reelle. " M. KOMURA etait de son avis.

La majorite maintient le texte primitif.

Enfin SIR ERNEST SATOW proteste contre la suppression par la Commission dans le § 3 — 2e partie — a l'article " pour les particuliers " des mots " perte d'enfants. " Cette suppression n'a pas ete decidee par le Corps Diplomatique.

M. JOOSTENS. La Commission, apres avoir revise le rapport a cru pouvoir supprimer les mots " perte d'enfant ", ce cas special etant couvert par les principes generaux precedemment adoptes.

M. DE MUMM. On peut d'ailleurs mettre aux voix pour savoir si la suppression est adoptee.

LE DOYEN met aux voix et le Corps Diplomatique approuve la suppression.

SIR ERNEST SATOW declare que sa protestation n'etait qu'une protestation de principe.

M. Rockhill voudrait que le Corps Diplomatique fixat un terme pour la recevabilite des indemnites.

M. de Giers approuve la motion, mais il ne saurait se prononcer sur le terme.

Le Doyen. Il y a deux choses a considerer : d'abord le principe de la fixation d'un terme puis la question du terme.

Je consulte le Corps Diplomatique sur le premier point, — utilite de fixer un terme. —

Adopte a l'unanimite.

Sur le second point, M. Pichon remarque qu'il a deja consulte le Gouvernement de la Republique sur la fixation de ce terme, et que M. Delcasse a du saisir de la question les differents Gouvernements. Mais il reflechit a la difficulte de prendre une decision. Car dans les indemnites on comprendra les frais d'entretien des Corps expeditionnaires ; or, meme si on evacue le Petcheli, l'evacuation ne sera que partielle et progressive et des lors, on ne peut encore se prononcer sur les sommes totales qui seront dues finalement pour les frais d'occupation militaire.

M. de Mumm. La question de M. Rockhill est-elle generale ou particuliere ? ou, pour etre plus precis, le terme de recevabilite des indemnites s'applique-t-il aux indemnites d'Etats aussi bien qu'aux indemnites pour les Societes et les particuliers.

M. Rockhill, ma question etait generale, mais devant les remarques de M. Pichon, je me contenterais de l'appliquer aux indemnites pour les particuliers et les Societes.

M. de Mumm se demande s'il peut se produire encore des reclamations nouvelles.

Plusieurs Ministres sont d'avis qu'on peut des a present arreter le terme pour la recevabilite des indemnites, qui sont la consequence des derniers evenements.

M. le Marquis Salvago objecte cependant qu'il peut y avoir encore, au Chansi ou ailleurs, des etrangers massacres par les Boxeurs.

M. Pichon libelle ainsi la proposition relative au terme a fixer pour la recevabilite des indemnites.

" Sur une interrogation de M. de Mumm, relative a la duree de la periode pendant laquelle des Societes ou des particuliers ont pu subir des dommages consideres comme la consequence immediate et directe du mouvement anti-etranger, le Corps Diplomatique estime que cette periode est close.

Il estime toutefois qu'un certain delai peut encore etre accorde pour la production de leurs demandes aux Societes et aux particuliers qui auraient a reclamer des indemnites en vertu des principes etablis dans les seances des 13 et 14 mars.

Il serait d'avis de fixer l'expiration de ce delai au 1· mai. "

Tout le monde accepte le principe du terme du 1· mai. Il sera recommande a l'adoption des Gouvernements.

M. de Giers declare qu'il n'a pas encore assez de renseignements pour se prononcer sur la possibilite d'adopter le 1· mai.

Sir Ernest Satow. En ce qui concerne les reclamations des ressortissants anglais il n'y aura pas de difficulte a les presenter soit au Gouvernement soit a la Legation de S. M. Britannique.

Le proces-verbal des deux dernieres seances est adopte avec les rectifications et additions nouvelles.

M. de Mumm estime qu'il faudrait repondre a la communication du Marechal de Waldersee dont le Corps Diplomatique a eu connaissance et qui est relative au projet d'amelioration du cours du Peiho. Sans prejuger de l'adoption du projet du Gouvernement Provisoire, le Marechal lui-meme ne demande rien de tel, ne pourrait-on pas dores et deja prescrire au Corps Consulaire de se mettre en rapport pour l'etude du projet avec le Gouvernement Provisoire ?

Il vient de recevoir du Consul d'Allemagne a Tientsin une lettre l'informant que le Corps Consulaire a l'intention de soumettre au Corps Diplomatique une serie de propositions relatives a l'amelioration du Peiho. Les Consuls avaient invite eux aussi le Gouvernement Provisoire a une entrevue pour examiner conjointement leur projet, le Gouvernement Provisoire a refuse de s'y rendre. Il est necessaire que l'entente se fasse. --- Le Corps Consulaire a l'avantage de l'experience de la question, mais le Gouvernement Provisoire a, a sa disposition, les moyens materiels de la resoudre. La meilleure chose serait d'adresser au Doyen du Corps Consulaire une lettre dans ce sens, mais il faut avant tout repondre au Marechal.

M. de Giers. La Commission de Redaction pourrait-etre chargee d'etudier le rapport du Gouverne-Provisoire et celui du Corps Consulaire et d'adresser une reponse au Marechal de Waldersee, lui disant qu'en principe nous acceptons sa proposition et une lettre aux Consuls, pour leur recommander d'agir de concert avec le Gouvernement Provisoire mais, pour cette derniere lettre il serait necessaire d'attendre d'abord que la communication du Corps Consulaire annoncee par M. de Mumm nous fut parvenue.

M. Pichon tient a presenter une remarque avec toute la discretion necessaire et en se gardant bien de vouloir soulever aucune difficulte entre l'autorite militaire et l'autorite consulaire ou diplomatique. Il est difficile de ne pas constater que, dans la charte du Gouvernement Provisoire telle qu'elle nous a ete communiquee il existe des principes contraires aux prerogatives du Corps Diplomatique. En declarant qu'il s'est substitue par droit de conquete au Gouvernement Chinois, le Gouvernement Provisoire meconnait la situation. Il n'y a pas etat de guerre entre les Puissances et la Chine. Le Gouvernement Chinois existe : la preuve, c'est que nous n'avons pas cesse d'etre regulierement accredites aupres de lui et que nous negocions avec ses Plenipotentiaires. Il eut ete plus exact de dire qu'a une administration qui avait disparu par

suite des evenements s'est substituee une administration nouvelle qui ne possede par conseqnent que des pouvoirs administratifs et non des pouvoirs politiques et gouvernementaux. Nous ne pouvons pas admettre, par exemple, qu'en cas de contestation entre l'autorite consulaire ou diplomatique et les membres du Gouvernement Provisoire, le soin de prononcer soit laisse a l'autorite militaire. Nous ne relevons chacun que de nos Gouvernements respectifs et si une difficulte s'eleve entre nous et une autorite quelconque nous ne pouvons etre departages que par eux. Ceci dit pour la question de droit, il est bien entendu que, dans la pratique, je n'ai aucun desir de ne pas faciliter la tache du Gouvernement Provisoire. Je suis convaincu que, de son cote, il n'est anime vis-a-vis de nous que d'excellentes dispositions. Si, comme je n'en doute pas, il reste dans les limites de ses attributions purement administratives et n'empiete pas sur les pouvoirs des agents diplomatiques ou consulaires, nous nous entendrons tres-bien avec lui. C'est ainsi que, pour ma part, je ne demande qu'a travailler a l'accord qu'il reclame pour l'amelioration de la navigabilite du Peiho, et je suis tout pret a donner des instructions dans ce sens au consul general de France a Tientsin. Mais il est des questions qui ne relevent que du Gouvernement Chinois et de nous et que nous ne pourrons traiter que suivant les regles auxquelles il nous appartient de nous conformer comme Representents de nos Gouvernements en Chine. Je citerai notamment tout ce qui concerne le regime de nos concessions de Tientsin.

M. KNOBEL observe que si l'on adresse une communication au Corps Consulaire, il ne pourra donner d'instructions a son Representant. A Tientsin seuls les consuls de carriere font partie du Corps Consulaire de ce port. Ce n'est pas ainsi qu'on procede ailleurs, a Shanghai notamment.

M. JOOSTENS demande si l'on s'occupera aujourd'hui de l'examen des reglements du Gouvernement Provisoire. Il voudrait immediatement soumettre a ses Collegues une observation. Dans l'expose qui sert de preambule aux nouveaux reglements generaux d'administration du district de Tientsin, il est dit que le Gouvernement Provisoire ne s'occupe pas, pour le moment, de l'enregistrement des titres de propriete achetes ou pretendus dument achetes par des etrangers, mais qu'il a notifie qu'il ne reconnait pas de semblables transferts de propriete. M. JOOSTENS declare qu'en ce qui le concerne, il ne peut admettre sous aucun pretexte que les titres de propriete de sujets belges, reconnus valables par lui, soient discutes par le Gouvernement Provisoire.

M. LE MARQUIS SALVAGO. Personne ne l'admettra. On ne peut meme accepter l'idee que par exemple, des proprietaires qui ont achete des terrains l'annee derniere, se voient aujourd'hui refuser l'acces de leurs proprietes qui ont ete gardees par des mandataires.

M. DE MUMM. Le Gouvernement Provisoire dit seulement qu'il ne reconnait pas les titres.

SIR ERNEST SATOW. L'examen de la constitution du Gouvernement Provisoire pourrait nous mener trop loin. Il serait preferable de la remettre a un autre jour.

Finalement, on decide de laisser a la Commission de Redaction le soin d'examiner les rapports du Gouvernement Provisoire et du Corps Consulaire et de repondre au Marechal de Waldersee, des que la communication des Consuls de Tientsin sera parvenue au DOYEN.

On passe ensuite a la question du quartier Diplomatique. LE DOYEN charge M. Kahn de donner lecture de la reponse faite par les Plenipotentiaires a la l ttre ou on leur avait demande de designer un fonctionnaire chinois pour controler les reclamations des habitants chinois du quartier qui ont ete expropries.

SIR ERNEST SATOW dit qu'il serait bon d'arreter les termes d'une reponse a cette communication dont les termes sont inacceptables. Elle lui semble de nature a exiger un nouvel examen de la proposition faite et acceptee il y a quelques jours au sujet d'une visite des Membres de la Commission des terrains aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois pour discuter a l'amiable, apres avoir pris l'avis des Representants Etrangers interesses, au sujet des limites du quartier des Legations. — Le ton de la lettre recue par le DOYEN est l'indice d'un mecompte eventuel dans la reception des propositions a l'amiable que pourraient rencontrer les Membres de cette Commission. SIR ERNEST SATOW pense qu'il pourrait-etre sage d'ajourner la demarche proposee et de decider s'il ne serait pas preferable de repondre par ecrit et d'une maniere definitive aux Plenipotentiaires, en specifiant nos conditions et la limite de nos concessions.

La creation d'un quartier Diplomatique a ete rendue necessaire par les evenements de l'ete dernier, ou les Legations ont ete soudainement attaquees sans avis prealable par les forces du Gouvernement Chinois. Des canons ont ete braques du mur de la cite Imperiale et des portes de la ville tartare pour bombarder les Legations. En meme temps, les edifices appartenant au Gouvernement et les maisons particulieres servaient de repaires pour diriger contre elles les mines, les incendies, et un feu incessant de mousqueterie.

Il est donc necessaire que les Legations soient a l'avenir mises a l'abri de semblables attaques. Nous ne pouvons laisser aucuns edifices gouvernementaux assez pres de nos Legations pour qu'on y puisse diriger contre elles l'incendie ou y preparer des attaques. Nous ne pouvons pas avoir aupres de nous de maisons indigenes pouvant servir d'abri a des tireurs chinois. D'ou la necessite de nous debarrasser de ces etablissements gouvernementaux et de ces maisons, dans notre voisinage, et cela, aux frais du Gouvernement Chinois qui a commande les attaques contre nous.

Nous avons consulte les officiers de nos pays respectifs sur les moyens de prevenir le renouvellement des attaques. Ils nous ont presente des projets qui comprennent la constitution de gardes des Legations pour lesquels des casernes sont necessaires, et avec les casernes sont egalement indispensables des champs de manœuvre, hopitaux, magasins. Pour les etablir, il faut du terrain, et c'est au Gouvernement Chinois a nous le fournir, en nous donnant les proprietes qui lui appartiennent ou celles de ses sujets chinois.

En ce qui concerne ces derniers, beaucoup rentrent dans la categorie des indigenes au service d'etrangers, dont les proprietes ont ete detruites pendant les attaques contre les Legations et qui ont droit a une juste compensation. Le Gouvernement Chinois a deja reconnu ce droit. Nous jugeons que tous les autres chinois qui sont obliges de quitter le quartier, en consequence des attaques dirigees contre les Legations, ont egalement des droits a une indemnite equitable, et qu'il est de devoir des Representants Etrangers de veiller a ce qu'elle leur soit accordee.

Pendant le siege des Legations, des canons ont ete montes sur la porte de Tien Men et sur les murs de la cite Imperiale pour bombarder les Legations. Nous aurions parfaitement pu demander la demolition de ces porte et mur qui ont servi dans les attaques dirigees contre nous. — Nous ne l'avons pas fait et c'est la une preuve de notre moderation.

Mais apres les derniers evenements, nous devons prendre des precautions pour l'avenir et insister en consequence pour la delimitation du quartier Diplomatique telle que nous l'avons demandee dans notre note du Si nous faisons quelque concession que ce soit sur ce point, il est bien entendu que c'est a la condition que le Gouvernement Chinois acceptera de dedommager les sujets chinois dont l'expropriation a ete rendue necessaire par ses actes passes, et reconnaitra aux Representants Etrangers le droit de concourir a la fixation du montant des indemnites.

M. le Baron Czikann rend compte que la Commission du quartier Diplomatique a vu les Ministres interesses qui ont consenti seulement a la cession de quatre Ministeres. C'est pour entretenir les Plenipotentiaires chinois de la question qu'elle avait donne rendez-vous mardi au Prince K'ing et a Li Hong-tchang. Ce dernier a dit etre trop malade pour assister a la seance. Au recu de la lettre qu'a lue tout a l'heure M. Kahn, la Commission s'est reunie pour arreter les termes d'une reponse a envoyer immediatement aux Plenipotentiaires, pour que le Prince K'ing l'ait avant demain. Quant a la question de l'opportunite de la visite qu'a soulevee Sir Ernest Satow, c'est au Corps Diplomatique a decider.

M. de Mumm. On pourrait d'abord etudier les termes de la lettre et prendre ensuite une determination au sujet de la visite.

M. Pichon. La Commission ne s'est occupee, dans la redaction de la reponse, que des faits precis que visait la communication des Plenipotentiaires. Sir Ernest Satow envisage beaucoup d'autres points. Il suggere notamment de parler aux Chinois de la question de la delimitation du quartier. Il est necessaire, dans ce cas, que nous tombions d'accord a cet egard. Sans cela nous aurions peut-etre a consentir encore de nouvelles concessions, ce qui serait regrettable.

Apres un echange d'observations entre les Ministres, le texte definitif de la reponse aux Plenipotentiaires est arrete. (Voir a la correspondance annexee.)

En ce qui concerne la visite, il parait inutile de faire de concessions pour le moment. Donc le mieux est d'attendre, d'autant plus que la presence de Li Hong-tchang qui est le principal des negociateurs est indispensable a l'entrevue de la Commission du quartier Diplomatique et des Plenipotentiaires Chinois. Sur la proposition de M. le Baron Czikann, il y est decide que M. Kahn se rendra chez le Prince K'ing et lui dira que les Membres de la Commission du quartier Diplomatique, etant donne les termes inacceptables de la reponse faite avant hier aux Representants Etrangers, ont decide de remettre leur visite a une date ulterieure, apres que les Plenipotentiaires Chinois auront pris connaissance de la nouvelle lettre qui va leur etre ecrite et y auront repondu d'une maniere jugee satisfaisante. D'ailleurs, a ce moment, Li Hong-tchang sera sans doute retabli et pourra assister a l'entrevue.

Sir Ernest Satow annonce qu'il voudrait demander a une des prochaines seances quel est le chiffre maximum des gardes que les Gouvernements se proposent d'entretenir a Pekin pour la defense de leurs Legations.

La prochaine reunion est fixee a mercredi, 20 mars, a 10 heures.

La seance est levee a midi et demi.

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC, 3 Enclosures.

JUL 13 1901

BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 6 1901

No. 92.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 5 '01 DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking May 22,1901.

Ans July 18

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day,to consider the note of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries indicating how they proposed paying 450,000,000 taels,if this amount were asked as indemnity by the Powers. Copy of this note was sent you in my despatch No.86 of May 16.

Sir Ernest Satow had but a few days before informed me privately that his Government advocated the reduction of the total amount of the indemnity to 400,000,000 taels. This I duly telegraphed you on the 20th instant. Much to my astonishment ,but as I learned later,as a result of a further concession made at the last moment by the British Government to Germany,which it was apparently feared might join Russia and France in insisting on a guaranteed loan,he informed the Diplomatic Body to-day that his Government was in favor of a method which while effecting a reduction of the amount to be asked of China, would not change appreciably the figure already mentioned, that is to say,450,000,000 taels. He therefore proposed that after July 1st of this year the Powers should not demand of China any further payments on account of the military occupation. This,it is estimated,would be a saving to China of not less than 1,500,000 pounds a month.

The Austrian,German and Russian Ministers were op-

posed to this proposition, the German Minister expressing himself most strongly on the subject, saying that his instructions directed him to insist on the integral payment of every cent spent, or to be spent, by his Government on the expedition to North China. I fancy, however, his Government has practically accepted the British proposal.

The Russian Minister, while not so emphatic, declined to commit himself to accepting the date of July first, though he is personally in favor of it.

The British proposals (see my No.89) were then read and there ensued a general exchange of views, when I took occasion to say, that, while reserving for future presentation to the Diplomatic Corps the proposition of my Government concerning the amount of the indemnity, which had not yet been accepted or rejected by the Representatives of the Powers, I felt at liberty to say that the United States would be pleased to see whatever indemnity might be asked of China paid by the issuance of bonds by the Chinese Government without international guarantee. If this was agreed to we would be willing to take them at 3% interest.

The German Minister then remarked that in view of my statement that I would again bring up the suggestion of the American Government to scale down the indemnity, he would ask his colleagues to finally vote on the subject. He said that he was not aware that any of the Powers saw any reason for limiting the figure of their demand on China to forty millions of pounds as we had suggested, especially in view of the note of the Chinese saying they could pay 450 millions of taels, and of the note of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung offering to pay 400 millions in ten years. I replied we were, on the contrary, more convinced than ever that the figure we had indicated was the highest one China could pay without getting

into serious financial difficulties,that the report of the Committee on the payment of the indemnity was full of proofs of this,that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,while saying that China could pay this amount,if called on, insisted on the fact that it would create grave financial disturbance in the country. As to the proposition of Chang Chih-tung (copy of which I sent you in my No.82) it was not to be seriously considered as it was practicably based on doubling the customs dues and the likin,two measures we all refused to entertain, especially the second. I then said that if a vote was adverse to the original American proposition,I would then ask the Diplomatic Corps to vote on whether they agreed to make any reduction..

Mr.von Mumm then submitted to the Diplomatic Corps the following question which it was understood was intended to cover the whole of the American proposition:-

"Do the Powers agree to ask of China as indemnity the expenses actually incurred by the Governments,and the losses of societies and individuals,reserving for future determination the question of the advisability of limiting the figure of the indemnity to be asked of China to the 1st of July, - that is to say,to the sum of four hundred and fifty millions of taels.?"

All of the Ministers voted affiramtively,the Russian Minister stating,however,that he simply voted with the majority,though his Government was equally willing to accept the American principle of scaling down the demand,or to ask the payment of all expenses incurred. I did not vote.

Continuing the discussion of the British proposition,the suggestion therein contained that the indemnity should be paid in bonds,was next taken up.

The Russian Minister objected to this method,saying that bonds were only a promise to pay and left the

future too unsettled. For this reason his Government proposed a guaranteed loan. He also advocated the raising of the tariff on foreign imports into China to 10%, because we require, to insure the payments that have to be made on account of the indemnities, the very best guarantees, and that in view of our ignorance concerning native revenues, he thought that we should confine ourselves to those collected by a foreign administered service.

The British memorandum proposes, as one of the sources of revenue for the payment of the interest on the debt, the increase of the tariff on foreign imports to a 5% ad valorem effective.

All the Ministers agreed to this, with the exception of myself. I said the United States Government would not agree to any increase of the present tariff without compensating commercial advantages; that the concessions which we could make China on the tariff constituted the most powerful leverage we had on the country for settling a number of questions, and we could not relinquish this valuable right except with full assurances that these commercial grievances would be promptly righted. I trust my action will meet with your approval. I think that I may thus be able to secure the cooperation of my colleagues in insisting with the Chinese Government on the immediate undertaking of the conservancy work on the Shanghai river; also those needed on the Tientsin river and possible at Niuchuang. Besides these I think we may secure their aid in having Peking placed on the footing of a treaty port. These are the compensations I shall at all events insist upon, pending your instructions.

Before the meeting adjourned a note to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, asking them to indicate how they proposed paying interest on a sum of four hundred and fifty

millions of taels was agreed upon. I enclose herewith copy and translation of said note.

I also confirm, on the overleaf, my telegram to you of this date.

Further discussion on the subject of the British memorandum was reserved until tomorrow.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of note to Chinese Plenipotentiaries. omit
2. Translation thereof.
3. Copy of telegram to Dept., May 22, 1901.

N-92. Enclosure 1.

Copy . (Agreed to May 23,1901.)

Votre Altesse,Votre Excellence:-

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser reception à Votre Altesse et à Votre Excellence de la lettre qu'elles ont bien voulu m'addresser en reponse à ma communication en date de 7 Mai au sujet des indemnités. Dans la lettre à laquelle V.A.et V.E. viennent de répondre nous Leur faisions connaître que le chiffre approximatif des depenses effectuées et des pertes subies par les Puissances s'élevait à la somme de 450 millions de taels calculée jusqu'au 1er juillet a.c.

En réponse à cette communication V.A. et V.E. m'ont fait connaître que le Gouvernement Chinois proposait de s'aquitter de cette somme envers les Puissance au moyen de versements mensuels de 1,25o,ooo taels pendant 30 années.

Les Représentants des Puissances n'ont pas manqué de transmettre cette proposition à leurs Gouvernements. Mais ils doivent appeller l'attention de V.A. et celle de V.E. sur le fait,que le total des versements proposés par le Gouvernement Chinois ne représente que le capital de la somme indiquée,sans qu'il ait été tenu compte de calcul des intérêts.

Je prie en consequence V.A. et V.E. de vouloir bien nous faire connaitre le plustôt possible les intentions de Gouvernement Chinois à cet égard.

(Letter of Mr. Roosevelt)

Copy.

Votre Excellence:-

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de la lettre qu'elle a bien voulu m'adresser en réponse à ma communication en date de ce jour au sujet des différends.

Je regrette beaucoup que votre proposition à toute considération de différer les négociations jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois ait reçu des renseignements de la Conférence de Washington ne me paraisse pas devoir être acceptée.

Je prie en conséquence V.A. de V.E. de vouloir bien me faire connaître si le Japon est prêt à procéder immédiatement à des négociations sur la base des propositions que j'ai eu l'honneur de soumettre à votre Excellence.

Je saisis cette occasion de renouveler à votre Excellence les assurances de ma haute considération.

N°-92. Inclosure 2.

Translation from French text.

Peking, May 23, 1901.

Your Highness,

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge to Y.H. and Y.E. receipt of the letter which you were pleased to send me in reply to my communication dated May 7th, concerning the indemnities. In the letter to which Y.H. and Y.E. have just replied we informed you that the approximate figure of the expenses incurred and of the losses sustained by the Powers amounted to the sum of 450 millions of taels calculated to the 1st of July of the current year.

In reply to this communication Y.H. and Y.E. have informed me that the Chinese Government proposed to pay off this sum to the Powers by monthly payments of 1,250,000 taels during thirty years.

The Representatives of the Powers have not failed to transmit this proposition to their Governments. But they must call the attention of Y.H. and Y.E. to the fact that the total of the payments proposed by the Chinese Government only represents the capital of the sum mentioned, without the question of interest having been taken account of.

I consequently beg Y.H. and Y . E . to be so kind as to inform us as soon as possible of the intention of the Chinese Government in this respect.

(Sgd.) B.J.de Cologan.

Translation from French text.

Peking, May 23, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge to H.Y. and H.E. receipt of the letter which you were pleased to address me in reply to the communication dated May 17th, concerning the indemnities. In the letter to which H.Y. and H.E. have just replied we intended only to ask the Chinese government to take into consideration the proposition to fix a definite amount. But as Representatives of the Powers have not limited themselves to this demand, but have also asked for the payment of the 450,000 taels claimed every year.

I am ready to join the Powers who wish to have the Chinese government promptly pay the 450 millions of taels demanded of the tai to the full amount.

(Sgd.) B.L.de Golofkin.

No 92 Inclosure 3.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, May 22, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty second. The Diplomatic Corps voted to demand of China as the indemnity the expenses actually incurred by the Powers plus private claims and reserved question advisability of limiting the figure to four hundred fifty millions, which amount covers all to July 1st. This may result in stopping claims for military occupation after that date. This practically disposes American proposition for scaling. All plenipotentiaries agreed to raising tariff on imports to five percent effective to help pay indemnity amd without asking compensating commercial advantges. I voted against unless latter are secured.

Rockhill.

ROCKHILL.

No. 637.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 6 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 23rd, 1901.

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Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd July 9c

Subject: Enclosing additional claims against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained during "Boxer" disturbances, (Nos. 138 and 140).

(Despatch No. 629, May 9th, 1901).

No. 637.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 629, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government on account of losses incurred during the "Boxer" disturbances, as follows:

358 138 Frazar & Company, Tls 13,372.51

359 140 China & Japan Trading Company " 822,388.89

Claim No. 139 has been returned for verification.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:

Two claims, as above.

STATEMENT OF EXTRA INTEREST & CHARGES ONGOODS HELD BACK ON MANCHESTER OWING TO THE REBELLION IN CHINA DURING 1900.

				Interest	Freight	Freight
J H M G F	349/61	13 C/	Alcinous	1/8 to 4/12	4.18. 8	
	376/86	13 C/	"	1/8 to 4/12	4.18. 7	
J H M S H M	145/69	15 C/	Shanghai	153 days	11.18. 1	
"	170/94	25 C/	"	152 days	12. 4. 5	
J H M C L	408/27	20 C/	Laos	15/9 to 27/11	2.17. 0	
	677/96					
	723/33	31 C/	Ixwn	31/8 to 10/12	6.14. 9	
"	715/22	8 C/	"	31/7 to 10/12	2.16. 3	
J H M H M	41/50	10 C/	Malacca	30/9 to 11/12	1. 6. 8	1. 4. 4
"	101/10	10 C/	"	30/9 to 11/12	2.11. 9	2.10. 7
"	111/5	5 C/	"	30/9 to 11/12	12. 7	8. 9
"	121/5	5 C/	"	30/9 to 11/12	13.	8. 9
J H M G F	362/73	12 C/	Kiautchow	20/8 to 20/12	4. 8. 0	
	387/98	12 C/	"	20/8 to 20/12	4. 8. 8	
J H M J H M	126/30	5 C/	Bombay	30/9 to 3/1	16.13	7. 1
	116/21	5 C/	"	30/9 to 3/1	16. 8	8. 9
"	131/40	10 C/	"	30/9 to 3/1	3, 8. 8	2.12. 8
"	51/60	10 C/	"	30/9 to 3/1	1.15.	1. 4. 4
J H M G F	412/24	13 C/	Annam	15/9 to 3/1	4. 6. 9	
"	399/411	13 C/	"	15/9 to 3/1	4. 6. 9	
J H M C L	298/302	5 C/	Stentor	31/7 to 31/12	1.11. 5	
"	228/32	5 C/	"	31/8 to 31/12	1.12. 7	
"	303/7 }					
	315/7 }	10 C/	"	31/7 to 31/12	3. 5.11	
J H M G F	425/36	13 C/	Alrich	30/9 to 24/1	4. 2. 7	
"	437/47	11 C/	"	30/9 to 24/1	3.18.10	
J H M C L	188/97	10 C/	Ottegal	13/7 to 31/12	5.18.10	
"	188/97	10 C/	"	1/1 to 26/3	16. 9	
"	233/7	5 C/	"	30/9 to 31/12	3.10. 4	
"	233/7	5 C/	"	1/1 to 25/1	11. 0	
"	308/12	5 C/	"	31/7 to 31/12	1.12. 8	

(continued)

(Continued)

					Interest	Interest
J H M C L	308/12	5 C/	Ortegal		1/1 to 26/1	9. 4
"	325/34	10 C/	Ortegal		31/8 to 31/12	4. 9. 3
"	325/34	10 C/	"		1/1 to 26/1	19. 7
"	428/47	50 C/	"		31/8 to 31/12	14.13. 4
"	428/47	50 C/	"		1/1 to 26/1	2. 1. 8
"	734/41	25 C/	"		30/11 to 31/12	1. 7. 3
"	734/41	15 C/	"		1/1 to 26/1	1. 0 44
"	238/47	10 C/	Ganton		1/1 to 4/2	1. 9. 3
"	248/52	5 C/	"		1/9 to 31/12	2.13. 6
"	248/52	5 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	11. 4
"	335/42	8 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	1. 1. 1
"	343/52	10 C/	"		31/8 to 31/12	4. 8. 3
"	343/52	10 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	1. 0. 8
"	363/82	10 C/	"		31/8 to 31/12	2. 8. 1
"	363/72	10 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	1. 2. 8
J H M S H	230/46	17 C/	"		188 days	10.10. 1
"	287/95	9 C/	"		157 days	4.11. 7
"	195/9	5 C/	"		219 days	3.10. 2
"	120/35	16 C/	"		220 days	10.18.10
"	302/8	7 C/	"		188 days	4. 5. 6
"	136/9	4 C/	"		189 days	1.13. 8
J H M C L	448/67	20 C/	Yarra		1/1 to 4/2	2.16. 0
"	484/93	10 C/	"		31/7 to 31/12	3. 6. 4
"	"	10 C/	"		1/1 to 11/2	0.02. 8 ~~1. 3. 0~~
"	504/10	7 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	1. 3. 7
"	521/30	10 C/	"		31/10 to 31/12	1.16.10
"	521/30	10 C/	"		1/1 to 4/2	1.14. 8
"	253/62	10 C/	Tigre		1/1 to 4/2	1. 8. 0
"	198/207	10 C/	"		1/1 to 12/2	1. 7. 7
"	494/533	10 C/	"		1/1 to 12/2	15. 1
"	468/77	10 C/	"		1/1 to 12/2	1.14. 6
"	353/62	10 C/	"		1/1 to 12/2	1.15. 8
"	707/14	8 C/	"		31/8 to 31/12	2. 1. 4
"	"	8 C/	"		1/1 to 12/2	1. 4. 3

(Continued)

					Interest	Freight
J H M S H	200/19	20 C/	Sobraon	226 days	14. . 6	
"	240/4	5 C/	"	225 days	3.12. 1	
"	247/63	17 C/	"	194 days	10.16.10	
"	296/301					
	312/3	8 C/	"	163 days	4. 4. 5	
"	314/8					
	342/4	8 C/	Socotra	174 days	4.10. 1	
"	~~364/0~~					
	~~80/16~~ 2hu/9					
	329/30 200/6	16 C/	"	205 days	10.13. 5	
"	140/4	5 C/	"	206 days	2. 6.10	
"	336/41	6 C/	"	205 days	4. 0. 4	
"	275/9	5 C/	"	236 days	3. 5. 3	
"	220/9					
	319/28	20 C/	"	237 days	14.14. 2	
					271.15.11	9. 5. 3
					9. 5. 3	
					281. 1. 2	
					ex. @ 2/8¼ Tls 2091.56	
					H.K. Taels 1877.52	

In summary.

— E. & O.E. —

Fraser & Co.

Signed and acknowledged before me this 4th day of May A.D. 1901 by J.H. McMichael an American citizen and of Fraser & Co.

DELIVERY OF THE GOODS HEREIN DESCRIBED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ANTI FOREIGN OUTBREAK DURING 1900.

				Value	Interest	Strge.	Insure.
Carried:							
1294	10 C/	F.B.Italians	Hector	1669 16	107 11	7 70	
1295	10 C/	Col.Fig.Italians	Polyphemus	1518 80	97 36	7 70	
1489	50 C/	Cotton Flannels	Afridi	3859 25	247 63	154 00	
1522	50 C/	" "	"	3859 26	247 63	154 00	
1527	8 C/	" "	"	719 77	46 18	33 68	
1528	50 C/	" "	Birchtor	3921 01	251 59	154 00	
1487	50 C/	" "	"	3920 99	251 58	154 00	
1578	19 C/	Fancy Prints	Caledonian	2276 50	146 07	29 26	
1523	17 C/	Cotton Flannels	St Regulus	1491 58	95 70	59 84	
1552	2 C/	Fancy Prints	Ceylon	236 89	15 20	1 98	
1524	8 C/	" "	Java	880 47	56 50	10 56	
1581	2 C/	H.Comb Towels	"	22 21	1 43	5 50	
	1 C/	Remsho Machine	H.Kong Maru	64 61	4 15		
		Electrical Goods	Coptic	702 74	45 10		
	6C/	" "	Kenmore	498 25	31 89		
1551	25 C/	H.Comb Towels	Malacca	1551 29	99 54	68 75	
1585	9 C/	Wor. Lastings	Ping Suey	1478 01	94 84	8 91	
1520	1 C/	F.B.Italians	Diomed	244 63	16 70	1 21	
1531	3 C/	F.B.Italians	Agamemnon	533 96	34 26	5 61	
1501	5 C/	"	Antenor	825 46	52 97	11 00	
1558	1 C/	"	Ballaarat	107 36	6 89	2 21	
1530	2 C/	"	"	268 32	17 22	5 06	
1530	1 C/	"	Indus	108 57	6 77	2 53	
1576	3 C/	Printed Chintz	"	149 13	9 57	3 96	
1584	4 C/	" "	Moyune	434 21	25 33	5 20	
1577	50 C/	Cotton Flannels	Roh.Castle	4475 43	261 07	215 00	
1575	65 C/	" "	"	3799 04	221 61	201 50	
1560	10 C/	F.B.Italians	Laos	1717 28	110 20	25 30	11 mos
1563	10 C/	"	"	1717 29	110 20	25 30	11 mos
1574	10 C/	"	"	1698 90	109 10	25 30	11 mos

(Continued)

1546	4 C/	F.B.Italians	Laos	610 41	39 16	10 12	11 mos	
1574	24 C/	"	"	4077 34	261 63	60 72	11 mos	
1551	2 C/	"	Canton	92 88	5 95	4 40	11 mos	
1592	8 C/	Union Cloths	"	1044 50	67 02	16 72	11 mos	
1551	2 C/	F.B.Italians	Sydney	242 40	15 55	5 06		
1551	9 C/	"	Sydney	1491 55	95 70	20 79	11 mos	
1593	4 C/	Cotton Stripes	Pyrrhus	304 93	19 55	4 84	11 mos	
1574	5 C/	F.B.Italians	Sydney	849 29	54 50	11 56	"	
1554	6 C/	"	Valetta	1011 79	64 93	13 86	"	
1532	2 C/	"	Annam	170 92	9 97	4 00	10 m/s	
1627	5 C/	Dyed F. Italians	Sarpedon	835 69	48 65	7 50	"	
1550	1 C/	F.B.Italians	"	155 31	9 06	1 87	"	
1541	11 C/	"	Tonkin	1943 32	114 36	22 00	"	
1574	11 C/	"	Banca	1868 75	109 01	23 10	"	
1554	8 C/	"	"	1349 27	78 71	16 80	"	
1554	10 C/	"	"	1686 58	99 38	20 00	"	
1549	1 C/	Striped Italians	Annam	182 26	10 63	2 10	"	
1532	3 C/	F.B.Italians	Calchas	462 14	26 95	6 00	"	
1550	5 C/	"	"	906 93	52 90	8 50	"	
1488	39 C/	Cotton Flannels	Orwell	2370 69	124 46	108 81	9 m/s	
1571	10 C/	F.B.Italians	Tonkin	1729 24	100 87	21 00	10 m/s	
1577	29 C/	Cotton Flannels	Orwell	2714 43	142 50	112 33	9 m/s	
1626	7 C/	Wor. Lastings	Malta	1081 26	63 07	6 30	10 m/s	
1592	10 C/	Union Cloths	"	1377 26	80 34	19 00	"	
1571	21 C/	F.B.Italians	"	3581 32	108 91	21 00	"	
1549	5 C/	"	Orestes	1076 63	62 80	15 50	"	
1550	7 C/	"	"	1243 86	72 56	19 60	"	
1541	8 C/	"	Annam	1413 14	82 43	16 80	"	
1571	4 C/	"	"	682 88	39 83	8 40	"	
1571	15 C/	"	Orestes	2492 85	145 41	46 50	"	
1541	6 C/	"	Glaucus	1003 49	52 68	15 66	9 m/s	
1570	13 C/	"	"	2339 41	122 82	34 83	"	
1590	15 C/	"	Java	2501 24	131 32	43 20	"	
1590	16 C/	"	"	2572 38	135 05	46 08	"	

(Continued)

1594	13	C/	F.B.Italians	Yarra	2536 82	133 18	24 67	9 m/s
1570	12	C/	"	Prometheus	2240 62	117 63	21 60	"
1600	7	C/	"	Shanghai	1419 24	74 51	12 60	"
1589	8	C/	"	Yarra	1346 31	70 68	15 12	"
1577	33	C/	Cot.Flannels	Hillglen	2933 87	136 92	113 52	8 m/s
1590	5	C/	F.B.Italians	Shanghai	864 47	45 38	9 45	9 m/s
1576	10	C/	Col.Italians	Irwin	1684 45	88 43	26 10	"
1594	12	C/	F.B.Italians	Machaon	2282 41	119 83	33 48	"
1577	6	C/	Cot.Flannels	Hillglen	540 87	25 24	20 64	8 m/s
1699	983	B/	Cott. Drills	Hillglen	55415 80	1293 05	1494 16	"
1671	250	B/	"	Indrapura	13008 15	455 28	330 00	6 m/s
				Sh. Tls.	176186 72	8030 18	184275 24	
				Fire Insurance on Tls	200,000	@ ½	Tls	500.00
				H.K.Tls	158156 85	7208 42	3837 74	448 85

SUMMARY

To Interest H.K. Tls	7208 42
To Storage " "	3837 74
To Fire Insurance "	448 83
To Interest & Charges in Manchester	1877 52
H.K. Tls.	13372 51

E. & O.E.

Margaret Co
per [illegible]

U.S. Consulate Gen'l
Shanghai China

Personally appeared before me [illegible] McMichael to me well known as a native born citizen of the United States and as being business in China as [illegible] and signed the above statement and swore to the same as true. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 4th day of May AD 1901.

John Goodnow
Consul General U.S.A.
Shanghai

Robert Christie, Vice Pres't. Darwin R. Aldridge, Tr
D. Wahl, Treas.
All Letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the China and Japan Trading Company Limited.
Per No.
OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI BRANCH OF THE
China & Japan Trading Company Limited,
Head Office, Nos. 32 to 36 Burling Slip, New York.
Branches at Shanghai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Kobe, Osaka; Nagasaki; London, England.
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS. FOGG-SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 7th. 1901. 189

. Squires Esq.

Charge d'Affaires.

U. S. Legation. PEKING.

The China & Japan Trading Co, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York in 1876, doing business in New York city continuously thereafter, and engaged in the trade between the United States and China, having large transactions under way at the outbreak of disturbances in the latter country in 1900, have suffered heavy loss upon merchandise in hand from the lack of protection provided them as lawful merchants trading under Treaty rights and lay their claim in the hands of the United States Government for such redress from the Chinese Government as may be secured under the negotiations now pending at Peking.

The operations of trade with a foreign country, especially one so distant from America and England as China must be undertaken in anticipation of the needs of the particular market towards which they are directed, and once under way cannot easily be stopped.

International disturbances usually give sufficient warning to

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The operations of trade with a foreign country, especially one so distant from America and England as China, must be undertaken in anticipation of the needs of the particular market towards which they are directed, and once under way cannot easily be stopped.

International disturbances usually give sufficient warning to

permit traders to adjust their commercial ventures, but the recent outbreak in China, which at once assumed International importance came like thunder from a clear sky.

The trade in the North of China with Shanghai as a base and Tientsin and Newchwang as distributing points, the fields to which American and our brands of English goods chiefly go, had been rapidly growing for some years, and the markets in the Spring of 1900 were in a most healthy condition. In preparation for this growing trade, we had engaged our supplies from manufacturers in America and England and by May 1900 had our contracts out for what our long experience had taught us could profitably be placed in China within the year. On the first of June 1900 we had large quantities of goods in Shanghai, sold and for sale, goods on steamers on the way to China and still more awaiting shipment in America and England. At that time came the reports of the Boxer uprising, making impossible at once further business in our goods, the chief outlets for which are the Tientsin and Newchwang districts, the scene of greatest disorder. The goods in Shanghai were effectually blockaded, those on the way could not be stopped, and those in America and England awaiting shipment could not be disposed of because made for the China markets, and unsuitable for any other. Our loss has been direct and actual upon these goods affected, American and English cotton piece goods. For cost of carrying here

at Shanghai, the stock on June 1st and subsequently arrived, cost of carrying in America and England the stock awaiting shipment, interest upon the amount of money involved on all items, and loss of market from the prices which were being paid in May 1900 to the prices which have had to be accepted for the quantities sold since, and the prices which are now current at Shanghai for the quantities unsold, we claim redress. This loss is set forth in detail in the statements herewith, which form our claim.

Yours faithfully,
CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, Limited
MANAGER.

The Imperial Chinese Government To the China and
To loss sustained on Stock in Trade at the outbreak of the

Marks	Bales	Pieces	Goods	Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances Per Piece	Lot	Price realized Shanghai Per Piece
C/T a c H/C a f	299	5980	American Shtgs	afloat	3 55	21229 -	3 45
" "	2	40	" "	"	"	142 -	2 73.5
" "	1199	23980	" "	"	"	85129 -	3 40
" K.S	747	14940	" "	Stock	3 90	58266 -	3 50
" "	250	5000	" "	afloat	"	19500 -	3 78½
" "	550	11000	" "	"	"	42900 -	3 50
" "	800	16000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	62400 -	"
" MH MF	562	11240	" "	Stock	3 65	41026 -	3 45
" J A	3	60	" "	"	3 90	234 -	3 75½
" "	2592	51840	" "	"	"	202176 -	3 50
" "	31	620	" "	afloat	"	2418 -	3 56.5
" "	997	19940	" "	"	"	77766 -	3 75½
" "	3872	77440	" "	"	"	302016 -	3 50
" "	3700	74000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	288600 -	"
" BM FF	50	1000	" "	Stock	3 56.5	3565 -	3 31½
" "	1576	31520	" "	"	"	112368 80	3 35
" "	4215	84300	" "	"	"	300529 50	"
" "	500	10000	" "	afloat	"	35650 -	"
" "	1000	20000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	71300 -	"
" A A	1000	20000	" "	afloat	3 55	71000 -	3 44.5
" "	1000	20000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	71000 -	3 45
" S.A	500	10000	" "	Stock	3 45	34500 -	3 45½
" "	500	10000	" "	"	"	34500 -	3 36.2
" "	350	7000	" "	afloat	"	24150 -	3 36.9
" "	600	12000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	41400 -	3 35
" BNC W	69	1725	" "	afloat	3 20	5,520 -	2 95
" Cabota	250	6250	" "	"	3 50	21,875 -	3 32.5
" AB	7	140	" "	"	3 35	469 -	2 87.2
" "	493	9860	" "	"	"	33,031 -	3 12.5
" "	1500	30000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	100,500 -	"
" W 100	1800	36000	" "	afloat	3 40	122,400 -	3 09.9
" "	3000	60000	" "	awaiting Shipment afloat	"	204,000 -	3 27
" OBS	300	6000	" "	~~awaiting Shipment~~	3 25	19,500 -	2 84.9
" "	52	1040	" "	awaiting Shipment	3 40	3,536 -	3 30
" "	700	14000	" "	"	3 25	45,500 -	2 95½
" EM CCO	143	2860	" "	afloat	3 35	9,581 -	2 86.4
" "	957	19140	" "	"	"	64,119 -	3 00.3/4
" S M A A	300	6000	" "	"	3 65	21,900 -	3 30
" "	250	5000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	18,250 -	3 42
" A A	750	15000	" "	Stock	3 05	46,750 -	2 68.6
" "	250	5000	" "	afloat	"	15,250 -	2 52.5
" S A	96	1920	" "	Stock	3 25	6,240 -	2 90
" "	150	3000	" "	afloat	"	9,750 -	2 69.2
" K AA	242	4840	" "	Stock	3 27.5	15,851 -	2 85
" NSM S	250	5000	" "	afloat	3 55	17,750 -	3 41.3
" "	1075	21500	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	76,325 -	3 40
" Ennell	288	5760	" "	afloat	3 37.5	19,440 -	2 77.5
" "	112	2240	" "	"	"	7,560 -	3 16
Carried forward	39,929	800,175				2,888,862 30	

to the China and Japan Trading Company Limited
at the outbreak of the disturbances in the North of China in May

Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances				Price realized on Present Shanghai market value				Lot of Market on Stock in Trade		Interest @ 7% per ann. on value at the time of disturbances for extra time Stock in Trade					
Per	Piece	Lot		Per	Piece	Lot				From		To		Time	Amount
										1900		1901			
3	55	21229	"	3	45	20,631	"	598	"	May	30	May	13	348 days	1,4
	"	142	"	2	73½	109	40	32	60	"	"	1900 July	30	61 "	
	"	85129	"	3	40	81,532	"	3.597	"	"	"	1901 June	30	1yr 31 d	6,4
3	90	58266	"	3	50	52,290	"	5,976	"	"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 "	5,4
	"	19500	"	3	75-½	18,562	50	937	50	"	"	april	30	335 days	1,2
	"	42900	"	3	50	38,500	"	4,400	"	"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 "	4,0
	"	62400	"		"	56,000	"	6,400	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,8
3	65	41026	"	3	45	38,778	"	2,248	"	"	"	april	30	335 days	2,6
3	90	234	"	3	75½	222	75	11	25	"	"	May	30	1 year	
	"	202176	"	3	50	181,440	"	20,736	"	"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 d	18,9
	"	2418	"	3	54½	2,195	42	222	58	"	"	1900 Oct	2	125 days	
	"	77766	"	3	75-½	74,029	25	3,738	75	"	"	1901 May	30	1 year	5,4
	"	302016	"	3	50	271,040	"	30,976	"	"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 d	28,2
	"	288600	"		"	259,000	"	29,600	"	"	"	"	"	" "	27,0
3	56½	3565	"	3	31¼	3,312	50	252	50	"	"	Mch	31	305 days	2
	"	112368	80	3	35	105,592	"	6,776	80	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	8,5
	"	300529	50		"	282,405	"	18,124	50	"	"	"	"	" "	22,8
	"	35650	"		"	33,500	"	2,150	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,7
	"	71300	"		"	67,000	"	4,300	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,4
3	55	71000	"	3	44½	68,960	"	2,040	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,3
	"	71000	"	3	45	69,000	"	2,000	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,3
3	45	34500	"	3	45-½	34,155	"	345	"	"	"	April	30	335 "	2,2
	"	34500	"	3	36½	33,620	"	880	"	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	2,6
	"	24150	"	3	34⅝	23,436	"	714	"	"	"	"	"	" "	1,8
	"	41400	"	3	35	40,200	"	1,200	"	"	"	"	"	" "	3,1
3	20	5,520	"	2	95	5,088	75	431	25	"	"	"	"	" "	4
3	50	21,875	"	3	32½	20,781	25	1,093	75	"	"	May	30	1 year	1,3
3	35	469	"	2	87½	402	08	66	92	"	"	1900 Nov	30	184 days	
	"	33,031	"	3	12½	30,812	50	2,218	50	"	"	1901 June	30	1yr 31 "	2,3
	"	100,500	"		"	93,750	"	4,750	"	"	"	"	"	" "	7,6
3	40	122,400	"	3	09⅝	111,528	"	10,872	"	"	"	March	31	305 "	7,1
	"	204,000	"	3	27	196,200	"	7,800	"	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	15,4
3	25	19,500	"	2	84⅝	17,088	"	2,412	"	"	"	April	30	335 "	1,2
3	40	3,536	"	3	30	3,432	"	104	"	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	2
3	25	45,500	"	2	95-½	40,887	"	4,613	"	"	"	"	"	" "	3,4
3	35	9,581	"	2	86¼	8,191	04	1,389	96	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	3
	"	64,119	"	3	00-½	57,132	90	6,986	10	"	"	1901 Feby	18	264 "	3,2
3	65	21,900	"	3	30	19,800	"	2,100	"	"	"	Jany	31	246 "	1,6
	"	18,250	"	3	42	17,100	"	1,150	"	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	1,0
3	05	44,750	"	2	68⅝	40,290	"	6,460	"	"	"	Mch	6	280 "	2,0
	"	15,250	"	2	52⅝	12,640	"	2,610	"	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	6
3	25	6,240	"	2	90	5,568	"	672	"	"	"	1901 Jany	14	229 "	2
	"	9,750	"	2	69½	8,076	"	1,674	"	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	4
3	27½	15,851	"	2	85	13,794	"	2,057	"	"	"	1901 Jany	24	239 "	7
3	55	17,750	"	3	41½	17,065	"	685	"	"	"	May	30	1 year	1,2
	"	76,325	"	3	40	73,100	"	3,225	"	"	"	June	30	1yr 31 d	5,7
3	37½	19,440	"	2	77½	15,984	"	3,456	"	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 days	
	"	7,560	"	3	16	7,078	40	481	60	"	"	1901 March	31	305 "	
		2888,862	30			2671,297	74	217,564	56						225,

d D.

May 1900. Such loss being the direct result of said disturbances

Loss

Value of articles in Trade unenumerated amount		Storage Time	Rate	amount		Fire Insurance Time	Rate	amount		Total Loss Claimed	
1,416	82	10 months	9/4 month	269	10	10 months	3/8%	79	61	2,363	53
1	66	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	34	26
6,465	13	11 "	9d "	1,187	01	11 "	3/8%	319	23	11,568	37
5,453	06	16 "	" "	1,075	68	16 "	5/8%	364	16	12,868	90
1,252	80	10 "	" "	225	"	10 "	3/8%	73	12	2,488	42
4,014	97	15 "	" "	742	50	15 "	5/8%	268	12	9,425	59
5,839	96	16 "	" "	1,152	"	16 "	"	390	"	13,781	96
2,635	78	11 "	8d "	494	56	11 "	3/8%	153	85	5,532	19
16	38	12 "	9d "	3	24	12 "	1/2%	1	17	32	04
18,921	45	16 "	" "	3,732	48	16 "	5/8%	1,263	60	44,653	53
57	96	4 "	" "	11	16	4 "	1/8%	3	02	294	72
5,443	62	12 "	" "	1,076	76	12 "	1/2%	388	83	10,647	96
28,265	38	15 "	" "	5,227	20	15 "	5/8%	1,887	60	66,356	18
27,009	77	16 "	" "	5,328	"	16 "	"	1,803	75	63,741	52
208	53	10 "	8d "	40	"	10 "	3/8%	13	37	514	40
8,533	86	13 "	" "	1,639	04	13 "	1/2%	561	84	17,511	54
22,823	80	" "	" "	4,383	60	" "	"	1,502	64	46,834	54
2,707	45	9 "	" "	360	"	9 "	3/8%	133	69	5,351	14
5,414	89	13 "	" "	1,040	"	13 "	1/2%	356	50	11,111	39
5,392	11	10 "	" "	800	"	10 "	3/8%	266	25	8,498	36
5,392	11	13 "	" "	1,040	"	13 "	1/2%	355	"	8,787	11
2,216	50	10 "	9d "	450	"	10 "	3/8%	129	37	3,140	87
2,620	11	13 "	" "	585	"	13 "	1/2%	172	50	4,257	61
1,834	07	9 "	" "	283	50	9 "	3/8%	90	56	2,922	13
3,144	13	13 "	" "	702	"	13 "	1/2%	207	"	5,253	13
419	21	7 "	" "	43	47	7 "	1/4%	13	80	907	73
1,531	25	6 "	" "	135	"	6 "	"	54	69	2,814	69
16	55	1 "	8d "	"	56	1 "	1/8%	"	59	84	62
2,508	54	6 "	" "	236	64	6 "	1/4%	82	58	5,046	26
7,632	49	13 "	" "	1,560	"	13 "	1/2%	502	50	16,444	99
7,159	56	9 "	" "	1,296	"	9 "	3/8%	459	"	19,786	56
15,492	78	13 "	" "	3,120	"	13 "	1/2%	1,020	"	27,432	78
1,252	80	9 "	9d "	243	"	9 "	3/8%	73	12	3,980	92
268	54	13 "	" "	60	84	13 "	1/2%	17	68	451	06
3,455	50	13 "	" "	819	"	13 "	"	227	50	9,115	"
395	05	6 "	" "	77	22	6 "	1/4%	23	95	1,886	18
3,246	35	8 "	" "	689	04	8 "	"	160	30	11,081	79
1,033	20	7 "	5d "	168	"	7 "	"	54	75	3,355	95
1,356	"	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	91	25	2,887	25
2,510	41	10 "	6d "	450	"	10 "	3/8%	175	31	9,595	72
628	80	5 "	" "	75	"	5 "	1/4%	38	12	3,351	92
274	05	8 "	" "	46	08	8 "	"	15	60	1,007	73
402	02	5 "	" "	45	"	5 "	"	24	37	2,145	39
726	54	8 "	" "	116	16	8 "	"	39	63	2,939	33
1,242	50	9 "	8d "	180	"	9 "	3/8%	66	56	2,174	06
5,796	52	13 "	" "	1,118	"	13 "	1/2%	381	62	10,521	14
801	56	5 "	9d "	129	60	5 "	1/4%	48	60	4,435	76
442	21	8 "	" "	80	64	8 "	"	18	90	1,023	35
225,704	73			42,797	08			14375	20	500,441	57

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Marks	Bales	Pieces	Goods		Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai Market value at the outbreak of disturbances Per Piece		Lot		Price realized Shanghai Per Piece	
Brought forward	39929	800175						2,888,862	30		
C/B S/C S C	401	5020	American	Drills	Stock	3	20	25,664	"	2	95½
" "	347	6940	"	"	afloat		"	22,208	"	2	56¼
" "	1342	26840	"	"	"		"	85,888	"	2	95½
" 3H	500	10000	"	"	"	3	65	36,500	"	3	40
" "	500	10000	"	"	"		"	36,500	"	3	45½
" "	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	73,000	"	3	45
" W C A	1000	20000	"	"	"	3	35	67,000	"	3	20
" B FF	15	300	"	"	"	3	50	1,050	"	3	27½
" WH	995	19900	"	"	Stock	3	47½	69,152	50	3	20½
" "	805	16100	"	"	afloat		"	55,947	50	3	31¼
" "	2195	43900	"	"	"		"	152,552	50	3	20½
" "	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	69,500	"	3	25
" O K A A	475	9500	"	"	afloat	3	46½	32,917	50	3	35
" L K	200	4000	"	"	"	3	12½	12,500	"	2	75
" CHS	500	10000	"	"	"	3	50	35,000	"	3	37
" EI	275	5500	"	"	"	3	32½	18,287	50	3	10
" LH	200	4000	"	"	"	3	37½	13,500	"	3	17½
" CF S	250	5000	"	"	"	4	"	20,000	"	3	62½
" PMC D	1499	22485	"	Drills	Stock	3	75½	83,475	56	3	46
" "	1000	15000	"	"	afloat		"	55,657	50	3	47¼
" W 600	500	7500	"	"	Stock	3	47½	26,062	50	3	26½
" "	12	180	"	"	afloat		"	625	50	3	"
" "	988	14820	"	"	"		"	51,499	50	3	31
" SM D	500	7500	"	"	Stock	3	67½	27,562	50	3	46½
" "	500	7500	"	"	afloat		"	27,562	50		"
" "	600	9000	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	33,075	"		"
" PSD	2500	37500	"	"	afloat	3	67	137,625	"	3	35½
" "	1100	16500	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	60,555	"	3	45-1/64
B BM A	2278	34170	"	"	Stock	3	56½	121,816	05	3	38½
" "	350	5250	"	"	afloat		"	18,716	25	3	20
" "	250	3750	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	13,368	75	3	40
" O.D	375	5625	"	"	afloat	3	46½	19,490	62		"
" CMB	1000	15000	"	"	"	3	52½	52,875	"	3	22½
" MM D	1477	22155	"	"	Stock	3	66½	81,153	76	3	45
" "	750	11250	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	41,208	75		"
" NSM D	250	3750	"	"	afloat	3	57½	13,406	25	3	47-1/64
" "	1175	17625	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	63,009	37	3	40
" S.D	370	5550	"	"	afloat		"	19,841	25	3	30-1/64
" "	760	11400	"	"	awaiting Shipment		"	40,755	"	3	35
" D	200	3000	"	"	afloat	3	52½	10,575	"	3	27½-1/64
" B A	35	525	"	"	awaiting Shipment	3	50	1,837	50	3	32½
" G S	197	3940	"	Jeans	Stock	2	75	10,835	"	2	60
" "	83	1660	"	"	afloat		"	4,565	"	2	32½
" "	17	340	"	"	"		"	935	"	2	60
" PMC S Drill	603	12060	"	"	Stock	2	85	34,371	"	2	71½
" "	197	3940	"	"	"		"	11,229	"	2	72
" "	11	220	"	"	afloat		"	627	"	2	54½
Carried forward	71,506	1,239,470						4,780,375	91		

To the China and Japan Trading Company Lim

Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbance				Price realized on Present Shanghai market value				of Market on Stock in Trade		Interest @ 7% p.a. on value at the time of outb disturbances for each kind Stock in Trade					
Per Piece		Lot		Per Piece		Lot				From		To		Time	Amo
		2,888,862	30			2,671,297	74	217,564	56						225,
3	20	25,664	"	2	95-1/2	23,422	41	2,241	59	1900 May	30	1901 April	30	335 days	1,
	"	22,208	"	2	54.3	17,641	48	4,566	52	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	
	"	85,888	"	2	95-1/2	78,386	22	7,501	78	"	"	1901 May	30	1 year	6,
3	65	36,500	"	3	40	34,000	"	2,500	"	"	"	March	31	305 days	2,
	"	36,500	"	3	45-1/2	34,155	"	2,345	"	"	"	June	30	1 year 3 day	2,
	"	73,000	"	3	45	69,000	"	4,000	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,
3	35	67,000	"	3	20	64,000	"	3,000	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,
3	50	1,050	"	3	27.5	982	50	67	50	"	"	"	"	" "	
3	47.5	69,152	50	3	20.5	63,779	50	5,373	"	"	"	March	26	300 days	3,
	"	55,947	50	3	31.1	53,629	10	2,318	40	"	"	"	"	"	3,
	"	152,552	50	3	20.5	140,699	50	11,853	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,
	"	69,500	"	3	25	65,000	"	4,500	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	5,
3	46.5	32,917	50	3	35	31,825	"	1,092	50	"	"	"	"	" "	2,
3	12.5	12,500	"	2	75	11,000	"	1,500	"	"	"	"	"	" "	
3	50	35,000	"	3	37	33,700	"	1,300	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,
3	32.5	18,287	50	3	10	17,050	"	1,237	50	"	"	"	"	" "	1,
3	37.5	13,500	"	3	17.5-1/2	12,573	"	927	"	"	"	"	"	" "	1,
4	"	20,000	"	3	62.5	18,125	"	1,875	"	"	"	"	"	" "	1,
3	75-1/2	83,475	56	3	46	77,798	10	5,677	46	"	"	1900 Dec	4	188 days	3,
	"	55,657	50	3	47.4	52,110	"	3,577	50	"	"	1901 Jany	28	243 "	2,
3	47.5	26,062	50	3	26.5	24,487	50	1,575	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	1,
	"	625	50	3	-	540	"	85	50	"	"	1900 Aug	30	92 days	
	"	51,499	50	3	31	49,054	20	2,445	30	"	"	1901 March	31	305 "	3,
3	67.5	27,562	50	3	46.5	25,987	50	1,575	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	2,
	"	27,562	50		"	25,987	50	1,575	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,
	"	33,075	"		"	31,185	"	1,890	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,
3	67	137,625	"	3	35.5	125,925	"	11,700	"	"	"	Feby	4	250 days	6,
	"	60,555	"	3	45-1/2	56,355	75	4,199	25	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	4,
3	56.5	121,816	05	3	38.5	115,665	45	6,150	60	"	"	May	10	345 days	8,
	"	18,716	25	3	20	16,800	"	1,916	25	"	"	Feby	15	261 "	
	"	13,368	75	3	40	12,750	"	618	75	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	1,
3	46.5	19,490	62		"	19,125	"	365	62	"	"	"	"	" "	1,
3	52.5	52,875	"	3	22.6	48,390	"	4,485	"	"	"	Jany	1	216 days	2,
3	66.9	81,153	76	3	45	76,434	75	4,719	01	"	"	April	30	335 "	5,
	"	41,208	75		"	38,812	50	2,396	25	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	3,
3	57.5	13,406	25	3	47-1/2	12,882	37	523	88	"	"	April	30	335 days	
	"	63,009	37	3	40	59,925	"	3,084	37	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	4,
	"	19,841	25	3	30-1/2	18,131	85	1,709	40	"	"	1900 Nov	30	184 days	
	"	40,755	"	3	35	38,190	"	2,565	"	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 3 day	3,
3	52.5	10,575	"	3	27.5-1/2	9,726	75	848	25	"	"	1900 Nov	30	184 days	
3	50	1,837	50	3	32.5	1,745	63	91	87	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 3 day	
2	75	10,835	"	2	60	10,244	"	591	"	"	"	"	"	" "	
	"	4,565	"	2	32.5	3,852	86	712	14	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 days	
	"	935	"	2	60	884	"	51	"	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 3 day	
2	85	34,371	"	2	71.9	32,791	14	1,579	86	"	"	March	27	301 days	1,
	"	11,229	"	2	72	10,716	80	512	20	"	"	June	30	1 yr 3 day	
	"	627	"	2	84.5	559	90	67	10	"	"	1900 Oct	31	154 days	
		4,780,375	91			4,437,325	"	343,050	91						345,

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Loss

Value at outbreak of disease in Foods insured		Storage				Fire Insurance				Total Loss Claimed	
Amount		Time	Rate	Amount		Time	Rate	Amount			
225,704	73			42,797	08			14,275	20	500,441	57
1,648	82	11 months	8¢ / month	352	88	11 months	3/8%	96	24	4,339	53
915	70	6 "	" "	166	56	6 "	1/4%	55	52	5,704	30
6,012	16	11 "	" "	1,180	96	11 "	3/8%	322	08	15,016	98
2,135	"	9 "	9¢ "	405	"	9 "	"	136	88	5,176	88
2,772	"	12 "	" "	540	"	12 "	1/2%	182	50	5,839	50
5,544	"	13 "	" "	1,170	"	13 "	"	365	"	11,079	"
5,088	33	" "	" "	1,170	"	" "	"	335	"	9,593	33
79	74	" "	" "	17	55	" "	"	5	25	170	04
3,978	63	10 "	" "	895	50	10 "	3/8%	259	32	10,506	45
3,218	88	9 "	" "	652	05	9 "	"	209	50	6,399	13
8,776	99	" "	" "	1,777	95	" "	"	572	07	22,980	01
5,278	19	13 "	" "	1,170	"	13 "	1/2%	347	50	11,295	69
2,499	93	10 "	8¢ "	380	"	10 "	3/8%	123	44	4,095	87
949	31	" "	6¢ "	120	"	" "	"	46	88	2,616	19
2,658	08	" "	9¢ "	450	"	" "	"	131	25	4,539	33
1,388	84	12 "	8¢ "	264	"	12 "	1/2%	91	44	2,981	78
1,025	26	" "	" "	192	"	" "	"	67	50	2,211	76
1,518	90	8 "	" "	160	"	8 "	1/4%	50	"	3,603	90
3,009	69	7 "	7¢ "	734	51	7 "	"	208	69	9,630	35
2,595	19	6 "	" "	420	"	6 "	"	139	22	6,731	91
1,979	32	13 "	" "	455	"	13 "	1/2%	130	31	4,139	63
11	03	2 "	" "	1	68	2 "	1/8%	"	78	98	99
3,012	37	9 "	" "	622	44	9 "	3/8%	193	12	6,273	23
2,093	25	13 "	" "	455	"	13 "	1/2%	137	81	4,261	06
2,093	25	12 "	" "	420	"	12 "	"	137	81	4,226	06
2,511	89	13 "	" "	546	"	13 "	"	165	37	5,113	26
6,598	46	7 "	" "	1,225	"	7 "	1/4%	344	06	19,867	52
4,598	86	13 "	" "	1,001	"	13 "	1/2%	302	78	10,101	89
8,059	88	12 "	" "	1,913	52	12 "	"	609	08	16,733	08
936	83	6 "	" "	147	"	6 "	1/4%	46	79	3,046	87
1,015	29	13 "	" "	227	50	13 "	1/2%	66	84	1,928	38
1,480	21	11 "	6¢ "	247	50	11 "	3/8%	73	09	2,166	42
2,190	32	6 "	7¢ "	420	"	6 "	1/4%	132	19	3,227	51
5,213	85	11 "	" "	1,197	29	11 "	3/8%	304	32	11,374	47
3,129	60	13 "	" "	682	50	13 "	1/2%	206	04	6,414	39
861	30	8 "	" "	140	"	8 "	1/4%	33	51	1,558	69
4,785	26	13 "	" "	1,069	25	13 "	1/2%	315	04	9,253	92
700	15	3 "	" "	77	70	3 "	1/8%	24	80	2,512	05
3,095	15	13 "	" "	691	60	13 "	1/2%	203	78	6,555	53
373	17	6 "	" "	84	"	6 "	1/4%	26	44	1,331	86
139	55	13 "	" "	91	85	13 "	1/2%	9	18	272	45
822	86	" "	5¢ "	128	05	" "	"	541	75	2,083	66
188	23	5 "	" "	20	75	5 "	1/4%	11	41	932	53
71	"	11 "	" "	9	35	11 "	3/8%	3	51	134	86
1,984	10	10 "	" "	301	50	10 "	"	128	89	3,994	35
852	78	13 "	" "	128	05	13 "	1/2%	56	14	1,549	17
18	52	1 "	" "	"	55	1 "	1/8%	"	79	86	96
345,614	85			67,200	12			22226	41	775,092	29

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Marks	Bales	Pieces	Goods	Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances Per Piece	Lot.	Price realized Shanghai Per Piece
brought forward	71506	1,239,470				4,780,375 91	
C/J/C PMC J Boyds	289	5780	American Jeans	afloat	2 85	16,473 "	2 72
" "	400	8000 "	"	awaiting Shipment	"	22,800 "	"
" PMC J Boyds	300	6000 "	"	Stock	3 80-1/2	22,572 "	3 63
" "	100	2000 "	"	afloat	"	7,524 "	"
" "	200	4000 "	"	awaiting Shipment	"	15,048 "	"
" L F	500	10000 "	Flannelette	afloat	3 30	33,000 "	2 90
" "	250	5000 "	"	"	"	16,500 "	2 93?
" "	250	5000 "	"	awaiting Shipment	"	16,500 "	2 90
" I.H.F.	750	15000 "	"	afloat	3 35	50,250 "	2 98!
" "	250	5000 "	"	awaiting Shipment	"	16,750 "	3 00
FC 12 Man Horse H.F.H.	132	3960	English 12th Cmbk	Stock	3 25	12,870 "	3 14
"	38	1140 "	" "	"	"	3,705 "	3 20
" "	26	780 "	" "	afloat	"	2,535 "	3 05?
" "	124	3720 "	" "	"	"	12,090 "	3 20
" Soldier F.D.F.	250	7500 "	" "	Stock	3 65	27,375 "	3 40
" "	50	1500 "	" "	afloat	"	5,475 "	"
" Soldier Gun	150	4500 "	" "	Stock	3 75	16,875 "	3 50
" "	50	1500 "	" "	afloat	"	5,625 "	"
" Rabbit	150	4500 "	" "	Stock	3 30	14,850 "	3 15-1/2
C/J/C Man-Gun	600	12000 "	" "	afloat	3 85	46,200 "	3 77
APC/S 5 Bale 222	200	10000 "	10th G. Shtg	"	2 95-1/2	29,205 "	2 80
" Field Gun	10	500 "	" "	Stock	2 80-1/2	1,386 "	2 80 1/2
" Boat	10	500 "	" "	"	3 19	1,595 "	3 00
" 3 Horse 222	180	9000 "	" "	afloat	2 95-1/2	26,284 50	2 80
" "	20	1000 "	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"
C/J/C Rhanie	50	2500 "	" "	afloat	"	7,301 25	"
" 3 Girls	50	2500 "	" "	"	"	7,301 25	"
APC/S 3 Cask	180	9000 "	" "	"	"	26,284 50	"
" "	20	1000 "	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"
" 1 Cask	46	2300 "	" "	Stock	2 42.5	5,577 50	2 30
" Eagle XX	25	1250 "	" "	afloat	2 95-1/2	3,650 63	2 66.5
" "	275	13750 "	" "	"	"	40,156 88	2 80
C/J/C 4 Boys	460	23000 "	" "	"	"	67,171 50	2 84
" "	140	7000 "	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	20,443 50	"
APC/S 7 Girls	580	29000 "	" "	afloat	"	84,694 50	"
" "	20	1000 "	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"
C/J/C Eagle	269	13450 "	" "	Stock	3 20-1/2	42,609 60	3 20-1/2
" "	380	19000 "	" "	afloat	"	60,192 "	"
APC/S Rabbit	969	48450 "	" "	Stock	3 35-1/2	160,684 42	3 17.6
" "	820	41000 "	" "	afloat	"	135,976 50	"
" "	140	7000 "	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	23,215 50	"
" Stag	95	9500 "	" 3 4/6 th "	Stock	- 86	8,170 "	- 85?
" "	104	10400 "	" " "	"	- 86	8,944 "	- 85?
					Shanghai Tael		Shanghai
	81,408	1,608,450				5,914,995 44	

To the China and Japan Trading Company Limited

Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances				Price realized on Present Shanghai market value				Of market on Stock in Trade			Lo						
Per Piece		Lot		Per Piece		Lot					5 cent @ 7% p.a. on value at the time of disturbances for extra time Stock in trad						
											From		To		Time		Am
		4,780,375	91			4,437,325	"	343.050	91								345.6
2	85	16,473	"	2	72	15,721	60	751	40		1900 May	30	1901 June	30	17yrs 31 days		1.2
	"	22,800	"		"	21,760	"	1,040	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	1.7
3	80-1/2	22,572	"	3	63	21,780	"	792	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	1.7
	"	7,524	"		"	7,260	"	264	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	5
	"	15,048	"		"	14,520	"	528	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	1.1
3	30	33,000	"	2	90	29,000	"	4,000	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	2,5
	"	16,500	"	2	93.7	14,685	"	1,815	"		"	"	Feby	3	249 days		7
	"	16,500	"	2	90	14,500	"	2,000	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		1,2
3	35	50,250	"	2	98.1	44,715	"	5,535	"		"	"	Feby	20	266 "		2,5
	"	16,750	"	3	00	15,000	"	1,750	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		1,2
3	25	12,870	"	3	14.4	12,450	24	419	76		"	"	April	20	325 "		8
	"	3,705	"	3	20	3,648	"	57	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		2
	"	2,535	"	3	05.2	2,384	46	150	54		"	"	March	5	279 "		1
	"	12,090	"	3	20	11,904	"	186	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		9
3	65	27,375	"	3	40	25,500	"	1,875	"		"	"	"	"	" "		2,0
	"	5,475	"		"	5,100	"	375	"		"	"	"	"	" "		4
3	75	16,875	"	3	50	15,750	"	1,125	"		"	"	"	"	" "		1,2
	"	5,625	"		"	5,250	"	375	"		"	"	"	"	" "		4
3	30	14,850	"	3	15-1/2	14,104	12	745	88		"	"	"	"	" "		1,1
3	85	46,200	"	3	77	45,240	"	960	"		"	"	April	30	335 days		2,9
2	95-1/2	29,205	"	2	80	28,000	"	1,205	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		2,2
2	80-1/2	1,386	"	2	80-1/2	1,386	"	"	"		"	"	April	18	323 "		
3	19	1,595	"	3	00	1,500	"	95	"		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		1
2	95-1/2	26,284	50	2	80	25,200	"	1,084	50		"	"	"	"	" "		1,9
	"	2,920	50		"	2,800	"	120	50		"	"	"	"	" "		2
	"	7,301	25		"	7,000	"	301	25		"	"	"	"	" "		5
	"	7,301	25		"	7,000	"	301	25		"	"	"	"	" "		5
	"	26,284	50		"	25,200	"	1,084	50		"	"	"	"	" "		1,9
	"	2,920	50		"	2,800	"	120	50		"	"	"	"	" "		2
2	42.5	5,577	50	2	30	5,290	"	287	50		"	"	"	"	" "		4
2	95-1/2	3,650	63	2	66.8	3,335	"	315	63		"	"	1900 Aug	31	93 days		
	"	40,156	88	2	80	38,500	"	1,656	88		"	"	1901 June	30	17yrs 31 "		3,0
	"	67,171	50	2	84	65,320	"	1,851	50		"	"	May	30	1 year		4,7
	"	20,443	50		"	19,880	"	563	50		"	"	"	"	"		1,4
	"	84,694	50		"	82,360	"	2,334	50		"	"	"	"	"		5,9
	"	2,920	50		"	2,840	"	80	50		"	"	"	"	"		2
3	20-1/2	42,609	60	3	20-1/2	42,609	60	"	"		"	"	Jany	13	228 days		1,8
	"	60,192	"		"	60,192	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"		2,6
3	35-1/2	160,684	42	3	17.6	153,877	20	6,807	22		"	"	April	7	312 days		9,6
	"	135,976	50		"	130,216	"	5,760	50		"	"	"	"	"		8,1
	"	23,215	50		"	22,232	"	983	50		"	"	"	"	"		1,0
-	86	8,170	"	-	85.2	8,141	50	28	50		"	"	May	8	343 days		5
-	86	8,944	"	-	85.2	8,912	80	31	20		"	"	June	30	17yrs 31 "		6
Shanghai Taels		5,914,998	44	Shanghai Taels		5,522,189	52	Shanghai Taels 392,808		92						Shanghai Taels	419.4

E. & O. E.

Shanghai May 8th 1901

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, Limited

MANAGER.

Loss

time of settlement of in trade insurance amount		Storage Time	Storage Rate	Storage amount		Fire Insurance Time	Fire Insurance Rate	Fire Insurance amount		Total Loss claimed	
345,614	85			67200	12			22226	41	778,092	29
1,251	04	10 months	5/8 month	144	50	10 month	3/8%	61	77	2,208	71
1,731	55	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	114	"	3,145	55
1,714	23	" "	7/8 "	273	"	" "	"	112	86	2,892	09
571	41	" "	" "	91	"	" "	"	37	62	964	03
1,142	82	" "	" "	182	"	" "	"	75	24	1,928	06
2,506	19	11 "	17/8 "	935	"	11 "	3/8%	123	75	7,564	94
787	93	6 "	" "	255	"	6 "	1/4%	41	25	2,899	18
1,253	09	13 "	" "	552	50	13 "	1/2%	82	50	3,888	09
2,563	43	6 "	15/8 "	810	"	6 "	1/4%	125	62	9,034	05
1,272	08	13 "	" "	585	"	13 "	1/2%	83	75	3,690	83
802	17	11 "	7/8 "	116	16	11 "	3/8%	48	26	1,386	35
281	38	13 "	" "	39	52	13 "	1/2%	18	52	396	42
135	64	8 "	" "	16	64	8 "	1/4%	6	34	309	16
918	18	11 "	" "	109	12	11 "	3/8%	45	34	1,258	64
2,079	"	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	136	87	4,350	87
415	80	11 "	" "	44	"	11 "	3/8%	20	53	855	33
1,281	58	13 "	" "	156	"	13 "	1/2%	84	37	2,646	95
427	19	11 "	" "	44	"	11 "	3/8%	21	09	867	28
1,127	78	13 "	" "	156	"	13 "	1/2%	74	25	2,103	91
2,968	19	9 "	6/8 "	324	"	9 "	3/8%	173	25	4,425	44
2,217	98	10 "	9/8 "	180	"	10 "	"	109	52	3,712	50
85	86	11 "	" "	9	90	11 "	"	5	20	100	96
121	13	13 "	" "	11	70	13 "	1/2%	7	97	235	80
1,996	18	10 "	10/8 "	180	"	10 "	3/8%	98	57	3,359	25
221	80	13 "	" "	26	"	13 "	1/2%	14	60	382	90
554	48	10 "	9/8 "	45	"	10 "	3/8%	27	38	928	11
554	48	" "	" "	45	"	" "	"	27	38	928	11
1,996	18	" "	10/8 "	180	"	" "	"	98	57	3,359	25
221	80	13 "	" "	26	"	13 "	1/2%	14	60	382	90
423	58	" "	9/8 "	53	82	" "	"	27	89	792	79
65	11	2 "	" "	4	50	2 "	1/8%	4	56	389	80
3,049	73	10 "	" "	247	50	10 "	3/8%	150	58	5,104	69
4,702	"	" "	" "	414	"	" "	"	251	89	7,219	39
1,431	04	13 "	" "	163	80	13 "	1/2%	102	21	2,260	55
5,928	62	10 "	" "	522	"	10 "	3/8%	317	60	9,102	72
204	44	13 "	" "	23	40	13 "	1/2%	14	60	322	94
1,863	13	8 "	10/8 "	215	20	8 "	1/4%	106	52	2,184	85
2,631	95	7 "	" "	266	"	7 "	"	150	48	3,048	43
9,614	65	11 "	" "	1,065	90	11 "	3/8%	602	56	18,090	33
8,136	21	9 "	" "	738	"	9 "	"	509	91	15,144	62
1,389	12	13 "	" "	182	"	13 "	1/2%	116	07	2,670	69
537	43	12 "	6/8 "	68	40	12 "	"	40	85	675	18
679	25	13 "	" "	81	12	13 "	"	44	72	836	29
Taels		Shanghai Taels				Shanghai Taels				Shanghai Taels	
419,471	68			77,302	80			26,557	82	916,141	22

@ 111⅓ Haikwan Taels 822,388 89

1901

ANY,
ed
ANAGER.

U.S. Consulate General Shai May 8th 1901

Personally appeared before me this day Harry De Jong to me well known to be the Manager of the China Japan Trading Co who being sworn declares the above statement to be true to the best of his knowledge & belief & certifies that the China & Japan Trading Co is an American Corporation

Geo. A. Dorsey
Act. Deputy Consul General Shanghai

No. 638.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 23rd, 1901.

RECEIVED
JUL 5 '01
Dept of State

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledging receipt of Legation supplies referred to in Department's unnumbered despatch dated March 12, 1901.

No. 638.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to Department's despatch without number dated March 12th, 1901,- I have the honor to report that the Legation supplies referred to therein have been received, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901
JUL 6

No.93.

Amer July 18

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 23rd, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

The Diplomatic Corps continued to-day the discussion of the British proposition for the payment of the indemnity by China.

The first question taken up was that of the mode of payment, whether a guaranteed loan should be asked for, or whether China should issue bonds.

The French Minister said that the only instructions he had on the subject were those given sometime ago to his predecessor, Mr. Pichon; France preferred the system of a guaranteed loan, as being the simplest and most natural method, and the one which best equalized the conditions in which the loan would have to be made. Though he had no recent instructions, he thought that France would regulate her conduct on considerations of general interest and of the particular interest of China, whose restoration we were seeking, and without which the necessary sources for discharging her newly incurred indebtedness could not be secured.

The Japanese Minister said his Government <u>preferred</u> an international guarantee, if <u>all</u> the other Powers agreed to this plan.

The German Minister pronounced himself in favor of the issuance of bonds, but stated (I presume as his personal opinion) that he saw no objection to some of the

Powers guaranteeing between themselves the bonds issued to them by China.

The Austrian, Belgian and Dutch Ministers were without instructions.

The Italian Minister said that his Government had no preference for one over the other mode.

I repeated what I had said the day before, as to the preference of the United States for bonds without an international guarantee and our willingness to take them at par and bearing 3% interest.

I am inclined to think, in view of the decided preference expressed to day for the issuance of bonds by China for the payment of her debt, together with the statement of the French Minister, and the fact that the Russian Minister did not further urge the views of his Government, that the British proposal will be very shortly agreed to by all the representatives.

The question of the sinking fund was then taken up by the Ministers, and after some desultory discussion, it was decided to request the Committee on the payment of the indemnity to have drawn up a number of plans of amortization; it being the understanding of the Foreign Representatives that the Chinese preferred to extinguish the debt within the shortest period possible, say thirty years.

The question of the interest on the bonds was also discussed, Great Britain proposing 4% and the United States 3%.

The Japanese Minister remarked that he thought, if the debt was paid off in bonds, that some provision should be made for the countries which cannot raise loans at a very low rate of interest; Japan, for example, had to pay 5%. He suggested as a possible solution in case a low rate was finally agreed upon, that an additional amount of

bonds over and above that which represented the amount of the indemnity due, be issued to the countries thus situated so as to cover the difference between the amount of interest they would have to pay for a loan, and the rate of interest insured by the bonds.

This plan does not seem to me to be practicable and would work a great hardship on China. Some plan must, however, be devised to meet this objection.

The British Minister has confidentially suggested to me that it might be possible for Great Britain and the United States to guarantee the Japanese bonds. In reply I told him that in view of the peculiar conditions in which the bonds would be issued, and the fact that all the Powers would be jointly interested in China making the regular payments on them, it seemed to me possible that these bonds could be placed on the London and American markets without any additional guarantee. I trust you will kindly instruct me as to your views on the subject.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

M. W. Rockhill

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 25, 1901.

Received 3.02 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-fifth.

Germany, Great Britain [and] Italy officially agreed to limit indemnity to four hundred fifty million taels. Other powers will certainly shortly agree. Shall I, or first present proposal transfer to the Hague? Think it useless, and will only delay.

Japanese Government has asked British whether it would agree to raise Chinese tariff on imports to ten per cent if all likin on imports were abolished. Would you agree? We might get some other compensation besides.

ROCKHILL

M.C.
Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

May 25, 1901, 3.40 P.M., *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901

No.94.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 5 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, May 25th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Acknowledging Series July 9 J.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge as follows your cable instruction of the 22nd instant:-

"May 22nd. Yours of 20th received. Insist as long as practicable on reduction to forty millions, but if proposition of four hundred millions taels is the best attainable, accept it. Urge our suggestion that each Power accept Chinese bonds at par and at three per cent, but agree to any reasonable modification of our proposition that will close matter. Joint guarantee highly objectionable, only to be considered if essential to save China from exorbitant terms."

My cablegram to you of the 22nd informed you of the sudden change in the British Government's proposals, and that the Representatives of the Powers had practically agreed to demand of China the full amount of the expenses incurred by their Governments subject to their being fully closed for presentation to China at the end of the month of June. In other words the sum of four hundred and fifty millions of taels is approximately the minimum of the demand they will make on China.

In my despatch No.92 of the 22nd instant, I explained this last phase of the negotiations and gave an explanation of Great Britain's repeated changes in her proposals. I may add that the British proposed to reduce the

the amount of the indemnity to fifty millions of pounds, which I telegraphed you on April 26th.was never even submitted formally by Sir Ernest Satow to the Conference.

The position of Germany on the question of the indemnity has,as I have advised you repeatedly,been most uncompromising. The urgent necessity for Great Britain to maintain her entente with Germany in China is,of course, responsible for the numerous concessions she has recently made to German insistence on being paid the last cent of her expenses. The most remarkable of these concessions is found,however,in the British Government's willingness to have the tariff on imports raised to an effective 5% ad valorem,without compensating commercial advantages, a concession which I fancy will meet with the strongest disapproval on the part of British trade.

It is true that the proposition of the United States to scale down the indemnity has not been met with the approval of a single one of the Powers,but our insistence in the cause of moderation has unquestionably been instrumental in forcing them to limit their demands. Had it not been for our endeavors,China would,without a doubt,have been obliged to submit to infinitely harsher terms than these which will be probably submitted. The American policy of moderation has had other distinctly beneficial results;we have been able to restrain the action of the military forces of Germany on two occasions and thus prevented that Power securing a firmer hold on the situation here,which would have undoubtedly resulted in dictating her own terms to China. We have been able to delay and thereby have probably defeated the plan of building beside the gate of the Imperial Palacean international fortress from which to carry on peaceful relations with the Chinese Government.

The President's policy of moderation brought about a revision of the lists of proscription,and has

thus spared many persons now known to be innocent whose names had been placed thereon in the heat of the moment.

In numerous other ways have the United States been able to exercise a moderating influence on the councils of the Powers, while still maintaining the concert which, clumsy as it undoubtedly is, is still, so long as it exists, a tolerable guarantee of the maintenance of Chinese integrity and of equal trade privileges for all the world. I firmly believe that we shall still be further able to vindicate in other ways the wise policy of the President during the remainder of the negotiations and by it greatly benefit American interests in China.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No.95.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file.
JUL 6 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 5 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

May 25th, 1901.

Mailed in Senate July 9

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day, for the discussion of pending questions.

A note was prepared to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the limits of the Diplomatic quarter in this City. This note practically settles the whole question. I will send you copy of all correspondence bearing on this point of the negotiations as soon as I can get them together.

By referring to the British proposals concerning the payment of the indemnity (See my despatch No. 89), you will find it there suggested that the payments on account of the indemnity should be made by the Chinese Government to a mixed commission, which would distribute them among the Powers in proportion to their claims. To-day the Committee on the payment of the indemnity, to further expedite the discussion of

this

this subject, made the following report to the Conference. I quote it here in full:

"The Committee on the payment of the indemnities is of opinion that the Committee of Encashment (Committee des Recettes) proposed by the British Government should be composed of the heads of the foreign banks at Shanghai designated by the interested Governments, to receive in common the sums of money which they shall have collected from China. The said Committee of Encashment should confine its operations to cover in the total amount of the sums due, dividing it among the Powers proportionately to the amounts due each one of them."

This subject can, of course, only be settled when the mode of payment of the indemnity has been finally decided upon.

The German Minister then stated that his Government, desirous of bringing about as promptly as might be, a settlement of the question of indemnity, had accepted the proposition of the British Government to limit the amount of the indemnity to be asked of China to the approximate sum of 450,000,000 Taels calculated to the first of July of this year, with an interest

of

of 4%, reserving for future determination the question of the amortization. His Government was ready to ask at once of the Chinese Government a guarantee for the payment of this sum and for the interest specified.

The Italian Minister also informed the Conference that his Government accepted the British proposal to limit the demand to the first of July, and to accept the approximate figure of 450,000,000 Taels.

None of the other Ministers had received instructions from their governments, but it is highly probable that at the next meeting most of them will be able to announce their formal adherence to the British proposal.

I have informally informed several of my colleagues that I would ask you whether you would accept the British proposal, but I have not held out any hope of your doing so. I have on the contrary said that it remained for me now to ask that the whole subject of the indemnity be transferred to the Arbitral Court of The Hague. This has given my colleagues a great deal of uneasiness, and they greatly fear the delay which such a motion on the part of our Government

might

might make, though they all feel convinced that a reference of the question as you request would not be agreed to by any of their governments. As I am convinced of the truth of this also, I shall not formally make the suggestion unless directed to do so by you. After the close of to-day's meeting I telegraphed you in the terms which I confirm on the overleaf.

The above subjects having been temporarily disposed of, the question of replying to the last letter of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the suspension of examinations for a period of five years was taken up.

The Chinese have agreed already to suspension of examinations in all cities and towns where foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated, with the exception of Peking and Taiyuan-Fu, the Capital of Shansi. They contend, and with some degree of reason, that it is not fair to close the provincial or metropolitan examinations, the latter of which must be held in Peking, and once in every three years only, to people who have never been hostile to foreigners, and who belong to towns where no massacres or riots occurred.

The Russian, French and Japanese Ministers are in favor of

compromising

compromising on the question. The whole question of Chinese examinations is, however, so badly understood by a number of the Foreign Ministers that they hesitate very much to come to any decision on the subject. The discussion to-day did not result in any progress being made towards a final understanding

The Japanese Minister told me confidentially that his Government, through its Minister in London, had asked the British Government if it would consider the raising of the customs tariff on imports in China to 10%, in consideration of the total abolition of the Likin. He asked me if I would sound my Government on the same point, and whether I thought it might entertain such a proposition. I told him that I thought that we would undoubtedly consider it, though I held personally that we should not make the concession on the tariff without a settlement of all the pending commercial questions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking,China,May 25th,1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-fifth. Germany,Great Britain,Italy,officially agreed to limit indemnity to four hundred fifty millions taels. Other Powers will certainly shortly agree. Shall I,or first present proposal transfer to the Hague. Think it useless and will only delay. Japanese Government has asked British whether it would agree to raise Chinese tariff on imports to ten percent if all likin on imports were abolished. Would you agree . We might get some other compensations besides.

Rockhill.

Rockhill.

aided.

very great. We might add some other compensations per-

haps at all likely as important were appointed. Would

it would agree to have Chinese tariff on import to pay

salary. Japanese government pay asked British minister

transmit to the Empire. Think it necessary and will only

if short duty agree. Shall I not limit present proposal

named fifty millions dwts. Other powers will certain-

ly short duty agree. Think immediately to limit

-ain, finally, ultimately agreed to limit immediately to four

Twenty-fifth. Germany, Great Brit-

American.

Secretary.

Peking, China, May 25th, 1901.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

DFP

US Legation to China
See letter to Robert Coltman, J., June 4, 1901
C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 28 1901

Des Moines, Iowa. ~~May 25th 1901~~

DIPLOMATIC,
APR 1 1901
BUREAU

Hon. David J. Hill,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:--

Replying to your communication of the 21st inst. concerning Doctor Coltman's "offer to allow the temple claimed to be owned by him to become a part of the Legation grounds, if the Legation will secure for him in the Legation quarters, an equally good site for his future residence," I have the honor to reply that when I left Peking, it was understood that Doctor Coltman had paid to the priest only a very small amount of money, but had not, in fact, purchased the temple.

I think it would be right, however, if found necessary to use the temple property for Legation purposes, to pay Doctor Coltman the amount of money he had actually expended before

Rome, May 25, 1901.

Hon. David J. Hill,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:--

Referring to your communication of the 21st inst.
concerning Doctor Coleman, a patient to whom the Pope
claimed to be owned by him to become a part of the
Legation Staff, if the Legation will secure for
him in the Legation dwelling, an ordinary Room with
for his future residence," I have the honor to
reply that when I left Berlin it was understood
that Doctor Coleman had paid to the Priest only a
very small amount of money, but had not, in fact,
purchased the Pope.

I think it would be right, however, it
seemed necessary to use the Pope properly for
Legation purposes, to pay Doctor Coleman the
amount of money he had actually expended before

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 25 1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

the adoption of the circular by the Diplomatic Body in November last concerning purchases in the proposed Legation quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E A Conger

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 25 1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

No. 96.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file.
JUL 6 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 5 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

May 27th, 1901.

Rec'd in Washington July 9, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, translation of an Imperial Edict directing the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to bring to a prompt close the peace negotiations, so that the Emperor may return to his Capital.

The general belief among foreigners in Peking is that the Court will not start on its return to Peking until the entire withdrawal of the expeditionary forces from Peking and the neighborhood, and until such time as the only foreign forces here are the Legation guards. I heard from various sources, however, that some preparations have been made along the roads which will be followed by the Imperial party, and also in the Forbidden City, for the Emperor's return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

As above.

Inclosure in Despatch, No.

Imperial Edict,

Translated from the "Pekin Gazette" of May 25th.

On the 1st. day of the Fourth Moon, (May,18th.) the Grand Council at an audience received the following Edict;-

The Governer of Shun-t'ien (Pekin) has twice petitioned us on behalf of the gentry and people, begging us to return (to the capital), and now again the members of the Censorate unite in a joint memorial (to the same effect). All of this is evidence of the sincere affection and longing (of our subjects).

Formerly we respectfully begged the Empress Dowager to halt at Chang-an (Si-ngan) and , gazing from this great distance upon the ancestral shrines and altars of the tutelary deities, we have been constantly filled with sorrow and could not but most earnestly desire to return and thus satisfy the wishes of the Ministers and people of the whole Empire.

Let Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang bring the Peace Negotiations quickly to a close and cause the foreign troops to be withdrawn that it may become possible for us to set a day for our return.

Prince Ch'ing and his associates, too, should publish this Edict for the information of the Ministers and people.

As to the time of our return, it will be necessary for the Court to have everything properly prepared, and we appoint Shi Hsü to put things in order before-hand.

Respect this.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 8 1901,
BUREAU.

No.97.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 6 1901

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 27th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Having reference to my No.79 of the 1st instant forwarding a type-written copy of the Report of the Commission charged to examine into the question of the payment of the indemnities, I have the honor to enclose herewith ten printed copies of the report named.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:
Ten copies printed report as above.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS

La Commission, chargée par le Corps Diplomatique d'étudier la question du payement des indemnités à demander à la Chine en vertu de l'article VI de la Note collective, a étudié : 1° le mode de payement à adopter afin de satisfaire dans la mesure du possible les intérêts des créanciers et ceux du débiteur ; 2° les revenus chinois offrant le plus de garanties et pouvant être détournés de leur affectation actuelle, sans gêner la vie intérieure du pays.

Dans l'examen du mode de payement elle a tenu compte des désiderata des indemnitaires qui sont d'être payés le plus tôt possible et intégralement, et des ménagements à observer envers la Chine, considérée comme un débiteur solvable, jusqu'ici très scrupuleux dans ses engagements, mais momentanément gêné.

Parmi les revenus chinois, elle a considéré principalement ceux qui réunissaient les conditions suivantes : Perception bien organisée, rendement assuré, contrôle facile et efficace. Elle conseillerait toutefois et alors même qu'ils rempliraient ces conditions, d'écarter les revenus dont le produit est affecté spécialement à des dépenses qui sembleraient ne pouvoir être modifiées sans préjudice pour l'administration intérieure du pays.

Avant tout, il était nécessaire de connaître le montant approximatif des réclamations des Puissances. Les renseignements qui ont été recueillis dans les différentes Légations et dont quelques-uns ne sont encore connus qu'à titre provisoire et officieux, paraissent devoir porter ce chiffre à environ 65,000,000 L., soit :

1,625,000,000 fr.
1,300,000,000 M. K.
355,000,000 dollars or.
416,000,000 Hai Kuan Tael (en calculant l'hai kuan tael à 3.90).

Ce total d'ailleurs sera très probablement dépassé, puisqu'il n'est calculé approximativement que jusqu'au 1er juillet, et puisqu'il doit s'accroître avec la prolongation de l'occupation militaire.

La Commission a ensuite consulté les personnes qui lui ont paru le plus susceptibles, par leur situation, leur expérience et leur autorité spéciale, de lui fournir des indications sur les ressources de l'Empire, et le meilleur mode de payement. Successivement, elle a entendu Sir Robert Hart, inspecteur général des Douanes, M. Hillier, directeur de la *Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank*, M. Pokotilow, directeur de la *Banque Russo-Chinoise*, M. Rump, directeur de la *Deutsche Asiatische Bank*, les mandarins Hsu cheou Pong, ministre de Chine en Corée, Na Tong, vice-président du ministère des finances, et Tcheou Fou, grand trésorier du Tchely. Elle a pris connaissance d'un travail de M. Augustin, directeur de la *Banque de l'Indo-Chine*. Les Ministres d'Allemagne, de la Grande-Bretagne et du Japon lui ont remis des mémoires.

De l'ensemble de ces opinions et renseignements se dégagent quelques observations générales qu'il est important de noter pour servir de guide au milieu des explications détaillées qui seront données plus loin. Il est peu douteux que la Chine aurait de la peine à s'acquitter en une fois, par ses propres moyens, de la somme que les Puissances seraient disposées à lui réclamer, d'après les informations premières que nous possédons. Il n'y a pas dans le pays de disponibilités suffisantes.

La Commission a été unanime à considérer le reliquat des Douanes Maritimes et des *likins*, actuellement sous contrôle étranger, le relèvement à 5 % ad valorem effectifs du tarif douanier, le produit des Douanes indigènes, la taxation de certaines marchandises importées actuellement en franchise, comme des revenus offrant de sérieuses garanties au triple point de vue du rendement, de la perception et du contrôle, et dont l'affectation au service des indemnités n'exercerait aucune répercussion fâcheuse sur l'organisation intérieure de l'Empire.

D'autres ressources ont soulevé diverses objections, telles l'élévation des droits de douane à 10 %, la gabelle, l'octroi de Pékin, le tribut du riz, la rente maudchoue, le produit d'économies sur diverses dépenses.

Une troisième catégorie a été écartée comme ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions cherchées, la taxe foncière, le *likin*.

Enfin une quatrième a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement Chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son budget par la disparition des recettes affectées aux indemnités : la taxe d'habitation, le droit de timbre, un accroissement des droits sur l'opium indigène.

Ces observations générales faites, nous allons résumer ce qui a été dit sur le mode de payement et les ressources.

I. — MODE DE PAYEMENT

Si l'on écarte le payement direct et en une fois par la Chine, on peut choisir entre quatre systèmes :

a) *Emprunt chinois sans garantie des Puissances ;*
b) *Emprunt global gagé par des acomptes et garanti par toutes les Puissances solidairement ;*
c) *Bons Chinois ;*
d) *Annuités.*

a) *Emprunt chinois sans garantie des Puissances.* — Ce système coûterait sans doute très cher et le crédit de l'Empire lui permettrait difficilement d'emprunter directement et en une fois à des conditions raisonnables, 65 millions de livres sterling.

b) *Emprunt global garanti par toutes les Puissances.* — Un pareil emprunt serait sans doute couvert assez aisément sans trop de frais et à un taux d'intérêt peu élevé. Sa réalisation permettrait de payer immédiatement les indemnités et de ramener plus tôt la situation en Chine à son état normal. Le système serait donc avantageux pour les indemnitaires (sociétés et particuliers), la Chine et le commerce de l'Extrême-

Orient. Quant aux Etats, ils seraient solidairement responsables de la dette nouvelle contractée par l'Empire. Financièrement, ils n'y gagneraient pas, puisqu'ils auraient emprunté pour se payer eux-mêmes, ils y perdraient plutôt ayant chacun, en outre des Commissions prélevées par les Banques, assumé la responsabilité solidaire de la totalité de l'emprunt.

On a objecté, il est vrai, que cette solidarité n'est pas indispensable à la garantie d'un emprunt, le crédit de certains Etats y suffisant ; qu'au contraire, elle susciterait des craintes parmi les financiers pour le cas où des complications politiques viendraient à surgir entre les garants solidaires. Enfin, les Puissances ne voudraient peut-être pas garantir un emprunt global, sans se réserver un contrôle sur les revenus, qui seraient affectés au payement des acomptes, ce qui risquerait de créer une situation assez délicate et compliquée dans la pratique.

c) *Bons Chinois.* — Chaque Puissance recevrait de la Chine des bons pour le montant de son indemnité totale. Ces bons, payables à des échéances déterminées, porteraient intérêt et permettraient à chaque Puissance de s'en servir comme gage d'un emprunt national, propre à chacune d'elles. Le chiffre global de 65 millions de livres se trouverait ainsi réparti entre les Puissances sous diverses formes d'emprunts et à des conditions en rapport avec le crédit de chacune, au lieu de former un emprunt international unique, lancé à la fois. Il serait loisible à chaque Etat de n'emprunter que le montant des indemnités de ses nationaux s'il jugeait à propos de se contenter d'acomptes pour ce qui le concerne spécialement et de choisir à sa convenance le moment de l'émission.

d) *Annuités.* — Ce système aurait l'inconvénient de répartir sur un nombre d'années assez long le règlement de frais déjà déboursés par les Puissances et de laisser la porte ouverte à des aléas politiques.

Tel est le résumé des opinions et des renseignements fournis sur ce premier point à la Commission. Elle ne croit pas pouvoir recommander un système plutôt qu'un autre. Elle pense que dans l'état, la question ne peut être décidée que par les Gouvernements entre lesquels il existe des divergences, et qui, indépendamment de l'accord à faire entre eux, auraient sans doute à consulter les établissements financiers dont le concours sera indispensable.

II. — RESSOURCES

a) *Douanes Maritimes.* — Le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les Douanes Maritimes sous le contrôle d'une administration étrangère. Les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité, puisque, 1899 mis à part, les recettes de l'année dernière égalent celles de 1898. Il est donc permis de les considérer comme un minimum qui sera dépassé lorsque le commerce aura repris son développement régulier, soit H. K. T. 23 ou même 24 millions.

b) *Likins actuellement sous contrôle étranger.* — Ces ressources se composent : 1° des likins généraux des ports de Soochow, Kiu Kiang, du district de Shanghai, Sung-Kiang, et du district oriental du Tche-Kiang, et : 2° des likins sur le sel d'Itchang et des provinces du Houpé et de Nganhouei.

Ce revenu a paru assez bien assis pour être accepté comme gage de l'emprunt anglo-allemand de 1898. L'administration des Douanes qui en a fait l'objet d'une enquête sérieuse l'évalue à 5 millions de taels au bas mot.

Ces deux revenus sérieusement administrés forment donc un ensemble de 28 à 29 millions d'où il y a à déduire, jusqu'en 1905, une moyenne de 24 millions de taels pour le service de la dette étrangère actuelle. Sur le solde disponible, on payerait encore d'après M. Komura :

Les frais d'administration de la Douane Maritime y compris la solde du personnel étranger et chinois.	2,198,000	taels
L'entretien des phares.	280,000	
Le Péking collège.	120,000	
Les Légations de Chine à l'étranger. . . .	1,319,000	
Total	3,917,000	
Reste . . . . . H. K. T.	083,000	ou 1,083,000

suivant qu'on évalue à 23 ou à 24 millions le produit des Douanes.

La Commission fait remarquer cependant : 1° que sur les quatre dépenses prérités, deux, celles du Péking collège et des Légations, pourraient être imputées par le Gouvernement Chinois sur d'autres revenus, ce qui porterait le reliquat disponible à H. K. T. 1.522,000 ou à 2,522,000 ; 2° que les annuités de la dette actuelle atteignant leur maximum en 1905 pour décroître ensuite, le solde disponible augmentera à partir de cette date de 200,000 taels par an jusqu'en 1918, époque à laquelle il atteindra plus de 5 millions de taels.

c) *Elévation à 5 °/₀ ad valorem effectifs des droits de Douane sur les importations.* — Cette mesure est recommandée de différents côtés en raison de la facilité de son application et de la certitude de son rendement. Elle est acceptée par les délégués chinois et n'a provoqué de réserves que sur les avantages à donner au commerce étranger en compensation de l'aggravation de charges qui lui serait imposée.

Les droits perçus pour l'année 1899 équivalent à 3.18 °/₀ (3.43 °/₀ pour l'année 1900) de la valeur de toutes les marchandises importées ; l'élévation à 5 °/₀ aboutirait approximativement à une augmentation de recettes de 3,900,311 taels (chiffre de 1899) non compris l'opium qui ne serait pas frappé d'un droit nouveau et le riz qui continuerait à entrer en franchise. Il est bon de faire observer que l'année 1899 étant exceptionnelle, si l'on prend pour base du calcul à établir la moyenne des trois années normales (par exemple 1896-1898), il y aurait lieu de réduire le produit de l'augmentation à 2,320,276 ou 2,500,000 taels au maximum.

Le commerce ne semble pas faire d'objection à cette mesure, mais demande en compensation : 1° des

droits spécifiques et non plus ad valorem ; 2° une évaluation plus équitable des tarifs ; 3° une réforme de l'administration chinoise du likin assurant un fonctionnement plus honnête des passes de transit et mettant fin aux entraves créées par la mauvaise foi du Gouvernement Chinois.

En vue du relèvement des droits de Douane à 5 °/₀ ad valorem, Sir Robert Hart a indiqué un moyen qui présente l'avantage de ne nécessiter ni révision, ni changement ou négociation de tarifs tout en ramenant les droits à leur valeur primitive. Au moment de l'établissement du tarif, 3 Hai Kuan taels valaient 5 L., aujourd'hui il en faut 7 environ pour faire 1 L. Il suffirait donc de donner à l'Hai Kuan tael une valeur conventionnelle fixe égale à sa valeur du début pour frapper de 5 °/₀ effectifs les marchandises. D'après l'Inspecteur des Douanes, l'augmentation de recette correspondante serait de 10 à 15 millions de taels. On a fait observer toutefois que ce procédé créerait des inégalités dans la pratique et pourrait être difficilement accepté par les Gouvernements, et que les évaluations de Sir Robert Hart semblaient optimistes. D'après la moyenne des années 1896-1898, l'augmentation ne serait que de 9,153,833 taels.

d) Douanes indigènes. — Dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger, l'administration des Douanes Maritimes n'exerce son action que sur les navires de type étranger, qu'ils soient possédés par des Chinois ou des étrangers.

Les droits sur les marchandises transportées par jonques sont perçus par une administration indigène spéciale et d'après un tarif particulier qui fonctionne dans les ports ouverts à côté de la Douane Maritime et partout ailleurs sur les côtes ou dans les îles, aux stations que le Gouvernement Chinois a établies de temps immémorial.

Les opinions recueillies sont unanimement en faveur du contrôle de ce revenu et de son affectation au service des indemnités. Sir Robert Hart estime que le haut personnel des Douanes Maritimes pourrait aisément dans les ports ouverts prendre le service qui incombe à l'administration des Douanes indigènes *Chang Shui*.

Sir Ernest Satow a évalué ce revenu à 1 million de taels pour l'instant et à 4 millions dans l'avenir. MM. Komura et Hillier à 5 millions, Sir Robert Hart à 3 millions maintenant et à 5 et même à 10 millions dans l'avenir. M. Pokotilow estime à 5 millions les droits perçus dans les ports ouverts seulement. Au taux de 2 1/2 °/₀, M. Rump calcule qu'à Tientsin seulement, l'impôt sur les jonques donnerait 300,000 taels.

A propos de ces Douanes indigènes, M. Hillier a prétendu que leur produit a toujours été considéré par le Gouvernement Chinois comme un casuel plutôt que comme un revenu certain, car il n'en est versé que 20 °/₀ à peine dans les caisses du Trésor ; la perte en serait donc peu sensible pour celui-ci.

e) Taxation des marchandises importées actuellement en franchise. — Quelques articles, comme la farine, le beurre, les fromages, les vêtements étrangers, le savon, les bougies, les spiritueux, etc., qui, au moment de l'établissement des tarifs n'étaient importés qu'en petite quantité et pour l'usage exclusif des étrangers, sont exempts de droits. La vente ayant augmenté depuis que les Chinois en ont généralisé la consommation représente aujourd'hui une valeur assez considérable. On a donc proposé de soumettre ces marchandises au tarif général à l'exception toutefois du riz et des céréales. La Commission n'y voit pas d'objection.

Le tableau ci-dessous résume les évaluations minima et maxima de cette première catégorie :

	Minima		Maxima
A B) Reliquat des droits de Douane et likin sous contrôle étranger. . . .	083,000 taels		1,083,000 taels
C) Relèvement à 5 °/₀ effectifs des tarifs des Douanes Maritimes	2,320,276		3,900,311
D) Douanes indigènes	3,000,000		10,000,000
E) Taxation à 5 °/₀ des marchandises exemptées jusqu'à ce jour. . .	Mémoire		Mémoire
Evaluations totales. . . .	5,403,276	à	14,983,311

Rappelons que pour *A B)* les disponibilités croîtront à partir de 1905 d'environ 200,000 taels par an et qu'elles atteindront plus de 5 millions de taels en 1918.

Nous allons maintenant examiner la seconde catégorie de ressources.

f) Elévation des droits de Douanes à 10 °/₀. — Cette mesure a pour elle, comme il a déjà été dit, la facilité de son application et la certitude de son rendement. D'après M. de Mumm, le commerce étranger avec la Chine n'y verrait pas de grands inconvénients, l'expérience ayant démontré que l'augmentation des droits d'entrée se partage d'une façon à peu près égale entre le producteur, le commerçant et le consommateur et que, maintenue dans des limites raisonnables, elle n'entame pas le pouvoir de consommation d'un pays. Le Japon où les droits ont été élevés dernièrement de 10 à 20 °/₀ en est la preuve la plus récente

M. de Mumm calcule que cette augmentation des droits produirait une plus value de 17,475,500 taels.

M. Rump estime qu'on pourrait adopter le taux de 10 °/₀ à la condition de réviser le tarif des Douanes. Certains produits, tels que les aiguilles, les teintures d'aniline etc., pourraient facilement supporter l'augmentation des droits. D'autres, comme les cotonnades ne le pourraient pas. Il y aurait un choix à faire. M. Komura propose l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10 °/₀ pour toutes les marchandises y compris l'opium étranger et les articles introduits en franchise sous le régime actuel.

L'augmentation de recettes serait d'après lui de 18,037,374 taels, en prenant pour base les importations de 1899. Toutefois, il émet l'opinion que ce remaniement des tarifs appellerait des compensations. Il propose donc comme condition corrélative de l'augmentation des droits, une exemption absolue de droits de likin, taxes terminales ou autres perçues à l'intérieur, en faveur des importations et exportations. Considérant l'importance énorme du commerce total de l'Empire, il croit que les importations et exportations n'entrent que pour une faible part dans le produit du likin et que sa perte n'affecterait pas sensiblement les budgets provinciaux. Les droits de transit devraient être abolis en même temps. **M. Komura** préconise l'institution d'une Commission chargée de la révision des tarifs sur les nouvelles bases adoptées et d'indiquer les mesures à prendre pour mettre fin aux exactions qui atteignent dans l'intérieur de la Chine les articles d'importation ou d'exportation. Le nouveau tarif pourrait être appliqué sans qu'il fut besoin d'attendre la fin des travaux de la Commission ; transitoirement, les taxes seraient perçues suivant le tarif ad valorem.

M. Pokotilow ne pense pas qu'il y ait des objections fondamentales de la part du commerce à l'élévation des droits d'entrée de 5 à 10 0/0 pourvu que l'on procède à une révision sérieuse des tarifs, qui les rendent aussi équitables que possible. Si la révision est bien faite, le mouvement des échanges ne diminuerait pas ; elle prendrait un temps relativement court, quelques semaines au plus.

Sir Ernest Satow fait prévoir que son Gouvernement ne pourra pas accepter l'élévation du taux des droits d'entrée à 10 %. Il déclare que le commerce anglais proteste déjà contre cette mesure, à moins qu'elle ne soit compensée par des modifications au régime commercial de la Chine. Il maintient pour le droit de 10 %, comme pour celui de 5 %, l'exclusion de l'opium et du riz.

Les délégués Chinois verraient au contraire l'augmentation à 10 % avec beaucoup de satisfaction.

En résumé le rendement en serait évalué à 10.648,736 taels au minimum avec exclusion de l'opium et du riz, et à 18,037,374 taels au maximum avec inclusion de ces deux produits.

g) *Gabelle.* — La gabelle est un monopole d'Etat qui repose sur une organisation vaste et compliquée ayant pour elle la force d'une longue tradition, et assurant l'existence d'un nombre considérable de fonctionnaires, d'industriels et de commerçants patentés.

D'après le rapport de **M. Jamieson**, le Gouvernement prélèverait deux sortes de droits sur le sel : l'un de consommation, perçu au centre de production et sur le lieu de vente, l'autre de circulation ou likin prélevé en route ou à l'arrivée à la dernière station. Dans les propositions qui ont été présentées à ce sujet, on n'a pas fait de distinction entre les deux droits.

Sir Robert Hart déclare que la main mise sur le produit de la gabelle ne peut soulever d'objection, qu'il n'existe rien de plus sûr. D'après le chiffre du Département des Finances, la gabelle a donné en 1899 un peu moins de 14 millions de taels, mais d'après certains renseignements, ce chiffre atteindrait 15 millions et même 20 millions sous une bonne administration. **Sir Robert Hart** indique comme un moyen de contrôle l'extension du contrôle actuel des likins confiés à l'Administration des Douanes Maritimes. Il est bon de faire observer à ce propos que celle-ci ne contrôle que le likin sur le sel et non le droit de consommation.

Sir Ernest Satow qui est également partisan d'affecter le revenu de la régie du sel au payement des indemnités, évalue cette ressource à 12 ou 13 1/2 millions de taels, qui pourraient d'après les opinions les plus modérées augmenter de 50 0/0 soit 6 millions de taels et même de 100 0/0 sous une administration honnête soit 12 millions.

M. Hillier, du même avis que Sir Robert Hart et **Sir Ernest Satow**, dit que le revenu du sel sous l'administration actuelle est estimé à 13,800,000 taels, mais que sous un contrôle étranger, ce chiffre serait considérablement accru. De son estimation il déduit 1,800,000 taels affectés déjà à la dette étrangère, ce qui la ramène à 12 millions de taels.

M. Pokotilow a conseillé de n'assumer le contrôle de la gabelle qu'en dernier ressort, et seulement dans le cas où le relèvement des droits de douane à 5 0/0, les douanes indigènes, certaines économies à imposer au Gouvernement Chinois sur diverses dépenses ne donneraient pas de ressources suffisantes. D'après lui, ce contrôle nécessiterait une organisation très compliquée et fort délicate à créer et à faire fonctionner, un personnel étranger qui manque complètement. Il considérerait ce contrôle comme une immixtion dans l'administration intérieure et le déconseille à ce titre.

M. Rump pense que la gabelle pourrait-être mise sous contrôle étranger. Rien qu'à Tong-kou où il passe 6 millions de piculs par an on obtiendrait une recette de 1,600,000 taels. Il ne se dissimule pas que le contrôle dans les provinces de l'intérieur pourrait-être difficile. Quant à rendre libre l'importation du sel et à employer le montant des droits à percevoir au service de la dette, il n'en voit pas la possibilité. Tant que le monopole existera et que des **guilds** concentreront le trafic entre leurs mains, ceux-ci seront assez forts pour s'opposer à la vente du sel étranger. **Les délégués Chinois** ont déclaré que le produit disponible des droits sur le sel était de 10 millions de taels sur lesquels il fallait déduire 6 millions pour frais gouvernementaux, ce qui ne laisserait que 4 millions environ. A leur avis, une réforme de cet impôt serait difficile à établir.

De ces diverses opinions ressort une évaluation du produit de la gabelle comprise entre 4 et 20 millions de taels.

h) *Octroi de Pékin.* — **Sir Robert Hart** a mentionné accessoirement cette ressource en l'estimant à 1/2 million de taels. **M. Pokotilow** a confirmé cette évaluation en ajoutant que les droits perçus étaient assez lourds. D'une manière générale, il a conseillé d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait entraîner à une immixtion dans l'administration intérieure du pays. Quant à **M. Rump** il a déclaré qu'il n'y avait pas à faire fond sur de tels droits, qu'on ne pouvait que les abandonner aux Chinois.

D'après **les délégués Chinois**, cet octroi ne rapporterait que 170,000 taels, absorbés par l'administration de Pékin.

i) *Tribut du riz.* — Il est fourni par les deux provinces du Kiang-Su et du Tche-Kiang. La quantité du riz envoyé à Pékin varie de 12 à 1,400,000 tan ou piculs soit 104,500 tonnes. 200,000 piculs environ sont expédiés par l'ancienne voie du Grand Canal, le reste par les navires de la *China-Merchants*.

L'Administration de ce transport est en réalité un des principaux départements Chinois et occupe une véritable armée de fonctionnaires et subalternes. Dans la pratique on procède de la sorte : Les taxes foncières exigibles en principe en nature, sont en fait payées en argent ou plutôt en sapèques. Le tarif de conversion est fixé de temps en temps d'après le cours commercial du riz et augmenté d'un supplément destiné à couvrir les dépenses de transport et frais divers. Il paraît s'élever au double ou quelquefois au triple du prix du riz. Avec l'argent recueilli, les collecteurs d'impôt achètent du riz sur les marchés et l'envoient dans des dépôts en attendant le départ pour le Nord. Lorsque l'Administration du transport a pris livraison du riz, elle en est responsable jusqu'aux magasins de Tong-Tchéou où elle doit le déposer.

Sir Ernest Satow, qui a indiqué ce revenu, a fourni à ce sujet les renseignements suivants : La quantité de riz expédiée de la sorte serait d'après **M. Jamieson** de 1,200,000 à 1,400,000 piculs. Les droits et permis de transport coûtent aux provinces une somme très élevée, environ 1,500,000 taels.

D'une autre source, le tribut du riz se monterait à 800,000 piculs valant 4 taels le picul.

40 0/0 sont transportés par le grand canal, et les frais sont si exhorbitants que le picul rendu à Pékin coûte environ 15 taels. 60 0/0 sont chargés sur les bateaux de la *China Merchants* au prix de 1 1/2 tael le picul. Si la totalité était transportée par mer, l'économie qui en résulterait se monterait à 9 1/2 taels sur les 40 0/0 des 800,000 piculs, soit 3,040,000 taels.

Enfin une troisième estimation fixe à 300,000 piculs la quantité de riz transportée par les bateaux à vapeur et met le picul à 6 taels rendu à Pékin; 400,000 piculs seraient transportés par le grand canal et reviendraient à 15 taels. L'économie résultant du transport par mer de la totalité du tribut serait ainsi de 3,600,000 taels.

Les sommes employées à l'achat du riz atteignent d'après **M. Jamieson** 3,360,000 à 3,920,000 taels.

Le riz est éventuellement distribué aux hommes des Bannières qui le revendent aux classes les plus pauvres de Pékin au prix de 1 1/2 tael.

Sur l'argent affecté à l'achat du riz et sur les frais de transport, **Sir Ernest Satow** estime qu'on pourrait réaliser d'après **M. Jamieson** 6,562,000 taels, d'après un autre 7,440,000 taels, d'après un troisième 7,800,000 taels.

Sir Robert Hart, sans fournir d'autres indications, évalue à 2 ou 3 millions de taels le produit de la suppression du tribut du riz.

M. Pokotilow semble partisan d'une réforme dans le transport du tribut du riz et de l'affectation des économies ainsi réalisées au service des indemnités; mais il n'envisage pas l'éventualité de la suppression de ces distributions de riz aux hommes des Bannières qui sont régies par la Constitution même de l'Empire. Il estime à 1 million de taels l'économie que procurerait l'emploi de la voie maritime de préférence à celle du Grand Canal.

M. Rump croit également que le Gouvernement Chinois gagnerait à transporter tout le riz du tribut par mer, car outre l'économie sur le frêt, il mettrait ainsi fin aux fraudes commises par les bateliers, qui profitent des passes spéciales du tribut du riz pour transporter clandestinement des marchandises et échapper ainsi à la douane. Cette mesure ne rencontrerait d'opposition que de la part des bateliers chinois. Mais **M. Rump** ne pense pas que les ressources ainsi réalisées puissent servir à garantir un emprunt.

M. Hillier propose également d'affecter aux indemnités la taxe foncière du Kiangsou et du Tche-Kiang, estimée par les Chinois de 10 à 12 millions de taels dans l'état actuel, mais qu'il ne prend que pour 8 millions, tout en remarquant qu'elle donnerait certainement bien d'avantage sous un contrôle étranger.

Les renseignements fournis par **les délégués Chinois** sur ce revenu ont été assez vagues. D'après eux, le tribut du riz représenterait aujourd'hui 1,240,000 sacs, il a été autrefois de 1,400,000 sacs. Le prix de ce riz dans le Sud serait de 4 millions de taels; le transport coûterait 6 taels par sac par la voie maritime; 130,000 sacs passeraient par le Grand Canal, mais ils n'ont pu dire à combien s'élevaient les frais. Les délégués ont convenu que le fret du transport maritime pourrait être diminué s'il était mis en adjudication entre plusieurs compagnies concurrentes, et laisser des économies à employer au service des indemnités. Ils ont aussi reconnu la possibilité de percevoir le tribut du riz en argent et de distribuer aux Tartares la valeur du riz qui leur est donné, ce qui permettrait de disposer du montant des frais de transport.

j) *Rente Manchoue.* — **Sir Ernest Satow** a indiqué la combinaison suivante : Capitaliser les pensions faites aux soldats Mandchoux et émettre des bons portant intérêt à 5 0/0. Les chiffres officiels pour Pékin seuls sont 5,760,000 taels sans tenir compte des frais des garnisons Manchoues des provinces dont l'utilité militaire paraît nulle. Si les bons remis aux titulaires de ces pensions représentaient la moitié de la valeur de la somme capitalisée, le résultat de cette combinaison serait une économie de 2,830,000 taels.

Sir Robert Hart estime à 3 millions de taels la somme que l'on pourrait tirer de la suppression des pensions Manchoues.

M. Pokotilow déconseille la main-mise sur les revenus affecté à cette dépense qui tient de trop près à l'organisation intérieure.

M. Rump croit qu'on ne pourrait supprimer ces pensions qu'à la condition de renvoyer les Tartares en Mandchourie et en leur fournissant des moyens d'existence. Le mieux serait de leur donner des terres.

Les délégués Chinois n'ont pas caché que le Gouvernement serait obligé de réduire ces pensions, mais qu'il devrait disposer des économies pour d'autres besoins pressants. **M. de Mumm** est d'avis que les économies à réaliser sur le tribut du riz et la rente Mandchoue sont les ressources qui ne pourraient être utilisées, que pour remplacer auprès du Gouvernement Chinois les revenus qui seraient prélevés d'autre part en vue du payement des indemnités. Il ne pense pas qu'elles pourraient servir à gager un emprunt, étant donné

qu'elles seraient trop difficilement saisissables. Enfin **M. Pokotilow** a indiqué comme ressources le produit des économies que la Chine pourrait faire sur ses dépenses militaires et sur les frais de transfert à Pékin de l'argent provenant de l'impôt.

Le tableau suivant donne la récapitulation des ressources de la seconde catégorie.

Elévation des droits de douane à 10 0/0.	Minima Taels.	Maxima Taels.
	10,648,736.	18,037,374
Gabelle	4,000,000.	11,500,000
Octroi de Pékin.	170,000.	500,000
Tribut du riz	1,000,000.	8,000,000
Rente Manchoue	2,830,000.	2,830,000
Economies diverses.	pour mémoire.	pour mémoire.
Total général	18,648,736.	40,867,374

La troisième catégorie de ressources est celle qui a été écartée comme ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions à réaliser.

l) *Taxe foncière.* — Bien que cette taxe soit la base principale du revenu de l'Etat, elle est quelquefois abandonnée par le Gouvernement quand les récoltes sont ravagées ou compromises par des fléaux. Cet impôt manquant de fixité, **Sir Robert Hart** ne conseille pas d'y recourir. **M. Pokotilow** pense que cette taxe est la dernière à utiliser, car elle sera très difficile à contrôler. Les délégués Chinois ont fait observer qu'une loi défendait d'augmenter la taxe foncière.

m) *Likin.* — Quant au likin, c'est une taxe temporaire que le peuple Chinois et le commerce étranger verraient avec satisfaction supprimer; en conséquence il paraît préférable à **Sir Robert Hart** de ne pas encourager le Gouvernement à la maintenir.

Enfin, une quatrième catégorie a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement Chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son budget par la disparition des recettes affectées aux indemnités.

n) *Taxe d'habitation.* — Cet impôt à créer pourrait, d'après **Sir Robert Hart**, donner 20 millions de taels par an en n'imposant à chaque habitant qu'une contribution moyenne de 0,05 taels. Les délégués Chinois paraissant confondre cette taxe avec la capitation, ont déclaré que la perception soulèverait de grosses difficultés parmi le peuple. Il y a une centaine d'années, le Gouvernement avait tenté d'imposer une taxe de capitation, mais a dû y renoncer.

o) *Droit de timbre.* — Egalement à créer, pourrait toujours, d'après **Sir Robert Hart**, produire un revenu considérable, 5 millions de taels par an. **M. Pokotilow** y voit avant tout une source de malversations infinies et ne pense pas qu'il soit applicable en dehors des ports ouverts. Les délégués Chinois ne croient pas possible d'établir ce droit ailleurs que dans les ports ouverts.

p) *Accroissement des droits sur l'opium indigène.* - **Sir Robert Hart** estime la quantité d'opium indigène produite et mise en circulation à au moins 150,000 piculs par an, 3 fois la quantité d'opium étranger. En fixant les droits à 60 taels par picul et en modifiant les réglements on obtiendrait 10 millions de taels par an.

D'après **M. Pokotilow**, le contrôle du droit sur l'opium indigène serait plus facile à établir que sur la gabelle. Ce droit est peu élevé en théorie, mais en fait il est accrû énormément par les extorsions des mandarins.

Les délégués Chinois ne sont pas de cet avis, ils estiment au contraire qu'il est très difficile d'atteindre l'opium indigène qui étant produit partout échappe à toute surveillance.

En ce qui concerne ces trois taxes, **Sir Robert Hart** remarque que le fait de leur innovation sous une pression étrangère les ferait mal accueillir et pourrait même provoquer des sentiments d'hostilité dans la population.

M. Pokolitow considère ces recettes comme très aléatoires et estime qu'elles pourraient tout au plus être indiquées à la Chine comme un moyen de se procurer de nouvelles ressources en échange de celles qui lui seraient prises.

Un des financiers consultés a fait observer que les capitalistes étrangers auxquels on devrait emprunter l'argent qui manque à la Chine préféreraient une recette unique d'un rendement connu et n'accepteraient probablement pas comme garanties un groupe de petits revenus offrant une certaine sécurité, mais provenant de sources trop différentes. Mieux vaudrait d'après lui, s'attacher à un revenu unique déjà connu et s'efforcer d'en

augmenter le rendement. Si telle était la manière de voir de la finance étrangère, la première catégorie et les ressources f) *Elévation des droits de douanes à 10 0/0* et g) *Gabelle* rempliraient ces conditions, et encore pour cette dernière, faudrait-il bien préciser qu'il ne s'agit que du likin du sel actuellement sous contrôle étranger. Toutes ces ressources pourraient être gérées par l'Administration des Douanes Maritimes. Si l'on observe l'écart énorme qui sépare les évaluations minima et maxima, on est conduit à se demander s'il ne serait pas possible de trouver avec ces seules ressources les sommes nécessitées par le service soit d'un emprunt unique soit des emprunts particuliers.

D'après un avis donné à la Commission, les frais de courtage, émission et autres pour un emprunt purement chinois seraient de 23 0/0 environ de la somme nominale, mais dans le cas d'un emprunt garanti par toutes les Puissances ou d'emprunts particuliers à chacune, ces frais seraient réduits sensiblement. Ce serait les évaluer à une somme très élevée et très probablement au-dessus de la réalité que de les compter à 5 0/0. Le total des indemnités étant provisoirement fixé à 65 millions L, l'emprunt purement chinois à 5 0/0 serait de 85 millions de L, tandis que l'emprunt à 4 1/2 0/0 garanti par les Puissances serait au maximum de 70 millions de L. Il est même permis d'espérer qu'il pourrait être contracté 4 0/0. Les bailleurs de fonds consentiraient peut-être à différer l'amortissement de leur capital jusqu'au moment où le contrôle étranger sur les nouveaux revenus en aurait augmenté le rendement et où l'extinction des anciennes dettes aurait accrû les disponibilités mentionnées aux paragraphes a, b. — S'il en était ainsi, la Chine n'aurait à pourvoir pour le moment, qu'au service de l'intérêt à 4 1/2 0/0 ou 4 0/0 de 70 millions de L soit 3,150,000 L ou 2,800.000 c'est-à-dire 20,200.000 ou 18,180,000 taels à 3 fr. 90 le tael.

En faisant payer les dépenses du *Péking college* et des Légations de la Chine à l'étranger sur les recettes générales du Gouvernement Chinois, nous pouvons disposer au minimum de 1,522,000 taels sur les douanes et likins soumis au contrôle étranger; le relèvement du tarif à 5 0/0 donnerait au minimum 2,500,000 taels; les Douanes indigènes 3 millions; au total 7,022,000 taels. Reste donc à trouver 11,158,000 ou 13,178,000 suivant que l'emprunt serait contracté à 4 0/0 ou 4 1/2 0/0. Mais il ne s'agit là que de minima et pour peu que ces chiffres soient dépassés dans la réalité, comme il y a lieu de le croire, les disponibilités que la Commission évalue à 7,022,000 atteindraient facilement 9 millions. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 millions nécessaires, il resterait les moyens suivants :

Relever les droits de douanes à 10 0/0, si toutes les Puissances y consentaient, ce qui donnerait un surplus minimum de 8 millions de taels et étendre la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898 c'est-à-dire placer quelques nouveaux districts de likin sous le contrôle de la Douane Maritime en profitant de l'expérience déjà faite. On arriverait ainsi facilement au chiffre de 18 à 20 millions de taels.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la gabelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit aux 9 millions de taels dont la Commission croit pouvoir faire état dès aujourd'hui.

L'amortissement à 1/2 0/0 par an nécessitant 2,300,000 taels fonctionnerait dès que les disponibilités le permettraient, ce qui sans doute ne tarderait pas.

Avant de terminer, la Commission croit devoir mentionner une proposition de M. Rockhill tendant à faire verser par la Chine une somme globale de 40 millions de L que les Puissances intéressées se partageraient équitablement entre elles au *prorata* de leurs dépenses et pertes. Si elle ne s'est pas prononcée sur cette proposition, c'est qu'elle n'a pas eu à la discuter, le Corps Diplomatique qui en a été saisi ayant décidé de ne l'examiner qu'après avoir pris connaissance des résultats de l'enquête consignés dans le présent rapport.

Signé : S. Pichon.
A. von Mumm.
Ernest Satow.
J Komura.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION CHARGÉE D'ÉTUDIER LA QUESTION DU PAYEMENT DES INDEMNITÉS

La Commission, chargée par le Corps Diplomatique d'étudier la question du payement des indemnités à demander à la Chine en vertu de l'article VI de la Note collective, a étudié : 1° le mode de payement à adopter afin de satisfaire dans la mesure du possible les intérêts des créanciers et ceux du débiteur ; 2° les revenus chinois offrant le plus de garanties et pouvant être détournés de leur affectation actuelle, sans gêner la vie intérieure du pays.

Dans l'examen du mode de payement elle a tenu compte des désiderata des indemnitaires qui sont d'être payés le plus tôt possible et intégralement, et des ménagements à observer envers la Chine, considérée comme un débiteur solvable, jusqu'ici très scrupuleux dans ses engagements, mais momentanément gêné.

Parmi les revenus chinois, elle a considéré principalement ceux qui réunissaient les conditions suivantes : Perception bien organisée, rendement assuré, contrôle facile et efficace. Elle conseillerait toutefois et alors même qu'ils rempliraient ces conditions, d'écarter les revenus dont le produit est affecté spécialement à des dépenses qui sembleraient ne pouvoir être modifiées sans préjudice pour l'administration intérieure du pays.

Avant tout, il était nécessaire de connaître le montant approximatif des réclamations des Puissances. Les renseignements qui ont été recueillis dans les différentes Légations et dont quelques-uns ne sont encore connus qu'à titre provisoire et officieux, paraissent devoir porter ce chiffre à environ 65,000,000 L., soit :

1,625,000,000 fr.
1,300,000,000 M. K.
355,000,000 dollars or.
416,000,000 Hai Kuan Tael (en calculant l'hai kuan tael à 3.90).

Ce total d'ailleurs sera très probablement dépassé, puisqu'il n'est calculé approximativement que jusqu'au 1er juillet, et puisqu'il doit s'accroître avec la prolongation de l'occupation militaire.

La Commission a ensuite consulté les personnes qui lui ont paru le plus susceptibles, par leur situation, leur expérience et leur autorité spéciale, de lui fournir des indications sur les ressources de l'Empire, et le meilleur mode de payement. Successivement, elle a entendu Sir Robert Hart, inspecteur général des Douanes, M. Hillier, directeur de la *Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank*, M. Pokotilow, directeur de la *Banque Russo-Chinoise*, M. Rump, directeur de la *Deutsche Asiatische Bank*, les mandarins Hsu cheou Pong, ministre de Chine en Corée, Na Tong, vice-président du ministère des finances, et Tcheou Fou, grand trésorier du Tchely. Elle a pris connaissance d'un travail de M. Augustin, directeur de la *Banque de l'Indo-Chine*. Les Ministres d'Allemagne, de la Grande-Bretagne et du Japon lui ont remis des mémoires.

De l'ensemble de ces opinions et renseignements se dégagent quelques observations générales qu'il est important de noter pour servir de guide au milieu des explications détaillées qui seront données plus loin. Il est peu douteux que la Chine aurait de la peine à s'acquitter en une fois, par ses propres moyens, de la somme que les Puissances seraient disposées à lui réclamer, d'après les informations premières que nous possédons. Il n'y a pas dans le pays de disponibilités suffisantes.

La Commission a été unanime à considérer le reliquat des Douanes Maritimes et des *likins*, actuellement sous contrôle étranger, le relèvement à 5 % ad valorem effectifs du tarif douanier, le produit des Douanes indigènes, la taxation de certaines marchandises importées actuellement en franchise, comme des revenus offrant de sérieuses garanties au triple point de vue du rendement, de la perception et du contrôle, et dont l'affectation au service des indemnités n'exercerait aucune répercussion fâcheuse sur l'organisation intérieure de l'Empire.

D'autres ressources ont soulevé diverses objections, telles l'élévation des droits de douane à 10 %, la gabelle, l'octroi de Pékin, le tribut du riz, la rente mandchoue, le produit d'économies sur diverses dépenses.

Une troisième catégorie a été écartée comme ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions cherchées, la taxe foncière, le *likin*.

Enfin une quatrième a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement Chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son budget par la disparition des recettes affectées aux indemnités : la taxe d'habitation, le droit de timbre, un accroissement des droits sur l'opium indigène.

Ces observations générales faites, nous allons résumer ce qui a été dit sur le mode de payement et les ressources.

I. — MODE DE PAYEMENT

Si l'on écarte le payement direct et en une fois par la Chine, on peut choisir entre quatre systèmes :

a) *Emprunt chinois sans garantie des Puissances ;*
b) *Emprunt global gagé par des acomptes et garanti par toutes les Puissances solidairement ;*
c) *Bons Chinois ;*
d) *Annuités.*

a) *Emprunt chinois sans garantie des Puissances.* — Ce système coûterait sans doute très cher et le crédit de l'Empire lui permettrait difficilement d'emprunter directement et en une fois à des conditions raisonnables, 65 millions de livres sterling.

b) *Emprunt global garanti par toutes les Puissances.* — Un pareil emprunt serait sans doute couvert assez aisément sans trop de frais et à un taux d'intérêt peu élevé. Sa réalisation permettrait de payer immédiatement les indemnités et de ramener plus tôt la situation en Chine à son état normal. Le système serait donc avantageux pour les indemnitaires (sociétés et particuliers), la Chine et le commerce de l'Extrême-

Orient. Quant aux Etats il seraient solidairement responsables de la dette nouvelle contractée par l'Empire. Financièrement, ils n'y gagneraient pas, puisqu'ils auraient emprunté pour se payer eux-mêmes, ils y perdraient plutôt ayant chacun, en outre des Commissions prélevées par les Banques, assumé la responsabilité solidaire de la totalité de l'emprunt.

On a objecté, il est vrai, que cette solidarité n'est pas indispensable à la garantie d'un emprunt, le crédit de certains Etats y suffisant ; qu'au contraire, elle susciterait des craintes parmi les financiers pour le cas où des complications politiques viendraient à surgir entre les garants solidaires. Enfin, les Puissances ne voudraient peut-être pas garantir un emprunt global, sans se réserver un contrôle sur les revenus, qui seraient affectés au payement des acomptes, ce qui risquerait de créer une situation assez délicate et compliquée dans la pratique.

c) *Bons Chinois.* — Chaque Puissance recevrait de la Chine des bons pour le montant de son indemnité totale. Ces bons, payables à des échéances déterminées, porteraient intérêt et permettraient à chaque Puissance de s'en servir comme gage d'un emprunt national, propre à chacune d'elles. Le chiffre global de 65 millions de livres se trouverait ainsi réparti entre les Puissances sous diverses formes d'emprunts et à des conditions en rapport avec le crédit de chacune, au lieu de former un emprunt international unique, lancé à la fois. Il serait loisible à chaque Etat de n'emprunter que le montant des indemnités de ses nationaux s'il jugeait à propos de se contenter d'acomptes pour ce qui le concerne spécialement et de choisir à sa convenance le moment de l'émission.

d) *Annuités.* — Ce système aurait l'inconvénient de répartir sur un nombre d'années assez long le règlement de frais déjà déboursés par les Puissances et de laisser la porte ouverte à des aléas politiques.

Tel est le résumé des opinions et des renseignements fournis sur ce premier point à la Commission. Elle ne croit pas pouvoir recommander un système plutôt qu'un autre. Elle pense que dans l'état, la question ne peut être décidée que par les Gouvernements entre lesquels il existe des divergences, et qui, indépendamment de l'accord à faire entre eux, auraient sans doute à consulter les établissements financiers dont le concours sera indispensable.

II. — RESSOURCES

a) *Douanes Maritimes.* — Le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les Douanes Maritimes sous le contrôle d'une administration étrangère. Les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité, puisque, 1899 mis à part, les recettes de l'année dernière égalent celles de 1898. Il est donc permis de les considérer comme un minimum qui sera dépassé lorsque le commerce aura repris son développement régulier, soit H. K. T. 23 ou même 24 millions.

b) *Likins actuellement sous contrôle étranger.* — Ces ressources se composent : 1° des likins généraux des ports de Soochow, Kiu Kiang, du district de Shanghai, Sung-Kiang, et du district oriental du Tche-Kiang, et : 2° des likins sur le sel d'Itchang et des provinces du Houpé et de Nganhouei.

Ce revenu a paru assez bien assis pour être accepté comme gage de l'emprunt anglo-allemand de 1898. L'administration des Douanes qui en a fait l'objet d'une enquête sérieuse l'évalue à 5 millions de taels au bas mot.

Ces deux revenus sérieusement administrés forment donc un ensemble de 28 à 29 millions d'où il y a à déduire, jusqu'en 1905, une moyenne de 24 millions de taels pour le service de la dette étrangère actuelle. Sur le solde disponible, on payerait encore d'après M. Komura :

Les frais d'administration de la Douane Maritime y compris la solde du personnel étranger et chinois.	2,198,000	taels
L'entretien des phares.	280,000	
Le Péking collège.	120,000	
Les Légations de Chine à l'étranger. . . .	1,319,000	
Total	3,917,000	
Reste . . . . . H. K. T.	083,000	ou 1,083,000

suivant qu'on évalue à 23 ou à 24 millions le produit des Douanes.

La Commission fait remarquer cependant : 1° que sur les quatre dépenses précitées, deux, celles du Péking collège et des Légations, pourraient être imputées par le Gouvernement Chinois sur d'autres revenus, ce qui porterait le reliquat disponible à H. K. T. 1.522,000 ou à 2,522,000 : 2° que les annuités de la dette actuelle atteignant leur maximum en 1905 pour décroître ensuite, le solde disponible augmentera à partir de cette date de 200,000 taels par an jusqu'en 1918, époque à laquelle il atteindra plus de 5 millions de taels.

c) *Elévation à 5 °/₀ ad valorem effectifs des droits de Douane sur les importations.* — Cette mesure est recommandée de différents côtés en raison de la facilité de son application et de la certitude de son rendement. Elle est acceptée par les délégués chinois et n'a provoqué de réserves que sur les avantages à donner au commerce étranger en compensation de l'aggravation de charges qui lui serait imposée.

Les droits perçus pour l'année 1899 équivalent à 3.18 °/₀ (3.43 °/₀ pour l'année 1900) de la valeur de toutes les marchandises importées ; l'élévation à 5 °/₀ aboutirait approximativement à une augmentation de recettes de 3,900,311 taels (chiffre de 1899) non compris l'opium qui ne serait pas frappé d'un droit nouveau et le riz qui continuerait à entrer en franchise. Il est bon de faire observer que l'année 1899 étant exceptionnelle, si l'on prend pour base du calcul à établir la moyenne des trois années normales (par exemple 1896-1898), il y aurait lieu de réduire le produit de l'augmentation à 2,320,276 ou 2,500,000 taels au maximum.

Le commerce ne semble pas faire d'objection à cette mesure, mais demande en compensation : 1° des

droits spécifiques et non plus ad valorem ; 2° une évaluation plus équitable des tarifs ; 3° une réforme de l'administration chinoise du likin assurant un fonctionnement plus honnête des passes de transit et mettant fin aux entraves créés par la mauvaise foi du Gouvernement Chinois.

En vue du relèvement des droits de Douane à 5 °/₀ ad valorem, Sir Robert Hart a indiqué un moyen qui présente l'avantage de ne nécessiter ni révision, ni changement ou négociation de tarifs tout en ramenant les droits à leur valeur primitive. Au moment de l'établissement du tarif, 3 Hai Kuan taels valaient 1 L., aujourd'hui il en faut 7 environ pour faire 1 L. Il suffirait donc de donner à l'Hai Kuan tael une valeur conventionnelle fixe égale à sa valeur du début pour frapper de 5 °/₀ effectifs les marchandises. D'après l'Inspecteur des Douanes, l'augmentation de recette correspondante serait de 10 à 15 millions de taels. On a fait observer toutefois que ce procédé créerait des inégalités dans la pratique et pourrait être difficilement accepté par les Gouvernements, et que les évaluations de Sir Robert Hart semblaient optimistes D'après la moyenne des années 1896-1898, l'augmentation ne serait que de 9,153,833 taels.

d) *Douanes indigènes.* — Dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger, l'administration des Douanes Maritimes n'exerce son action que sur les navires de type étranger, qu'ils soient possédés par des Chinois ou des étrangers.

Les droits sur les marchandises transportées par jonques sont perçus par une administration indigène spéciale et d'après un tarif particulier qui fonctionne dans les ports ouverts à côté de la Douane Maritime et partout ailleurs sur les côtes ou dans les îles, aux stations que le Gouvernement Chinois à établies de temps immémorial.

Les opinions recueillies sont unanimement en faveur du contrôle de ce revenu et de son affectation au service des indemnités. Sir Robert Hart estime que le haut personnel des Douanes Maritimes pourrait aisément dans les ports ouverts prendre le service qui incombe à l'administration des Douanes indigènes *Chang Shui*.

Sir Ernest Satow a évalué ce revenu à 1 million de taels pour l'instant et à 4 millions dans l'avenir. MM. Komura et Hillier à 5 millions, Sir Robert Hart à 3 millions maintenant et à 5 et même à 10 millions dans l'avenir. M. Pokotilow estime à 5 millions les droits perçus dans les ports ouverts seulement. Au taux de 2 1/2 °/₀, M. Rump calcule qu'à Tientsin seulement, l'impôt sur les jonques donnerait 300,000 taels.

A propos de ces Douanes indigènes, **M. Hillier** a prétendu que leur produit a toujours été considéré par le Gouvernement Chinois comme un casuel plutôt que comme un revenu certain, car il n'en est versé que 20 °/₀ à peine dans les caisses du Trésor ; la perte en serait donc peu sensible pour celui-ci.

e) *Taxation des marchandises importées actuellement en franchise.* — Quelques articles, comme la farine, le beurre, les fromages, les vêtements étrangers, le savon, les bougies, les spiritueux, etc., qui, au moment de l'établissement des tarifs n'étaient importés qu'en petite quantité et pour l'usage exclusif des étrangers, sont exempts de droits. La vente ayant augmenté depuis que les Chinois en ont généralisé la consommation représente aujourd'hui une valeur assez considérable. On a donc proposé de soumettre ces marchandises au tarif général à l'exception toutefois du riz et des céréales. La Commission n'y voit pas d'objection.

Le tableau ci-dessous résume les évaluations minima et maxima de cette première catégorie :

	Minima		Maxima
A B) Reliquat des droits de Douane et likin sous contrôle étranger. . . .	083,000 taels		1,083,000 taels
C) Relèvement à 5 °/₀ effectifs des tarifs des Douanes Maritimes	2,320,276		3,900,311
D) Douanes indigènes	3,000,000		10,000,000
E) Taxation à 5 °/₀ des marchandises exemptées jusqu'à ce jour. . .	Mémoire		Mémoire
Evaluations totales. . . .	5,403,276	à	14,983,311

Rappelons que pour *A B)* les disponibilités croîtront à partir de 1905 d'environ 200,000 taels par an et qu'elles atteindront plus de 5 millions de taels en 1918.

Nous allons maintenant examiner la seconde catégorie de ressources.

f) *Elévation des droits de Douanes à* 10 °/₀. — Cette mesure a pour elle, comme il a déjà été dit, la facilité de son application et la certitude de son rendement. D'après **M. de Mumm**, le commerce étranger avec la Chine n'y verrait pas de grands inconvénients, l'expérience ayant démontré que l'augmentation des droits d'entrée se partage d'une façon à peu près égale entre le producteur, le commerçant et le consommateur et que, maintenue dans des limites raisonnables, elle n'entame pas le pouvoir de consommation d'un pays. Le Japon où les droits ont été élevés dernièrement de 10 à 20 °/₀ en est la preuve la plus récente

M. de Mumm calcule que cette augmentation des droits produirait une plus value de 17,475,500 taels.

M. Rump estime qu'on pourrait adopter le taux de 10 °/₀ à la condition de réviser le tarif des Douanes. Certains produits, tels que les aiguilles, les teintures d'aniline etc., pourraient facilement supporter l'augmentation des droits. D'autres, comme les cotonnades ne le pourraient pas. Il y aurait un choix à faire. **M. Komura** propose l'élévation des droits d'importation à 10 °/₀ pour toutes les marchandises y compris l'opium étranger et les articles introduits en franchise sous le régime actuel.

L'augmentation de recettes serait d'après lui de 18,037,374 taels, en prenant pour base les importations de 1899. Toutefois, il émet l'opinion que ce remaniement des tarifs appellerait des compensations. Il propose donc comme condition corrélative de l'augmentation des droits, une exemption absolue de droits de likin, taxes terminales ou autres perçues à l'intérieur, en faveur des importations et exportations. Considérant l'importance énorme du commerce total de l'Empire, il croit que les importations et exportations n'entrent que pour une faible part dans le produit du likin et que sa perte n'affecterait pas sensiblement les budgets provinciaux. Les droits de transit devraient être abolis en même temps. **M. Komura** préconise l'institution d'une Commission chargée de la révision des tarifs sur les nouvelles bases adoptées et d'indiquer les mesures à prendre pour mettre fin aux exactions qui atteignent dans l'intérieur de la Chine les articles d'importation ou d'exportation. Le nouveau tarif pourrait être appliqué sans qu'il fut besoin d'attendre la fin des travaux de la Commission ; transitoirement, les taxes seraient perçues suivant le tarif ad valorem.

M. Pokotilow ne pense pas qu'il y ait des objections fondamentales de la part du commerce à l'élévation des droits d'entrée de 5 à 10 0/0 pourvu que l'on procède à une révision sérieuse des tarifs, qui les rendent aussi équitables que possible. Si la révision est bien faite, le mouvement des échanges ne diminuerait pas ; elle prendrait un temps relativement court, quelques semaines au plus.

Sir Ernest Satow fait prévoir que son Gouvernement ne pourra pas accepter l'élévation du taux des droits d'entrée à 10 %. Il déclare que le commerce anglais proteste déjà contre cette mesure, à moins qu'elle ne soit compensée par des modifications au régime commercial de la Chine. Il maintient pour le droit de 10 % comme pour celui de 5 %, l'exclusion de l'opium et du riz.

Les délégués Chinois verraient au contraire l'augmentation à 10 % avec beaucoup de satisfaction.

En résumé le rendement en serait évalué à 10.648.736 taels au minimum avec exclusion de l'opium et du riz, et à 18,037,374 taels au maximum avec inclusion de ces deux produits.

γ) *Gabelle.* — La gabelle est un monopole d'Etat qui repose sur une organisation vaste et compliquée ayant pour elle la force d'une longue tradition, et assurant l'existence d'un nombre considérable de fonctionnaires, d'industriels et de commerçants patentés.

D'après le rapport de **M. Jamieson**, le Gouvernement prélèverait deux sortes de droits sur le sel : l'un de consommation, perçu au centre de production et sur le lieu de vente, l'autre de circulation ou likin prélevé en route ou à l'arrivée à la dernière station. Dans les propositions qui ont été présentées à ce sujet, on n'a pas fait de distinction entre les deux droits.

Sir Robert Hart déclare que la main mise sur le produit de la gabelle ne peut soulever d'objection, qu'il n'existe rien de plus sûr. D'après le chiffre du Département des Finances, la gabelle a donné en 1899 un peu moins de 14 millions de taels, mais d'après certains renseignements, ce chiffre atteindrait 15 millions et même 20 millions sous une bonne administration. **Sir Robert Hart** indique comme un moyen de contrôle l'extension du contrôle actuel des likins confiés à l'Administration des Douanes Maritimes. Il est bon de faire observer à ce propos que celle-ci ne contrôle que le likin sur le sel et non le droit de consommation.

Sir Ernest Satow qui est également partisan d'affecter le revenu de la régie du sel au payement des indemnités, évalue cette ressource à 12 ou 13 1/2 millions de taels, qui pourraient d'après les opinions les plus modérées augmenter de 50 0/0 soit 6 millions de taels et même de 100 0/0 sous une administration honnête soit 12 millions.

M. Hillier, du même avis que Sir Robert Hart et **Sir Ernest Satow**, dit que le revenu du sel sous l'administration actuelle est estimé à 13,800,000 taels, mais que sous un contrôle étranger, ce chiffre serait considérablement accru. De son estimation il déduit 1,800,000 taels affectés déjà à la dette étrangère, ce qui la ramène à 12 millions de taels.

M. Pokotilow a conseillé de n'assumer le contrôle de la gabelle qu'en dernier ressort, et seulement dans le cas où le relèvement des droits de douane à 5 0/0, les douanes indigènes, certaines économies à imposer au Gouvernement Chinois sur diverses dépenses ne donneraient pas de ressources suffisantes. D'après lui, ce contrôle nécessiterait une organisation très compliquée et fort délicate à créer et à faire fonctionner, un personnel étranger qui manque complètement. Il considérerait ce contrôle comme une immixtion dans l'administration intérieure et le déconseille à ce titre.

M. Rump pense que la gabelle pourrait-être mise sous contrôle étranger. Rien qu'à Tong-kou où il passe 6 millions de piculs par an on obtiendrait une recette de 1,600,000 taels. Il ne se dissimule pas que le contrôle dans les provinces de l'intérieur pourrait-être difficile. Quant à rendre libre l'importation du sel et à employer le montant des droits à percevoir au service de la dette, il n'en voit pas la possibilité. Tant que le monopole existera et que des guilds concentreront le trafic entre leurs mains, ceux-ci seront assez forts pour s'opposer à la vente du sel étranger. **Les délégués Chinois** ont déclaré que le produit disponible des droits sur le sel était de 10 millions de taels sur lesquels il fallait déduire 6 millions pour frais gouvernementaux, ce qui ne laisserait que 4 millions environ. A leur avis, une réforme de cet impôt serait difficile à établir.

De ces diverses opinions ressort une évaluation du produit de la gabelle comprise entre 4 et 20 millions de taels.

h) *Octroi de Pékin.* — **Sir Robert Hart** a mentionné accessoirement cette ressource en l'estimant à 1/2 million de taels. **M. Pokotilow** a confirmé cette évaluation en ajoutant que les droits perçus étaient assez lourds. D'une manière générale, il a conseillé d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait entraîner à une immixtion dans l'administration intérieure du pays. Quant à **M. Rump** il a déclaré qu'il n'y avait pas à faire fond sur de tels droits, qu'on ne pouvait que les abandonner aux Chinois.

D'après **les délégués Chinois**, cet octroi ne rapporterait que 170,000 taels, absorbés par l'administration de Pékin.

i) *Tribut du riz.* — Il est fourni par les deux provinces du Kiang Su et du Tche-Kiang. La quantité du riz envoyé à Pékin varie de 12 à 1,400,000 tan ou piculs soit 104,500 tonnes. 200,000 piculs environ sont expédiés par l'ancienne voie du Grand Canal, le reste par les navires de la *China-Merchants*.

L'Administration de ce transport est en réalité un des principaux départements Chinois et occupe une véritable armée de fonctionnaires et subalternes. Dans la pratique on procède de la sorte : Les taxes foncières exigibles en principe en nature, sont en fait payées en argent ou plutôt en sapèques. Le tarif de conversion est fixé de temps en temps d'après le cours commercial du riz et augmenté d'un supplément destiné à couvrir les dépenses de transport et frais divers. Il paraît s'élever au double ou quelquefois au triple du prix du riz. Avec l'argent recueilli, les collecteurs d'impôt achètent du riz sur les marchés et l'envoient dans des dépôts en attendant le départ pour le Nord. Lorsque l'Administration du transport a pris livraison du riz, elle en est responsable jusqu'aux magasins de Tong-Tchéou où elle doit le déposer.

Sir Ernest Satow, qui a indiqué ce revenu, a fourni à ce sujet les renseignements suivants : La quantité de riz expédiée de la sorte serait d'après **M. Jamieson** de 1,200,000 à 1,400,000 piculs. Les droits et permis de transport coûtent aux provinces une somme très élevée, environ 1,500,000 taels.

D'une autre source, le tribut du riz se monterait à 800,000 piculs valant 4 taels le picul.

40 0/0 sont transportés par le grand canal, et les frais sont si exhorbitants que le picul rendu à Pékin coûte environ 15 taels. 60 0/0 sont chargés sur les bateaux de la *China Merchants* au prix de 1 1/2 tael le picul. Si la totalité était transportée par mer, l'économie qui en résulterait se monterait à 9 1/2 taels sur les 40 0/0 des 800,000 piculs, soit 3,040.000 taels.

Enfin une troisième estimation fixe à 300,000 piculs la quantité de riz transportée par les bateaux à vapeur et met le picul à 6 taels rendu à Pékin; 400,000 piculs seraient transportés par le grand canal et reviendraient à 15 taels. L'économie résultant du transport par mer de la totalité du tribut serait ainsi de 3,600,000 taels.

Les sommes employées à l'achat du riz atteignent d'après **M. Jamieson** 3,360,000 à 3.920,000 taels.

Le riz est éventuellement distribué aux hommes des Bannières qui le revendent aux classes les plus pauvres de Pékin au prix de 1 1/2 tael.

Sur l'argent affecté à l'achat du riz et sur les frais de transport, **Sir Ernest Satow** estime qu'on pourrait réaliser d'après **M. Jamieson** 6,562,000 taels, d'après un autre 7,440,000 taels, d'après un troisième 7,800,000 taels.

Sir Robert Hart, sans fournir d'autres indications, évalue à 2 ou 3 millions de taels le produit de la suppression du tribut du riz.

M. Pokotilow semble partisan d'une réforme dans le transport du tribut du riz et de l'affectation des économies ainsi réalisées au service des indemnités; mais il n'envisage pas l'éventualité de la suppression de ces distributions de riz aux hommes des Bannières qui sont régies par la Constitution même de l'Empire. Il estime à 1 million de taels l'économie que procurerait l'emploi de la voie maritime de préférence à celle du Grand Canal.

M. Rump croit également que le Gouvernement Chinois gagnerait à transporter tout le riz du tribut par mer, car outre l'économie sur le frêt, il mettrait ainsi fin aux fraudes commises par les bateliers, qui profitent des passes spériales du tribut du riz pour transporter clandestinement des marchandises et échapper ainsi à la douane. Cette mesure ne rencontrerait d'opposition que de la part des bateliers chinois. Mais **M. Rump** ne pense pas que les ressources ainsi réalisées puissent servir à garantir un emprunt.

M. Hillier propose également d'affecter aux indemnités la taxe foncière du Kiangsou et du Tche-Kiang, estimée par les Chinois de 10 à 12 millions de taels dans l'état actuel, mais qu'il ne prend que pour 8 millions, tout en remarquant qu'elle donnerait certainement bien d'avantage sous un contrôle étranger.

Les renseignements fournis par **les délégués Chinois** sur ce revenu ont été assez vagues. D'après eux, le tribut du riz représenterait aujourd'hui 1,240,000 sacs, il a été autrefois de 1,400,000 sacs. Le prix de ce riz dans le Sud serait de 4 millions de taels; le transport coûterait 6 taels par sac par la voie maritime; 130,000 sacs passeraient par le Grand Canal, mais ils n'ont pu dire à combien s'élevaient les frais. Les délégués ont convenu que le frêt du transport maritime pourrait être diminué s'il était mis en adjudication entre plusieurs compagnies concurrentes, et laisser des économies à employer au service des indemnités. Ils ont aussi reconnu la possibilité de percevoir le tribut du riz en argent et de distribuer aux Tartares la valeur du riz qui leur est donné, ce qui permettrait de disposer du montant des frais de transport.

j) *Rente Manchoue.* — **Sir Ernest Satow** a indiqué la combinaison suivante : Capitaliser les pensions faites aux soldats Mandchoux et émettre des bons portant intérêt à 5 0/0. Les chiffres officiels pour Pékin seuls sont 5,760,000 taels sans tenir compte des frais des garnisons Mandchoues des provinces dont l'utilité militaire paraît nulle. Si les bons remis aux titulaires de ces pensions représentaient la moitié de la valeur de la somme capitalisée, le résultat de cette combinaison serait une économie de 2,830.000 taels.

Sir Robert Hart estime à 3 millions de taels la somme que l'on pourrait tirer de la suppression des pensions Manchoues.

M. Pokotilow déconseille la main-mise sur les revenus affecté à cette dépense qui tient de trop près à l'organisation intérieure.

M. Rump croit qu'on ne pourrait supprimer ces pensions qu'à la condition de renvoyer les Tartares en Mandchourie et en leur fournissant des moyens d'existence. Le mieux serait de leur donner des terres.

Les délégués Chinois n'ont pas caché que le Gouvernement serait obligé de réduire ces pensions, mais qu'il devrait disposer des économies pour d'autres besoins pressants. **M. de Mumm** est d'avis que les économies à réaliser sur le tribut du riz et la rente Mandchoue sont les ressources qui ne pourraient être utilisées, que pour remplacer auprès du Gouvernement Chinois les revenus qui seraient prélevés d'autre part en vue du payement des indemnités. Il ne pense pas qu'elles pourraient servir à gager un emprunt, étant donné

qu'elles seraient trop difficilement saisissables. Enfin M. Pokotilow a indiqué comme ressources le produit des économies que la Chine pourrait faire sur ses dépenses militaires et sur les frais de transfert à Pékin de l'argent provenant de l'impôt.

Le tableau suivant donne la récapitulation des ressources de la seconde catégorie.

Elévation des droits de douane à 10 0/0.	Minima Taels.	Maxima Taels.
	10,648.736.	18,037.374
Gabelle . . .	4,000,000.	11,500,000
Octroi de Pékin. .	170,000.	500,000
Tribut du riz . .	1,000,000.	8,000,000
Route Manchoue .	2,830,000.	2,830,000
Economies diverses.	pour mémoire.	pour mémoire.
Total général .	18,648,736.	40,867,374

La troisième catégorie de ressources est celle qui a été écartée comme ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions à réaliser.

l) *Taxe foncière.* — Bien que cette taxe soit la base principale du revenu de l'Etat, elle est quelquefois abandonnée par le Gouvernement quand les récoltes sont ravagées ou compromises par des fléaux. Cet impôt manquant de fixité, Sir Robert Hart ne conseille pas d'y recourir. M. Pokotilow pense que cette taxe est la dernière à utiliser, car elle sera très difficile à contrôler. Les délégués Chinois ont fait observer qu'une loi défendait d'augmenter la taxe foncière.

m) *Likin.* — Quant au likin, c'est une taxe temporaire que le peuple Chinois et le commerce étranger verraient avec satisfaction supprimer; en conséquence il paraît préférable à Sir Robert Hart de ne pas encourager le Gouvernement à la maintenir.

Enfin, une quatrième catégorie a été indiquée comme offrant au Gouvernement Chinois le moyen de combler les vides creusés dans son budget par la disparition des recettes affectées aux indemnités.

n) *Taxe d'habitation.* — Cet impôt à créer pourrait, d'après Sir Robert Hart, donner 20 millions de taels par an en n'imposant à chaque habitant qu'une contribution moyenne de 0,05 taels. Les délégués Chinois paraissant confondre cette taxe avec la capitation, ont déclaré que la perception soulèverait de grosses difficultés parmi le peuple. Il y a une centaine d'années, le Gouvernement avait tenté d'imposer une taxe de capitation, mais a dû y renoncer.

o) *Droit de timbre.* — Également à créer, pourrait toujours, d'après Sir Robert Hart, produire un revenu considérable, 5 millions de taels par an. M. Pokotilow y voit avant tout une source de malversations infinies et ne pense pas qu'il soit applicable en dehors des ports ouverts. Les délégués Chinois ne croient pas possible d'établir ce droit ailleurs que dans les ports ouverts.

p) *Accroissement des droits sur l'opium indigène.* — Sir Robert Hart estime la quantité d'opium indigène produite et mise en circulation à au moins 150,000 piculs par an, 3 fois la quantité d'opium étranger. En fixant les droits à 60 taels par picul et en modifiant les réglements on obtiendrait 10 millions de taels par an.

D'après M. Pokotilow, le contrôle du droit sur l'opium indigène serait plus facile à établir que sur la gabelle. Ce droit est peu élevé en théorie, mais en fait il est accrû énormément par les extorsions des mandarins.

Les délégués Chinois ne sont pas de cet avis, ils estiment au contraire qu'il est très difficile d'atteindre l'opium indigène qui étant produit partout échappe à toute surveillance.

En ce qui concerne ces trois taxes, Sir Robert Hart remarque que le fait de leur innovation sous une pression étrangère les ferait mal accueillir et pourrait même provoquer des sentiments d'hostilité dans la population.

M. Pokolitow considère ces recettes comme très aléatoires et estime qu'elles pourraient tout au plus être indiquées à la Chine comme un moyen de se procurer de nouvelles ressources en échange de celles qui lui seraient prises.

Un des financiers consultés a fait observer que les capitalistes étrangers auxquels on devrait emprunter l'argent qui manque à la Chine préféreraient une recette unique d'un rendement connu et n'accepteraient probablement pas comme garanties un groupe de petits revenus offrant une certaine sécurité, mais provenant de sources trop différentes. Mieux vaudrait d'après lui, s'attacher à un revenu unique déjà connu et s'efforcer d'en

augmenter le rendement. Si telle était la manière de voir de la finance étrangère, la première catégorie et les ressources f) *Elévation des droits de douanes à 10 0/0* et g) *Gabelle* rempliraient ces conditions, et encore pour cette dernière, faudrait-il bien préciser qu'il ne s'agit que du likin du sel actuellement sous contrôle étranger. Toutes ces ressources pourraient être gérées par l'Administration des Douanes Maritimes. Si l'on observe l'écart énorme qui sépare les évaluations minima et maxima, on est conduit à se demander s'il ne serait pas possible de trouver avec ces seules ressources les sommes nécessitées par le service soit d'un emprunt unique soit des emprunts particuliers.

D'après un avis donné à la Commission, les frais de courtage, émission et autres pour un emprunt purement chinois seraient de 23 0/0 environ de la somme nominale, mais dans le cas d'un emprunt garanti par toutes les Puissances ou d'emprunts particuliers à chacune, ces frais seraient réduits sensiblement. Ce serait les évaluer à une somme très élevée et très probablement au-dessus de la réalité que de les compter à 5 0/0. Le total des indemnités étant provisoirement fixé à 65 millions L. l'emprunt purement chinois à 5 0/0 serait de 85 millions de L, tandis que l'emprunt à 4 1/2 0/0 garanti par les Puissances serait au maximum de 70 millions de L. Il est même permis d'espérer qu'il pourrait être contracté 4 0/0. Les bailleurs de fonds consentiraient peut-être à différer l'amortissement de leur capital jusqu'au moment où le contrôle étranger sur les nouveaux revenus en aurait augmenté le rendement et où l'extinction des anciennes dettes aurait accru les disponibilités mentionnées aux paragraphes a, b. — S'il en était ainsi, la Chine n'aurait à pourvoir pour le moment, qu'au service de l'intérêt à 4 1/2 0/0 ou 4 0/0 de 70 millions de L soit 3,150,000 L ou 2,800,000 c'est-à-dire 20,200,000 ou 18,180,000 taels à 3 fr. 90 le tael.

En faisant payer les dépenses du *Péking college* et des Légations de la Chine à l'étranger sur les recettes générales du Gouvernement Chinois, nous pouvons disposer au minimum de 1,522,000 taels sur les douanes et likins soumis au contrôle étranger; le relèvement du tarif à 5 0/0 donnerait au minimum 2,500,000 taels; les Douanes indigènes 3 millions; au total 7,022,000 taels. Reste donc à trouver 11,158,000 ou 13,178,000 suivant que l'emprunt serait contracté à 4 0/0 ou 4 1/2 0/0. Mais il ne s'agit là que de minima et pour peu que ces chiffres soient dépassés dans la réalité, comme il y a lieu de le croire, les disponibilités que la Commission évalue à 7,022,000 atteindraient facilement 9 millions. Pour trouver les 18 ou 20 millions nécessaires, il resterait les moyens suivants :

Relever les droits de douanes à 10 0/0, si toutes les Puissances y consentaient, ce qui donnerait un surplus minimum de 8 millions de taels et étendre la mesure prise pour l'emprunt de 1898 c'est-à-dire placer quelques nouveaux districts de likin sous le contrôle de la Douane Maritime en profitant de l'expérience déjà faite. On arriverait ainsi facilement au chiffre de 18 à 20 millions de taels.

Un autre système consisterait à prendre la gabelle du sel pour en ajouter le produit aux 9 millions de taels dont la Commission croit pouvoir faire état dès aujourd'hui.

L'amortissement à 1/2 0/0 par an nécessitant 2,300,000 taels fonctionnerait dès que les disponibilités le permettraient, ce qui sans doute ne tarderait pas.

Avant de terminer, la Commission croit devoir mentionner une proposition de **M. Rockhill** tendant à faire verser par la Chine une somme globale de 40 millions de L que les Puissances intéressées se partageraient équitablement entre elles au *prorata* de leurs dépenses et pertes. Si elle ne s'est pas prononcée sur cette proposition, c'est qu'elle n'a pas eu à la discuter, le Corps Diplomatique qui en a été saisi ayant décidé de ne l'examiner qu'après avoir pris connaissance des résultats de l'enquête consignés dans le présent rapport.

Signé : S. Pichon.
A. von Mumm.
Ernest Satow.
J Komura.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 17 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901

No. 98.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

RECD. JUL 5 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

May 28th, 1901

Asked in Senate, July 9, 1901

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

The Diplomatic Corps in its meeting of to-day read a letter from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee in a reply sent him by that body on the 24th of last month, in which it had expressed its opinion that the Provisional Government at Tientsin should hand over its powers at the earliest date possible to the regular local Chinese authorities. The Marshal re-asserts his opinion that this Provisional Government should be maintained as long as there is any considerable foreign military force in Peking. I enclose copy of the Marshal's letter ; also one of the reply agreed upon to be made.

1/
2/

The opinion of the Diplomatic Corps on this point was submitted to and received the approval of the various Governments and the Field Marshal was so informed. Since then, nothing has occurred to alter the belief that the evacuation of the native city of Tientsin and

the

the transfer by the Provisional Government to the Chinese authorities of the authority with which it was entrusted by the Commanders of the troops in North China during the period of disorganization resulting from the occupation of Tientsin, should be brought to a close as soon as possible, just as is being done now in other parts of this province held by foreign troops.

The Marshal's letter has been referred by the various Ministers to their governments for final instructions on the matter. I beg you will give the subject your early attention.

I informed you in my despatch No 88 of the 13th instant that the Diplomatic Corps was endeavoring to reach a conclusion on the subject of the suspension of the metropolitan examinations, which the Chinese Plenipotentiaries think should be excepted from the operation of paragraph B, Article II of the Joint Note. This subject was taken up again to-day, and two propositions made. The first stated that while the Powers could hold out no hope of an amelioration of the terms of the demands for the suspension of examinations in all the towns and cities where foreigners had been massacred or been subjected to

cruel

cruel treatment, the conditions in which the metropolitan examinations take place (these examinations can only be held in the capital of the Empire, and under the nominal direction of the Emperor, who confers in person some of the degrees then competed for) not existing, the Powers reserved to examine later on the question of these examinations.

I voted against this proposition, which in my opinion would leave the whole question unsettled.

The Russian Minister after this proposed that the metropolitan examinations at Peking should be allowed for graduates only of provinces in which foreigners had not been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatment .

I voted for this proposition, as I did not think it was the intention, of the United States at least, to punish people from those provinces of China which had taken absolutely no part in the anti-foreign movement of last year. Neither of these two propositions, however, securing a majority of votes, the question is again deferred for future consideration.

The Russian Minister informed the Conference that he had received from his Government instructions to accept the

proposal

proposal in the British memorandum relating to the payment of the indemnities and which provides for a committee of encashment to receive from China the various payments which it will have to make on account of the indemnity, and to distribute them among the interested Powers in proportion to their various claims.

I understand by this that the Russian Government abandons its proposal to secure any loan with an international guarantee for the payment of the debt.

This afternoon the Private Secretary of Li Hung-chang informed me that the Emperor had accepted the demand of the Powers for 450,000,000 Taels as indemnity, and had agreed to payment of interest thereon at 4%, though His Majesty's Government hope that it will be found possible to slightly reduce this amount.

3/-

In this connection I transmit herewith for your information copy of a telegram which I received on the 26th instant from the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. While this telegram is in reply to the one I sent him on the 17th instant, copy of which was enclosed in my despatch No.90 , of the 20th instant, to you, the latter part of it relates to the question of the

payment

payment of indemnity.

The Diplomatic Corps not having yet considered formally the question of the interest to be demanded of China, I have not yet replied to the Viceroy's telegram.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. From Count von Waldersee, May 25th, 1901
2. Copy of approved reply thereto , May 28th, 1901.
3. Telegram from Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, May 26, 1901.

No. 98 Enclosure No. 1

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

COUNT von WALDERSEE TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Headquarters Winter Palace,

Peking, 25th May, 1901.

Mr. Minister :

Referring to my letter of 29th of April, I have the honor to again submit to Your Excellency as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the following considerations concerning the Council of Tientsin.

The Council of the Provisional Government of the district of Tientsin was created several days after the capture of that city. The transfer of the whole administration to the hands of the military authorities appearing to be an inevitable necessity.

To render possible the accomplishment of the duties which devolved upon it, it became necessary to extend little by little the area of its administration, so that this includes to-day not only the City of Tientsin itself, but also the neighboring territory along the two banks of the Peiho until Taku inclusively.

All the Allied Powers with the exception of Austria Hungary

No. 98 Enclosure No. 4

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

COUNT von WALDERSEE TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Headquarters Winter Palace,

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Mr. Minister :

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All the Allied Powers with the exception of Austria Hungary

are represented in the Council, the organization of which, generally speaking is the following:

1st General Secretary; bureau of the Council

2nd Police, with a personnel partly military, partly native.

3rd Treasurer, to settle all financial business.

4th Justice, to decide all judicial differences, and to judge all penal cases which cannot be concluded directly by the chiefs of the police or the chiefs of districts

5th Public works, to finish works already commenced; to take up again and execute such works as are deemed desirable for the military interests or general interests

6th Salubrity, to prevent epedemics and to establish better conditions, less dangerous for the public health than those existing at the present day.

7th Chinese Secretary, to make all necessary translations, to decide all demands, complaints and requests made orally, to draw up proclamations, etc.

Furthermore, the four districts of the suburbs of which are under the orders of a chief of district to whom is confided the maintenance of peace and who is competent to decide directly

for the military interests to request interested
Mr. Whitney to see Colonel Greene and
ascertain what the present
situation is.

Mr. Whitney said he would do so.

Mr. Hoover said that he had received a
telegram from Mr. Hurley, dated
December 1st, stating that
Admiral Leahy had left Washington
for Manila on the Chicago
and would arrive in Manila
about December 7th.

Mr. Hoover said that Admiral Leahy
would be the High Commissioner
and Mr. Hurley would be
Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Hurley
had suggested that Admiral
Leahy should be given
the rank of Ambassador
while he was High Commissioner

disputes and questions of minary importance.

These chiefs have in the two largest districts as assistants two and three officers, respectively, and they have the services of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Allied Forces for the duty of police inspectors and police soldiers, so as to superintend, with their assistance the police service which is as a general thing performed by the native police.

The staff directing the above mentioned divisions (with the exception of the Chinese Secretary) is naturally composed at the present time exclusively of persons of the nationalities of the Allied Powers. Their number however is confined to the strictest limits. The subordinates however are already at the present time recruited as much as possible among the natives.

The above mentioned organisation whose principal duty is to facilitate as much as possible by the measures which it adopts the accomplishment of the object which the Allied Forces can have in view, has as a general thing filled perfectly all requirements, and has been able to gain the confidence of the Chinese population. In my opinion it would be impossible

to replace it advantageously at the present time by a new organization.

Nevertheless, referring to my letter of the 29th of April to Your Excellency, I find myself obliged to point out again that as my personal opinion and as that of the commanders of the contingents, it is absolutely necessary that the administration of the district of Tientsin should remain under military authority as long as international troops in any considerable number are stationed there. The effective force amounts at first to at least 7,000 men, since it is necessary to add to the 6,000 men constituting the contingent of occupation, 600 men of French troops destined to protect the railroad, several Russian military posts at Tientsin, Tongku and Taku, as well as station guards (etapes) at the two last mentioned places.

But if as I have had the honor to state in my above mentioned letter submitting the administration of the occupied territory to military authority is in perfect accordance with the stipulations of the conference of The Hague of 1899, which were approved and adopted by the Powers, on the other hand no doubt can be entertained that the transmission of the administration of the district in question to

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bnenejnemnoi lerrer mihen enbmlffmjnq ehe gnilbmlmjnjsinimbe ehe to mojjemizinimbe ehe to mojjemizinimbe ehe to mojjemiz

the Chinese Government would inevitably lead in a short space of time to most embarrassing complications, the consequences of which cannot be forseen, between that Government and the military authorities, as these latter must depend for the satisfaction of a number of their wants on the measures adopted by the administration being only able to count on its assistance for securing them.

In this connection I take the liberty of again noting that the settlement of these difficulties would cause the Diplomatic Corps much useless and protracted preoccupation. But putting aside even the question of the feasibilityof making the allied contingent dependent on the orders of Chinese officials, the multiplicity of allied contingents represented in the army of occupation would increase this indefinitely.

I see furthermore in the preservation of the administration under military authority a most efficacious means of obliging the Chinese Government to keep those promises to which it has already subscribed.

If, as I do not think possible, a common commander in chief for the international troops should be created he

the Chinese government should at least a) make space
economy, particularly the urban economy, from the grip of
the military, the warlords who control large parts of China
and the military control of the provinces, b) create
political space for the development of democratic institu-
tions, and c) begin to address the deep social problems
that have led to widespread rural unrest.

I see two important roles for the International Monetary Fund
in this process. First, the Fund can provide technical assis-
tance to the Chinese government as it seeks to implement
macroeconomic stabilization policies. Second, the Fund can
play a catalytic role in mobilizing financial support for
China's adjustment efforts. Given the size of China's
economy, the amount of financial support required will be
substantial. Moreover, the Fund's financial support will
be critical for the success of China's stabilization
program. Without the Fund's support, it is unlikely that
other official creditors will be willing to provide the
necessary financial support.

It is also extremely important that the Fund's financial
support be provided in a timely manner. Delays in the
Fund's support could undermine confidence in China's
stabilization program and could lead to a sharp reduction
in foreign exchange reserves. Such a reduction would
force China to impose restrictions on imports and payments
and to devalue the currency. Both of these actions would
be inconsistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

I am sure that you will agree that the challenges facing
China are enormous. The Fund is prepared to do its part
to help China meet these challenges. I look forward to
working with the Chinese government in the days ahead.

would have the position of a military governor, to whom it would be then necessary without further consideration to submit a civil administration, but even he could not do better than to use the Provisional Council which already exists and is discharging well its duties while gradually increasing the Chinese functionaries in it.

In the probable case of such a commander in chief not being appointed I believe, as formerly, and without any reservation, that nothing better could be done than to allow the Provisional Council to subsist, while pledging it to add Chinese functionaries gradually and always in increasing numbers in its administration.

The fact that the work of the Council extends exclusively to the Chinese City of Tientsin and other Chinese territory, while that of the Consular Body is essentially limited to the concessions seems to make it quite possible that the two incorporations should exercise their duties without at all clashing, and it will be simply a question of tact on the part of the one and the other to escape all misunderstanding.

I take the liberty of again submitting to the consideration of the Diplomatic Corps the question of eventually deciding whether it would not be desirable in the future

would have the position of a military governor, to whom it would be then necessary without further consideration to submit a civil administration, but even he could not do better than to use the Provisional Council which already exists and is discharging well its duties while gradually increasing the Chinese functionaries in it.

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I take the liberty of again submitting to the consideration of the Diplomatic Corps the question of eventually deciding whether it would not be desirable in the future

that the Council should count among its numbers a representative of America, which Power is not leaving any occupation forces at Tientsin.

(Signed) Count von Waldersee

General Field Marshal

that the Council should cease to represent-
ation.

Any such step by the Council would require a two-thirds majority of the Council, which power it has not lawfully to give to Mandates, which power it cannot delegate to any other Authority.

Mandates must (Signed) John McGregor
Secretary to Treasury.

Copies to Treasury.

No. 98 Enclosure No. 2

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

(Peking, 28th of May, 1901.)

Monsieur le Marechal :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letters which Your Excellency has been pleased to send to me under dates 29th of April and 25th of May, concerning the Provisional Government of Tientsin.

The Foreign Representatives, to whom I have submitted these communications think that they cannot express their opinion before having received instructions from their government.

I will hasten to forward a reply to Your Excellency as soon as my colleagues have been able to determine upon one.

Please accept, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

-2-

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The Foreign Representatives, to whom I have submitted these communications think that they cannot express their opinion before having received instructions from their government.

I will hasten to forward a reply to Your Excellency as soon as my colleagues have been able to determine upon one.

Please accept, etc., etc., etc.

N°.98 Enclosure 3.

Copy of telegram received in Chinese cipher, May 26th, 1901

His Excellency W.W.Rockhill,

Special Plenipotentiary,

Peking.

I have duly received Your Excellency's telegram and have perused the various points which you consider suitable and advantageous to trade. Trade is the basis of a country's prosperity. I perceive that all of the points presented in Y.E.telegram have for their object the question of the expansion of trade. If regulations can be fixed that will prevent abuses, prove a benefit to China, advantageous to the trading classes and ordinary people, I shall be very pleased to consider them. As to the point referring to the working of mines and proper regulations, thus opening China's sources of wealth, if uniform system can be devised and action taken in accordance therewith, this would be a business at present of exceeding importance. I shall be glad to consider the matter and after a decision has been arrived at to memorialize the Throne asking permission to undertake the work. In Y.E. telegram you state that the United States' desire is to obtain commercial privileges. At the present time the amount (of indemnity) is very large - the Foreign Powers demanding 450,000,000 (taels) at 4% interest, covering a period of thirty years. A payment of 26,000,000 annually is to be made. The Chinese people are poor and to demand further payments from them to meet this enormous indemnity would still reduce the traders and people to an impoverished state. The demand for foreign

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goods,in consequence,would be reduced,and this would be at variance with the idea of the United States to have commerce and trade developed. I earnestly beg that Y.E. will discuss the question with the Foreign Representatives of reducing the indemnity;also the rate of interest at least one or half of one percent. The former American (British?) Minister Sa (Ma ? McDonald) named the rate of interest at three and seven tenths per cent. If the rate can be reduced it would make it much easier for the people to bear and trade would gradually develope. This would prove equally advantageous to both foreigners and Chinese. If this can be done,I will be ever,ever so grateful. Please favor me with a reply by wire at your early convenience.

Wuchang,China May 26th,1901.

Keogh's in correspondence, would be regarded, and quite would be
as reliance with the idea of the United States to have
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very earlyy convenience.

No. 639.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 6 1901

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 8 1901
BUREAU

MUSIC BUREAU REC'D JUL 5 '01 DEPT OF STATE

May 28th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Copy to War, Sec. 5 July 8 C.
Noted in Secretary July 9 C.

Subject: Departure of General Chaffee and remaining United States troops (excepting Legation guard) for Manila.

No. 639.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 23rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report the departure to-day of Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, with his headquarters and the remaining United States troops at Peking, nine companies of the 9th Infantry, for Tongku and the Philippines. The light battery (F 5th Artillery) and four troops of the 6th Cavalry left sometime ago, and are now in camp at Tongku, awaiting his arrival.

The many expressions of regret on the part of all nationalities at his departurehave been very gratifying. Nearly every British officer in Peking, as well as many representatives of all the Allied Forces, were present at the station to wish him, his officers and men a "bon voyage."

But his departure is still more regretted by the Chinese. Petition after petition has been sent in to the Legation by the natives,- from the Plenipotentiaries down to the

poorest

poorest shopkeeper. His administration has been just and equitable, and while not as severe as the occasion may sometimes seem to have demanded, results show that his judgment has rarely been at fault.

While the blunt soldierly attitude of General Chaffee was misunderstood by some during the early days of the campaign, no General here is now more popular or is held in higher esteem by not only his colleagues in the military service, but by the members of the Diplomatic Corps as well.

His relations with the Legation have been at all times most pleasant, which cannot be said of the most of the military commanders and their legations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. Squiers.

No. 640.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 11 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 5 '01
DEPT OF STATE

May 28th, 1901.

Ans July 17

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Settlement of Missionary claims by the Governor of Shantung. Action of the Governor of Shansi. Direct settlement by missionaries of claims of native christians repugnant to Chinese Government.

No. 640.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 28th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of an eenclosure transmitted here in a despatch from the United States Consul at Chefoo (No.416, May 20, 1901).

It shows claims presented by Messrs. Crawford and Hudson, which it appears the Governor of Shantung, in his desire to appease the missionaries, has agreed to pay. It seems to me unfortunate that the missionary, owing to his peculiar status, can present and recover damages that an ordinary resident of the country will be precluded from doing under the rules recently adopted by the Foreign Representatives. (See Mr. Rockhill's despatch No. 42, March 14, 1901). I have reference to travelling expenses to and from the United States, and extra living expenses while there.

Their settlement of the claims of native christians has caused

caused no end of criticism and ill feeling, especially in this province, and among foreigners as well as Chinese. They have themselves gone into the country and assessed damages on the various villages where christians had been killed or their property destroyed. As they have generally been accompanied by soldiers, such settlements were in fact forceably made, the presence of the soldiers making them such whether they accompanied the missionaries simply as a guard or not.

In Shansi, the Governor has set aside 200,000 taels to be fairly divided between the Protestants and Catholics, thus preventing the certain quarrels and strife that will surely follow direct settlements made by the missionaries themselves. So far as I know this course has been followed in the province of Shansi only.

While it might be at times a source of great annoyance and trouble to our Consuls and the Legation, I think in the end it would prove to the best interests of the missionaries and their work if they were precluded from any official intercourse whatever with the local officials on matters

pertaining

pertaining to their native christians. A reference to the records of the Legation will show that the Chinese Government finds such interference with their people most repugnant, while in some cases unjust treatment or actual persecution of native christians on the part of petty officials may have been prevented; as a rule I believe most foreigners who have lived in China for a number of years will agree that it brought down on the christian all the hatred and animosity this people now seem to be capable of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Damon.

Enclosure :

As above.

Enclosure No. ~ in despatch No. 640.

.....

Taian-fu, Shantung. April 22nd, 1901.

Kuang Hsu, 27th year, 3rd Moon, 14th day.

I, Mao Shu-yun, agree to pay to Messrs Bostick and Verity, Dr. Barrow and Miss Sture, the sum of Taels Two thousand nine hundred and cents 81 (Taels 2900.81) Taian K'u-ping/, compensation in full them for all losses sustained on their respective Mission places in Taian City by theft and robbery during 1900. I agree to pay Tls 586.16 (five hundred eighty six and cents sixteen) today and the balance not later than the 8th Moon of this year (Kwang Hsu 27th year?)

For extra expenses in living and moving incurred by the Boxer troubles, we with our colaborers, look either to Governor or to the general Government of China.

Claim made by Dr. T.B.Crawford.

Travelling expenses Chefoo to stopping place in America and return to Taian (Mex).....$2002.55

Rent Greenville S. C. 8months $6 ..... 48.00

2050.55

T. J. Hudson's claim.

Travelling expenses from Taianfu to Demossvill Ky. $900.00

Taianfu, May 4th 1901. G. P. Bostick.

Enclosure No. 4 in dispatch No. 414.

Tarawa, May 4th 1907.

C. P. Hostock.

Travelling expenses from Tarawa to Demonavill Ky. $300.00

T. L. Hudson, a claim.

Travelling expenses Chefoo to stopping place in

Claim made by Dr. T.B.Crawford.

Amelia and return to Tarawa (Hex).....$3003.22

Rent Greenville S. C. months @ $8 . 88.00

$388.22

Governor or to the General Government of Canada.

for extra expenses in living and moving incurred by

the Boxer Trouble, we with our colaborers look either to

Tarawa-ly, Gilbert Is, April 25th 1907.

Kuang Hsu, 33th year, 7th Moon, 16th day.

I, Mao Sun-Wun, agree to pay to Messrs Hostock and

Verity, Dr. Bertow and Miss Stone, the sum of Taels Two

thousand nine hundred and eighty (Taels 2980.00) Tarawa

Kung-bing, compensation in full them for all losses sustained

on their respective Mission premises in Tarawa City by theft and rob-

bery during 1906. I agree to pay the said.ls (five hundred eighty

six and cents sixteen) today and the balance not later than the

Rec'd July 19. 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1901
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 5 '01
DEP'T. OF STATE

May 29th. 1901.

Letter of Credit sent to Mr. William July 8, 1901

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;-

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions of Hon. E.H.Conger, U.S.Minister at Pekin, I came to this city in the latter part of March, this year, and on the first of April qualified and entered upon the duties of Chinese Secretary to the Legation. A few days afterwards my commission was received, but no letter of credit has come to hand as yet, nor any book of blank drafts from Messrs. Seligman Bros. As more than three months have passed since my commission was signed, I conclude that there has been an oversight, and I shall accordingly draw on you at the end of this month for two months salary, - $500. - and may have to draw once more before I can receive a reply to this communication.

I have to respectfully request, therefore, that you will kindly honor these drafts and give the necessary instructions to have my letter of credit etc. forwarded to me at an early date.

Thanking you in advance,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E.T. Williams

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file.
JUL 6 1901

No.99

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUL 5
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 29th, 1901.

Telegram in Sens. July 9. C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 28th instant as follows:-

"We think amount excessive and fear it will be disastrous to China. If there remains the least possibility of our suggestion being considered, you will urge Hague Arbitration or reduction of aggregate indemnity, but if that is hopeless we do not wish to be the cause of indefinite delay. Approve plan of increase on imports with abolishment of likin or other compensations. We should be glad to reduce our claims in exchange for enlarged commercial facilities."

To-day I was informed by the private secretary of Li Hung-chang, and the news was confirmed later in the day by several other Chinese officials attached to the staff of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, that an Imperial Edict was received yesterday by Prince Ching and Li agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 of taels and 4% interest. I confirm on the overleaf my telegram to you embodying this information.

The other Foreign Representatives have also been advised by the Chinese of the willingness of their Government to pay the above-mentioned sum. There is, therefore, no possibility of our suggestions to either reduce the amount of the indemnity or transfer the whole question to the Hague Tribunal, being considered, and

I shall agree to the sum of 450,000,000 as soon as I learn that it is accepted by all of my colleagues.

The sum of 45o millions of Haikuan taels (U.S. gold,$333,900,000) will,of course,be subject to some change by the final adjustment of the private claims - it represents the maximum of the sum which China acknowledges she owes the Powers . All the Powers,excepting the United States,have intrusted, I believe,the adjustment and determination of the amounts allowable on the claims of their nationals,to their diplomatic representatives here,who will be guided by the rules adopted by the Conference,the United States always excepted,a copy of which rules I transmitted to you in my despatch No.42.

As to our claims,I have given the figure as U.S. gold $25,000,000 and have stated that it covered all claims of every description and might be subject to some reduction on the ascertainment by our Government of the exact amounts of the valid claims of our citizens. This leaves the question of the reduction of the amount of our claim open for such action as you may deem proper to take in the matter at the proper time.

I do not think it possible at the present time to reduce the amount of our claim in exchange for enlarged commercial facilities. Such facilities as we desire will undoubtedly be obtained by the joint action of the Powers,all of whom are desirous of securing them, though they may differ as to the mode and time of pressing them on the Chinese Government. It is simply a question of months - perhaps weeks.

I hope my views may commend themselves to you and meet with your approval.

I am,Sir,your obedeint servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

May 29th,1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

29th. I am reliable informed that edict arrived yesterday agreeing on four hundred fifty millions taels and four per cent interest.

Rockhill.

Rockhill.

New York, June 1, 1901.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Secretary,

Washington.

Sir: I am reliably informed that eight

fifty-two thousand pounds on joint account fifty millions taels

and four per cent interest.

No. 641.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 11 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
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May 29th, 1901.

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Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Acked in
Sarah July 9
C.

Subject: Translation of memorial presented to the Throne by Sheng tajen and Nieh Chi-kuei, regarding a plan for the revision of the commercial treaties.

No. 641.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, translation of a memorial of Sheng tajen and Nieh Chi-kuei, who were appointed by the Emperor in 1899 to formulate a plan for the revision of the commercial treaties and increase of customs duties.

Nothing ever came of their recommendations, owing to opposition by the British Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Rockhill.

Enclosure :

Translation, as above.

(41)

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 641.

Translated from the Hupeh Shang-wu Pao, i. e., "Commercial Gazette".

MEMORIAL

Submitted by Sheng, Sub-Director of the Court of Revision, and Nieh, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, Proposing a Plan for increasing the Customs Duties.

In obedience to an Imperial Edict directing us to consult concerning measures for increasing the Customs duties and to propose a plan for combining the Customs and Likin, we respectfully present this "Secret statement", praying for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

We humbly represent that on the 16th day of the Tenth Moon, in the XXVth Year of Kuang-hsu (November 1899), we received a communication from the Grand Council, saying that on the same day they had received an Imperial Edict, which stated that Sheng Hsuan huai had memoralized the Throne making a detailed report concerning the national revenues and enclosing a statement for examination. According to his report the matter of increasing the Customs duties had often been talked over with Foreign governments, but nothing had been accomplished. He found that, as to the new Customs rates levied in the Xth Year of Hsien-feng, according to the First Article of the Commercial Treaty negotiated the conclusion of peace, these duties were to be paid at the rate of 5% ad valorem, calculated on the market value of the He further stated that the price of gold as compared with s was dear at the time of his memorial, and that we ought to in. upon the wording of the above-mentioned clause and make a new assessment on all imports and exports, according to present prices. It will thus be unnecessary to use the term "increase the duties" He stated that we had now reached the end of the ten year period fixed for the revision of the treaties, and that we ought to seize the opportunity to quickly and energetically

Translation from the Russian Manuscript No. 6.

Telegram.

Urgent.

Dispatched by Chang, Director of the Port of Dairen,
and Ishii, Secretary-General of Kwangtung, proposing a Plan
for Improving the Customs.

In obedience to an Imperial Edict directing us to consult concerning the improvement of the Customs duties and to propose a plan for rendering it easy and timely, we respectfully present this "Memorial", praying for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

We humbly represent that on the 11th day of the fourth moon, in the twenty-four of Kuang-hsu (November 1898), we received a communication from Sir Chang Chun-hsi, saying that on the same day, and received in Imperial Edict, which stated that Chang Yen-mao had memorialized the Throne making suggestions concerning the Customs' revenue and enjoining a reform in collection, in accordance to his report thereupon. Inasmuch as Customs duties had often been evaded with foreign goods, but nothing had been accomplished, it found that [illegible] even Ministers raised in the Tsungli Yamen of Foreign Affairs [illegible] the Commercial Treaty regarding compensation or [illegible] duties were to be paid [illegible] cents of 5 and 7½ taëls, collected on the ports with [illegible] further stated that the price of gold as compared with [illegible] was dear at the time of the treaty, and that no change upon the making of the above-mentioned change and would [illegible] assessment on all imports and exports, according [illegible] see. It will be also necessary to [illegible] Customs duties and new taxes [illegible] Imperial Edict for the revision of the Treaties [illegible] to be made and memorialize [illegible]

enter into negotiations; further that at present foreign tobacco, wine, furniture, etc., were having a very large sale in China, and were not being used simply by foreign officials and merchants, and we ought therefore to devise some way of making a distinction. He prayed us to take these matters into consideration.

(The Imperial Edict continued) that, if the duties on imports and exports could be assessed at all the ports according to present prices, the addition that would be made to the Customs receipts would become a matter of great importance in any consideration of the national revenues. Sheng Hsuan-huai and Nieh Chi-kuei were therefore appointed to consult with Sir Robert Hart, to carefully examine the terms of the treaties and to quickly deliberate upon the matter and come to some agreement, of which the Tsung-li Yamen might take note and according to which they might act.

As we read the above edict and realized that Your Imperial Majesty had deigned to look with favor upon the opinions of your humble servants, we were filled with inexpressible reverence and gratitude. Thereupon we consulted several times with Sir Robert Hart, who submitted a comparative table of prices and reported saying that the Foreign Customs receipts amounted to more than Tls 20,000,000 per annum, including the duties on foreign opium, which had already been increased, the tonnage dues, which are not affected by the variation of prices, and certain new items among the imports and exports the duty upon which had been fixed according to present prices and which it would be difficult to increase. He further stated that the export trade was conducted upon a silver basis, further that France would object to any increase of duties on raw silk, and that the duty on tea was already too heavy, that we ought to consider plans for reducing it in order to encourage the growth of this trade. He said there remained only the imports on the original Customs tariff list,

[illegible] the [illegible] of trade with Foreign [illegible]

Transcription Error Correction: Transcription shall be Preserve Original Spelling, Punctuation, Capitalization, Grammar, Sentence Structure, Paragraph Breaks, Line Breaks, Formatting, Abbreviations, Numbers, Dates, Times, Currency, Measurements, Proper Nouns, Titles, Honorifics, Foreign Words, Technical Terms, Quotations, Parentheses, Brackets, Footnotes, Endnotes, Headers, Footers, Page Numbers, Table of Contents, Index, Bibliography, Appendix, Glossary, Abstract, Introduction, Conclusion

the prices of which were fixed in gold, and the assessment upon which might be revised according to present prices. The total annual receipts from foreign and native goods, therefore, would be increased, the gain on the one compensating for the loss on the other. What the amount of the gain would be would depend upon the state of the trade. He said that it would be difficult beforehand to make any reliable estimate, etc.

In our humble opinion, the treaties being revised once in ten years, provided there be no serious trouble to prevent, now is the time to discuss the matter and it is an opportunity that ought not to be lost. We have consulted together with Sir Robert Hart most carefully and have agreed that the Customs and Likin should be combined, a plan that has advantages and no disadvantages, and we have decided to request that action be taken according to the memorial mentioned above, that is, first to re-assess the imports and exports according to market prices and to equalize the tariff rates. Secondly, as to foreign goods, to unite the levy of Customs duties and Likin as in the case of opium. After levying an ad valorem tax of 5% and adding 2-1/2%, the half duty for inland transit,we propose to add an amount equal to boththese sums for Likin, making a total of 15%, the whole to be levied together by the Imperial Maritime Customs. This will be a great advantage to the revenue. Examining into the matter of combining the Customs and Likin duties on foreign opium,we find that it was first proposed by H. E.Tseng Chi-tse,who carried on a correspondence in England for some years before the matter was settled. After the plan was put into operation the imports of foreign opium gradually lessened and the loss through smuggling was gradually reduced. The taking over of the collection of this Likin by the Imperial Maritime Customs added Tls.5,CCC,CCC,more or less each year, and also swept away the waste through pilfering and other dishonest practices. Altogether there are good grounds for saying that this arrangement has been one of the most profitable for China that has been adopted since the beginning of trade with foreign countries.

mour tnemesagnE ehT .bleS ni bexiF ateW rehtonA evah ot deen ot tcejorP ehT .tnioP tnerruC a ni dnuorgkcaB a rof ecnerefeR .noitcurtsnI gnitarepO

Therefore we now recommend the treatment of all foreign imports according to this same method. But the foreign opium was only one item of import and the action taken concerning it affected but a single nation,and yet at the time it was difficult, as we have seen, to agree upon a plan of operation. What we now propose concerns not one item only, and is an affair that will require consultation with each nation in turn. Moreover the complications which will attend the management of the affair at present are quite different from the circumstances of the former case.Whether it will be possible or not to bring the matter speedily to a successful issue it is impossible at present to say. The present needs of the government are very great, and if there be any way of proceeding we ought to exhaust every effort in considering the matter. We have already requested the foreign merchants to give a careful statement of their opinion. Their feeling is that the collection of Likin everywhere creates difficulties and lacks any definite system. It results,too, in great hindrance to their trade. They believe that, if it be possible to levy Likin according to a fixed rate and put its collection under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs, it would be a far more simple and convenient arrangement and would lead, as they hope, to a large increase in the consumption of their wares. They say that although they would pay heavier duties they would escape the annoyance of arbitrary exactions and delays. They would doubtless give their consent. What we are now considering, the combining of the Likin and Customs duties, has special reference to foreign imports. The Likin on native goods would remain in all cases as heretofore. We propose moreover that the half duty heretofore paid on native exports shall be changed into a Likin tax to offset the loss of the Likin on foreign goods caused by placing its collection under thecontrol of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Thus there will really be no injury done to the Likin of any province. The details of the proposed method are set forth in

Therefore we now recommend the treatment to all foreign imports
accordingly at this same method. But the foreign object one
a and hospital attachment it must be taken consistent and the
that to report it. They believe that, it is possible to year likin
that trade. Any can be possible of the control
according of a fixed rate and but its collection under the control
of the Imperial Maritime Customs, it would be a ten more simple
and convenient arrangement and would lead, as they hope, of a
large increase in the consumption of that wines. They was that
although they would pay passport duties they would escape the
annoyance of arbitrary exactions and delays. They would complain
very short comment. What we are now considering, the complaint
of the likin and customs duties, and special reference to foreign
imports. The likin on native goods would remain in all cases as
before. We propose moreover that the mail duty should
paid on native exports small be charged into a likin tax of cit-
ses the rate of the likin on foreign goods carried by Chinese
collection under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs.
Then there will really be no multiple duties on the likin of any
province. The details of the proposed method are not forth in
a certain statement of that total obligation. That letting it that the

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Then there will really be no multiple duties on the likin of any
province. The details of the proposed method are not forth in
a certain statement of that total obligation. That letting it that the

two reports, which we inclose for the consideration of Your Majesty. The method recommended has been examined in detail in consultation with Sir Robert Hart, and it is his opinion that we may open negotiations on this basis, after which in due time a detailed statement will be made to the Tsung-li Yamen, that they may act accordingly. As in duty bound we make this secret report, that we may learn whether or not it meets with the approval of Your Majesty, and we humbly pray Your Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, to examine it and instruct us. Reverently presented.

Kuang-hsu XXVI Year, Ninth Moon and 1st day.

(November 1900.)

MEMO.

Enclosed in the Memorial of Sheng and Hieh on increasing the National Revenues.

We have the honor to respectfully present the following details of a plan prepared by us, for increasing the Customs Revenues, which we submit for Your Majesty's inspection.

1. The Duty on Foreign Imports. Sir Robert Hart has made a careful examination of the list of imports, and, estimating values according to present prices, has prepared a comparative table. He recommends that the duties on these articles which at present are taxed less than 5% ad valorem should be increased to that amount, and where the duty is above 5% ad valorem it should be decreased accordingly. He also suggests that all goods formerly on the free list should be entered on the dutiable list according to value.

We reverently propose that a uniform duty of 15% ad valorem, calculated according to the list of present prices, should be levied on all goods alike and that, according to the method employed in the vase of foreign opium, the Likin and the Custom duties should be combined in one tax. According to the former tariff list foreign imports paid Tls 5 for every Tls 100 value and, when sent inland, an additional half duty of 2-1/2% in lieu of the Likin to be collected along the road. Now we propose that an additional tax of 7-1/2% be added to off-set the local tax at the place of destination. Thus every Tls. 100 worth of goods, having its duties doubled and collected in one sum by the Imperial Maritime Customs, will pay on entry the sum of Tls 15 as a full discharge for all dues. On being sent inland in the course of trade no further tax will be added.

Examination shows that the receipts from the duties on imports for 1899 amounted to Tls 6,750,000. Sir Robert Hart in his report says that by taking the list of articles mentioned in his comparative table as a basis, he calculates that a new assessment ac-

to all persons interested.

Respectfully,

H. T. Scott,
Chief Inspector.

Mr. Robert Hart,
Commissioner of Customs,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the following quantities of Native Opium have been passed free of duty for the use of the Imperial Household:-

Date	Chests	Taels
1st Moon 1st Year	1	140
1st Moon 2nd Year	1	140
1st Moon 3rd Year	1	140
1st Moon 4th Year	1	140
1st Moon 5th Year	1	140
1st Moon 6th Year	1	140
1st Moon 7th Year	1	140
1st Moon 8th Year	1	140
1st Moon 9th Year	1	140
1st Moon 10th Year	1	140
1st Moon 11th Year	1	140
1st Moon 12th Year	1	140
1st Moon 13th Year	1	140
1st Moon 14th Year	1	140
1st Moon 15th Year	1	140
1st Moon 16th Year	1	140
1st Moon 17th Year	1	140
1st Moon 18th Year	1	140
1st Moon 19th Year	1	140
1st Moon 20th Year	1	140
1st Moon 21st Year	1	140
1st Moon 22nd Year	1	140
1st Moon 23rd Year	1	140
1st Moon 24th Year	1	140
1st Moon 25th Year	1	140
1st Moon 26th Year	1	140
1st Moon 27th Year	1	140
1st Moon 28th Year	1	140
1st Moon 29th Year	1	140
1st Moon 30th Year	1	140
1st Moon 31st Year	1	140
1st Moon 32nd Year	1	140
1st Moon 33rd Year	1	140
1st Moon 34th Year	1	140

I have prepared this report to show the Customs Revenue, which is now passed for your examination and transmission.

Examination shows that the receipts from the duties on imported Native Opium for the year 34 Kuang Hsü amounted to Tls. 4,800,000. The Report that it has been compared with the Customs Gold Unit Returns and found correct.

Recommend that the duties on Native Opium be levied at the rate of Tls. 80 per picul, and that the Customs Gold Unit Returns be prepared a comparative table showing the receipts from the duties on Native Opium for the year 35 Kuang Hsü, and the Customs Gold Unit Returns for the same year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

cording to present prices would add to the receipts from import dues something like Tls 3,000,000, and he further states that, by making the duty 15% ad valorem, the total receipts from the combined duty and Likin on imports would be double what they have been heretofore.

2. The Duty on Native Exports. Sir Robert Hart has already made a careful examination of the list of native exports, and estimating values in accordance with present prices, has prepared a comparative table. In his opinion the matter of increasing the duty on these goods which do not now pay 5% ad valorem and decreasing it on those which pay over that amount is one that must first be deliberated upon before being decided. He suggests, also, that all items originally not on the tariff list should be placed there.

We reverently propose that wherever the assessment falls below 5% ad valorem, calculated according to the list of present prices, it shall be increased, and that where it is already over 5% it shall be decreased. We further suggest that, in accordance with the former tariff regulations, all native exports to foreign countries shall pay only one full duty of 5% and one half duty of 2-1/2%, making the whole tax 7-1/2 ad valorem, and that, in order to encourage Chinese trade, no increase shall be made in this duty

Heretofore foreign merchants going into the interior to trade in native goods, if provided with a Transit Pass, paid a half duty but paid no Likin, and these without Transit Passes paid Likin but no half duty. We now propose to issue a document to those going inland and direct all alike to pay the full Likin charges to the amount of a half duty, but to allow such persons, on exporting their goods, to present to the Maritime Customs their proofs of Likin payment and, if it shall appear that they have paid more than the half duty, to recover from the Customs the overpayment. The Customs, in turn, shall require the Likin to refund to them this amount. No return shall be made to those not having

cording to present prices would add to the receipts from import duties something like Tls 3,000,000, and he further states that, by making the duty 15% ad valorem, the total receipts from the combined duty and Likin on imports would be double what they have of been heretofore. 2.- The duty on Native Exports. Mr. Robert Hart has already made a careful examination of the list of native exports, and estimating values in accordance with present prices, has prepared a comparative table, giving his opinion the matter of increasing the duty on those goods which do not pay 5% ad valorem and decreasing it on those which pay over that amount in the case that first be debated upon before being decided. He suggests, also, that all items originally noted on the memorandum should be placed there. The 5% ad valorem, calculated according to the list of present prices, it shall be increased, and that where it is already over 5% it shall be decreased. We further suggest that, in accordance with that former regulations, all native exports to foreign countries shall pay only one full duty of 5% and one half duty of 2-1/2%, making the whole tax 7-1/2 ad valorem, and that, in order to encourage Chinese trade, no increase shall be made in this duty but shall be taken and those without Transit Passes paid Likin but no duty. We now propose to have a document to those Maritime goods, it provided with a Transit-Pass, half duty be getting their goods to present to the Maritime Customs their proofs of Likin paying and it shall appear that they have paid to the amount of half duty, but to allow such persons, on exhibiting their Transit-Pass, to pay the full Likin charges but half duty. We now propose to have a document to those Maritime Customs, in Kiukiang, shall require the Likin to refund to them this amount. No return shall be made to those not having

the document above-mentioned. This is done to put an end to the false representations that are made in the conduct of this inland trade.

An examination of the export list shows that silk and tea are the principal items. The duty on silk is about 5% ad valorem, and it will not be convenient to consider any increase. The duty on tea is over 5% ad valorem, and we ought for the sake of uniformity to reduce it to 5%, calculated on the present market price. The miscellaneous items on which the duty may be increased are perhaps not equal in value to the two articles above-mentioned. Examination shows that the teas of India and Japan pay no inland tax or export duty, and their trade, therefore, is daily increasing. The Chinese merchants, on this account, are heavily handicapped. If we do not lessen the duty, the tea trade must decline, and the receipts from duty thereon will decrease. If we decrease the duty, the tea trade will greatly extend and the receipts from duty grow larger. If the plan for combining Customs duties and Likin should be carried into effect the evident loss on the tea duty will be compensated for by the increased receipts from duties on foreign goods. Moreover, within a few years the exports of tea will increase, and we may hope still further to lessen the assessment. If the decrease of the tea duty should prove to be of no profit to the trade, at the expiration of the period we may, if still desired, consider an increase, or the Likin at the place of production inland may be increased without injury to the Customs revenue.

3. The Likin Tax on Native Goods. The Likin and Native Customs duties on native products in all provinces will be collected in every case according to the old regulations, and are not affected by the new regulations of the revised tariff.

We reverently propose that, as native goods in every province

have first to pay the inland tax on native products before being sold to foreign merchants, this tax shall be paid according to the old regulations. It must not, however, be permitted any one to increase the amount of this tax, as has been done heretofore. For instance, if, as now proposed, the tax on tea be decreased, this inland duty must not at once be changed. We ought to wait and see how the trade does and then decide.

After native goods are sold to foreign merchants, according to the new regulation which we now propose, these merchants must take with them a permit to carry goods from the interior to the seaports, but they shall still pay Likin as usual. It is unlikely, however, that the foreign merchants will be willing to pay duties at every native Custom House or Likin station which they may pass. Orders should perhaps be issued to the first Likin station where duty is collected to collect full Likin to the amount of the Customs half duty and issue a Likin station stamped receipt, and thereafter when passing Custom houses and Likin stations, this receipt will be examined by the officials, who will permit the goods to pass. Thus the foreign merchants, it would seem, will have nothing to complain about.

As to the trade between one province and another, this will continue in all cases to pay the usual Likin collected along the route. We propose, however, if the plan to combine the Likin on foreign goods with Customs duties should be adopted, to ask that the name, Likin Station, be changed to Station for Likin on Native Goods, in order that a clear distinction may be made.

(how to) ~~[illegible]~~ Discriminate in Dealing with Foreign Tobaccos, Wines, Furniture, etc. Sir Robert Hart in his memo. suggests that it is desirable to take all articles on the free list and place them on the dutiable list, and that at the time of revising the treaties we ought to take the matter into consideration, that only in this way can the change be effected.

ment that it may be advantageous to have the plaintiff
file an amended bill. Then the interlocutory injunction
could be dissolved as to the defendant Lillie and
continued as to the others. Or the plaintiff could
dismiss its bill as to Lillie and proceed to a final
decree against the others. Or the plaintiff could
proceed to take all evidence on the issues that have been
framed, etc. But I doubt if it is necessary that it
should do so. Directly after the hearing, however, I
propose to enter a decree dismissing the bill as to
Lillie and continuing the preliminary injunction as to
the others, leaving the plaintiff to take such further
proceedings as it may be advised.

Counsel will please prepare and submit decrees
accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Judge.

We reverently propose to proceed according to the IX Supplementary Rule of the Revised Treaty of 1869 (This Tr eaty was not ratified). The article reads:- "Former treaties originally contained the clause stating clearly that all miscellaneous articles for use as ships' stores or in the households of English merchants should pay full duty. Now it is intended that the Inspector General shall prepare a revised list of the said miscellaneous articles, which will be appended hereto in order to avoid confusion. If taken into the interior to be sold they will then pay duty according to the old regulations."

(Note. There is evidently a typegraphical error in the above quotation. The English text of the IX Supplementary Rule reads as follows;-"The rules appended to the Tariff attached to the Treaty of Tientsin enumerated the articles that are to be admitted free of duty for household use and as ships' stores. A revised list is to be drawn up by the Inspector General of Customs, and will be hereto appended, of the articles that are thus to be admitted free for the use of British subjects. Should such articles be carried inland they will be dutiable, in accordance with the rule and practice that formerly obtained." E.T.W.)

If the above rule is adopted it may be said that the suggested chang will, it is estimated, add Tls. 1,000,000 to the Tariff receipts.

We therefore very properly proceed to prosecute at the XL Quarte-
mentary Gale to the Yearly Meeting (Held at Yorke this
Present Month).- The Articles hereto annexed, Containing
Articles that are the Same as the Antient, Before. A Yearly
Meeting is to be held for Pensilvania New Jersey and Maryland,
Also Lilly de Peiero Appended, to the Articles that are Sent
Printed for the use of Friends Impleete. Should Such Articles
be Carried Into Execution at Lilly de Quitaple, in Accordance with the
Intt Into Such Practice Shall Totally obtained." K.T.W.")

It the above Into is adopted it May be Said that the Tritti-
cism Lilly, it is Estimated, Has 1,000,000 of the Tritti
cism Received.

Yorkeyn Locke with Chester Quitted should be Adopted, Not that
the Rate, Little Election, of Chester to Quarton the Little or Matter
Good, It Other that a Great Alteration Was to Make.
Certainly, etc. The Report that the Rate, Although that is
Generally to Take the Articles on the Free Lilly Make Appear
the Quitaple Like, and that at the Time of Certain the Practice
We Ought to Take the Control Into Consideration, Taken Only in Chief
New Can the Opinion be Entered.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

We reverently submit to Your Majesties the following answers which we have prepared to objections which may be made to the planproposed for increasing the Customs revenue.

One may say;-"If the increase of duties be really profitable to China, perhaps the foreign governments will be unwilling to agree to it. The proposal has been already twice made but nothing was accomplished. The present time is even less propitious. What reason have we for hoping that they will consent?"

We answer;- The increase of the duties was not originally what the foreigners desired, but the treaties expressly provide that, at the expiration of the term, the Tariff may be revised. The former discussions, being devoted especially to the value of the Pound, the Marquis of Salisbury, in his reply theretofore, agrued that the gold Pound had no fixed value (?) Now it is proposed to estimate values according to present prices and to increase the assessment on those articles which ought to have an increase and to lessen it on those where the tax should be decreased. It would seem that this arrangement might be agreed to. As to the plan for combining the Customs and Likin duties in one levy, we have already asked the opinions of foreign merchants, who say emphatically that the Likin creates difficulties and is inconvenient. If advantage can be taken of this occasion, when foreign governments have no troubles on hand to distract their attention, to revise the Tariff and to discuss the union of Likin and Customs duties in one tax, it is the opinion of Sir Robert Hart that the foreign merchants will no doubt be delighted to promptly agree to a large increase in the Customs duties.

It may be said;-"If the duties on foreign imports be greatly increased, the trade in foreign goods will perhaps be impeded, and this will result in injury to the Customs revenue also."

QUESTIONS ENCOURAGED

Mr Trevethan called attention to the fact that the Committee would welcome questions and discussion on the matters dealt with in the Report. He said that he would be glad to answer any questions that he could, but that he was not prepared to undertake to answer questions on matters of detail which were not dealt with in the Report. He suggested that it would be convenient if questions were put in writing and handed to him.

It was agreed that the Committee should meet on Thursday next at 10.30 a.m. in the Board Room, when the Report would be considered.

The Committee then adjourned.

We reply:-The Chinese have now grown accustomed to the use of foreign goods and those who purchase them are all people of means and ought not to be affected by this change. What is now proposed is that no additional tax should be levied on the values of native produce. In the matter of tea, indeed, it is proposed to lessen the duty. Thus native goods will have an increase of circulation, and foreign merchants, seeking the profits to be found in transporting and trading in native goods, will use the proceeds from the sale of these native goods to buy foreign goods to bring to China in order that they may save the cost of exchange between gold and silver. By no means will there be any injury to trade or harm to the Customs revenue.

It may be said:-"Likin has now been collected for many years, and although it has produced many evils and difficulties there is now a plan under consideration to farm it out, which ought to result in an increase of the Likin revenue. Would not this be much better than increasing the Customs duties?"

We reply;- The farming of the Likin cannot be successfully accomplished unless the power be placed in the hands of the gentry or merchants. If this be done we will still have the same old troubles. Besides it is unlikely that the plan can be operated outside the Province of Kuangtung. Formerly the Likin on opium was thus managed, and all sorts of evils resulted. When the Likin and Customs duty (on opium) had been combined, the receipts were several times greater than from the farming of the Likin, and the evils of pilfering were removed. The annual revenue of the government, too, was increased by several millions. This is clear evidence.

Some one may say;-"The control of the Imperial Maritime Customs is entirely in the hands of the foreigner and, should any trouble arise, it is possible the whole revenue of the Customs would be seized by foreigners. It is not nearly so satisfactory as in the

he replied:-"The Chancellor even now thinks it his duty to

raise it an increase of the Likin revenue. Would not this be much

better than increasing the Customs duties?"

He replied:-"The reform of the Likin cannot be successfully ac-

complished unless the power be placed in the hands of the Deputy

of Inspectors. It ought be done we will still have the same old

troubles. Besides it is manifestly that the Likin on opium

outside the Province of Kansu-Shensi. Formerly the Likin on opium

was first managed, and all sorts of evils resulted. When the Likin

and Customs duty (on opium) had been combined, the receipts were

several times greater than from the taxation of the Likin, and the

evils of hitherto were removed. The annual revenue of the Cus-

toms,also, was increased by several millions. This is clear

evidence.

Some one may say:-"The control of the Imperial Maritime Customs

is entirely in the hands of the foreigner and, should war happen

arise, it is possible the whole revenue of the Customs would be

confiscated." The reply to foreign Loans will hereafter be issued

from the Customs Revenue.

It may be said:-"If the duties on foreign imports be greatly

increased, the trade in foreign goods will decrease." I do not

think that will increase the Likin revenue. Would not this be much

less than it is now? Besides, it is the object of the foreign

powers to promote trade and not hinder it. Even if the foreign

trade decrease, the Likin revenue will increase.

It may be said:-"Likin was used collected for many years,

case of the Likin, which is entirely under the control of Chinese officials."

We reply;- Although the Commissioners of Customs have authority to estimate values and to examine goods,the Superintendent of Customs (i.e., the Customs Taotai), at each station, has control of the Customs Bank, and every merchant, whether Chinese or foreign, goes with his Customs documents and pays his duties into the Bank, whose funds remain entirely under the control of the Superintendent of Customs. Therefore the authority to receive and use the funds belongs to the Superintendent of Customs and not to the Commissioner.

Some one may say;- "Should any trouble arise along the coast,the collection of customs duties will be difficult and not so satisfactory as in the case of the Likin, which has no troublesome connection with the coast."

We reply;-In 1860,1884 and 1894 there were troubles at the sea-ports, yet the imports from foreign countries and exports thereto paid duties as usual, and even the nations at war with us appointed other governments to act for them. We heard nothing of duties not being collected. Should it come to a blockade of the ports, and there be no duties to collect, there will certainly not be at such a time any Likin, either on imports or exports.

Some one may say;-"Should the Likin and Customs duty on foreign goods be combined, although the Board of Revenue may have its receipts greatly increased, the Provincial Likin collected on various sorts of goods will be minus that on foreign articles, and it will be impossible that this revenue will not decrease. Will the provincial authorities and subordinates avoid making a disturbance?"

We reply;- At this juncture we are considering the difficulty of supplying the army estimates. If we are able to add but a million Taels or so to the annual income it is with great difficulty

to the Lilku, which is entirely under the control of Chatoka
Bank."

We reply:- Although the Commissioner of Chatoka have authority
to issue a Warrant of Distress against the property of any
person who is in default with his rent, we do not think that
it would be wise to do so in this case, as we are advised
that the Lilku Tribe have no property within the jurisdiction
of Chatoka Bank, and the only way in which we could collect
the rent would be to seize the Lilku Tribe's cattle which
are grazing on the Chatoka Bank's land. Therefore the
Commissioner will have to refer the matter to the Lilku
Tribe and ask them to come to Chatoka Bank and settle the
matter with the Chatoka Bank Manager.

Question 3.

Can the Chatoka Bank Manager refuse to allow the Lilku
Tribe to graze their cattle on the Chatoka Bank's land?

We reply:- Although the Commissioner of Chatoka have authority
to issue a Warrant of Distress against the property of any
person who is in default with his rent, we do not think that
it would be wise to do so in this case, as we are advised
that the Lilku Tribe have no property within the jurisdiction
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are grazing on the Chatoka Bank's land. Therefore the
Commissioner will have to refer the matter to the Lilku
Tribe and ask them to come to Chatoka Bank and settle the
matter with the Chatoka Bank Manager.

Question 4.

Can the Chatoka Bank Manager refuse to allow the Lilku
Tribe to graze their cattle on the Chatoka Bank's land?

We reply:- Although the Commissioner of Chatoka have authority
to issue a Warrant of Distress against the property of any
person who is in default with his rent, we do not think that
it would be wise to do so in this case, as we are advised
that the Lilku Tribe have no property within the jurisdiction
of Chatoka Bank, and the only way in which we could collect
the rent would be to seize the Lilku Tribe's cattle which
are grazing on the Chatoka Bank's land. Therefore the
Commissioner will have to refer the matter to the Lilku
Tribe and ask them to come to Chatoka Bank and settle the
matter with the Chatoka Bank Manager.

Question 5.

Can the Chatoka Bank Manager refuse to allow the Lilku
Tribe to graze their cattle on the Chatoka Bank's land?

We reply:- Although the Commissioner of Chatoka have authority
to issue a Warrant of Distress against the property of any
person who is in default with his rent, we do not think that
it would be wise to do so in this case, as we are advised
that the Lilku Tribe have no property within the jurisdiction
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Commissioner will have to refer the matter to the Lilku
Tribe and ask them to come to Chatoka Bank and settle the
matter with the Chatoka Bank Manager.

how much more must the addition of several millions, every year for some time to come, to the revenue, be considered a matter of critical importance. To devise a plan which will completely serve the public interests one must take the total revenue of the whole Empire into consideration (i.e., consider the interests of the Empire rather than any province), he must note what taxes are heavy, what are light, and the amounts to be gathered from each. He must not allow himself to be perturbed by the mutterings of the crowd. Formerly when the Likin and Customs duties on foreign opium were combined in one levy, doing away with the Likin on this article, then, too, in every province, there was a great uproar and much troublesome talk.

It will be fortunate if the Court will firmly lay hold of this matter and settle it. And if the plan can thus be put into operation, each year there will be an increase of several millions in the revenue. We have already thoroughly canvassed the matter with Sir Robert Hart and are of opinion that the former half duty collected on native exports should be collected by the Likin Office and pertain to it, and the former half duty on foreign imports should go to the Imperial Maritime Customs. Generally speaking the annual receipts from foreign goods from four-tenths of the total Likin, and that from native goods six-tenths. The provincial offices therefore will receive the six-tenths coming from native goods, and although losing the four-tenths derived from foreign goods, it is not a matter to make a fuss about.

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Joint Memorial of the Tsung-li Yamen and Board of Revenue on Increasing the Customs Duties.

In obedience to an Imperial Edict commanding us to consult together, we submit the following memorial;-

On the 27th day of the Second Moon, in the XXVI Year of Kuang-hsu, the Grand Council at an audience received an Edict, saying;-

"Formerly Sheng Hsuan-huai and others repeatedly reported to "us their recommendations concerning the matter of increasing "the Customs Duties,and we ought to take into consideration "what they have suggested concerning the combination in one "levy of Customs Duties and Likin on imports, and the change "of the half duty on native exports into a Likin charge to "compensate the Likin Office for its losses, and decide whether "or not these changes will be beneficial or hurtful to the "Provincial Likin revenues, and then issue an Edict directing "Sheng and the others to carefully manage the matter accord-"ingly. The affair is one which has very important bearings, "and we therefore appoint the Princes and Ministers of the "Tsung-li Yamen and the members of the Board of Revenue to "carefully deliberate together and report upon each section "of the memorial of Sheng and Nieh. Let there be no neglect. "We send herewith for your perusal a copy of the memorial of "Sheng et al, and two inclosures. Respect this."

Having received from the Grand Council a copy of the above we found that the original memorial of Sheng et al was as follows;-

(The Memorial of Sheng and Nieh
is here quoted in full. Vide pages
1-8 of this translation).

Total Membership of the Grand Lodge to November
1st, 1926 1,

Increase during the following Months:-

In the 5676 Year to the second Moon, the 1st Day of Kislev, 5687:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th Day of Iyyar, 5688:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Washington, D.C., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5689:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Boston, Mass., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5690:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5691:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5692:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Chicago, Ill., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5693:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5694:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Detroit, Mich., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5695:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5696:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Toronto, Ont., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5697:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Rochester, N.Y., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5698:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Buffalo, N.Y., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5699:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Montreal, Que., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5700:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Boston, Mass., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5701:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Washington, D.C., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5702:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5703:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Washington, D.C., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5704:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5705:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Washington, D.C., on the 4th Day of Tammuz, 5706:- 1,

In the Grand Council in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th Day of Tammuz,

In our humble opinion the principal points in the proposed plan for inereasing the customs duties are

1. To revise the assessment of duties on exports and imports in accordance wit present prices.

2. To place foreign tobaccos, wines, etc., on the dutiable list, causing them to pay duty at the usual rates. And, lest foreigners should be unwilling to consent to this,

3.To have the Likin on foreign goods collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and, to compensate the Provincial Likin Offices for any loss of receipts, to have the half duty on native experts converted into a Likin charge and handed over to the Likin Offices

The proposed plan, it is true, has been carefully deliberated upon in consultation with Sir Robert Hart, and both Sheng and Sir Robert Hart have spent much time and thought upon the subject and have memorialized the Throne requesting the Government to open negotiations on this basis. But, as to whether the plan will be of benefit or injury, and whether the said benefit or injury will be light or heavy, these are questions that can not be settled off hand. We therefore reverently present the following detailed report to Your Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor;-

It is clearly set forth in the commercial treaties that articles of export and import,not enumerated in the Tariff List nor in the list of duty free goods, shall pay duty at the rate of 5% ad valorem, calculated on the market value of the goods.

It is now proposed to revise the tariff and cause all imports and exports to pay a uniform duty of 5% ad valorem, calculated according to present market prices. According to Sir Robert Hart's representation, this will probably add about Tls.3,000,000 per annum to import duty receipts. According to the statement of H.E. Sheng, the report of the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs for last year gives the imports, aside from opium,

An example obtained at the Imperial Dental Exhibition of the proposed plan

for instantaneous photographic exhibits

1. To prepare the submission to Public Exhibition of Imperial Products

Recommendation for Trade Prices.

2. To bring forward resolutions, one, that no Public Exhibition of Imperial Products

should be allowed to commence at Olympia

on Monday 6th May 1912 unless a Public Imperial Products Exhibition

Committee shall have been formed to the Public Exhibitions Committee

for preparing plans, and it was also resolved that this Committee

should consist of Messrs. Hart, Hart & Co., Messrs. Hart & Co.,

Messrs. Hart & Co., Messrs.

as worth Tls 220,955,000 and over, while the duty obtained on the same amounted to something more than Tls 6,656,000, i.e., less than 3% ad valorem. If the tariff should be altered to an effective 5% ad valorem it is calculated that the revenue from imports would be raised to Tls 9,000,000 or thereabouts. This has reference merely to the duty on foreign imports. As to the duty on native exports, it has not yet been clearly reported whether the proposed change would lead to an increase or decrease of receipts. Whether, in the case of a new uniform assessment upon all exports and imports, those on which the duty is less than formerly will have an increased trade and those on which the duty is greater show a decline-upon these things the original memorial makes no prediction, except to say that, according to the comparative tables of the Inspector General, although each article on the tariff list must show either an increase or decrease of duty, the decrease will be less than the increase; in other words the plan will result in gain rather than loss. It may be believed therefore that the revision of the tariff, in accordance with present market prices, will probably result in considerable gain and no serious disadvantage. As to the imports and exports on the free list, the commercial treaties say;-

"Aside from gold and silver bullion, foreign money, and per-
"sonal baggage, concerning which there need be no discussion,
"all other articles, on being carried inland, must pay duty
"according to the usual rates."

Heretofore foreign wines, tobacco and cigars, foreign drugs, furniture etc. have found a market in nearly every province. Miscellaneous articles of household use and ships' stores, however, no matter where transported, are all without further definition exempt from duty. Trade in these articles, therefore, daily increases, and the loss to the revenue is therefore very great and is continually growing. There ought, moreover, to be a limit fixed as to

the amount of goods that may be imported free for the use of the officials and merchants of various countries.

Having arrived now at the period of treaty revision, it is proposed by Sheng and others that a classified list of the above-mentioned miscellaneous articles (i. e., of those to be admitted free of duty), to be prepared by the Inspector General, shall be appended to the treaty, in order to avoid confusion, and that if these articles are sent inland to be sold, they shall pay duty at the usual rates. It is estimated that this procedure would add Tls. 1,CCC,CCC to the Customs receipts.

If the articles on the duty-free list are thus transferred to the dutiable list we are convinced that considerable gain to the revenue will result without any disadvantage.

Likin on foreign goods was formerly collected in all the provinces, and when it was proposed to increase the Customs duty on foreign goods, it was suggested that the Likin and Customs duty on such imports might be united in one levy, as in the case of foreign opium. This is a matter of record. If the Likin on foreign imports is to be placed under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs for collection, then we ought to know first what proportion of the annual Likin receipts in each province comes from Likin on foreign goods, and also to estimate beforehand how much will be added to the Customs receipts by this combination of Likin with the Customs duty. With such a statement we would have something to go on as a basis. New examination shows that the Likin reported from the provinces amounts to about Tls.16,CCC,CCC per annum. Making allowance for the probable growth of trade we may reckon the whole as Tls. 20,CCC,CCC. According to a recent telegram foreign goods contribute three-tenths and native seven-tenths of this amount. Calculating upon this basis the Likin from foreign goods amounts to Tls. 6,CCC,CCC per annum. In recent years the full duty on foreign imports has amounted to

the amount to Rocky that can be imported this year for the use of the
citizens and returned to Canada duty-free if sold in the U.S.A. within
a year. Licenses will be granted by the Inspector General of Imports
and Exports, Ottawa, and will be valid for a period of six months.
Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Canada-Rocky Trade
Commission, Ottawa, and must be accompanied by a certified cheque for
$1,000,000 per annum. Maximum allowance for the province Ctwth is three
hundred thousand dollars per annum. Licenses will be granted on a first-
come first-served basis. Canadian Rocky exhibits from last year's
Likin Reports will be admitted duty-free. It is estimated that the
total value of Canadian Rocky exhibits sold in the U.S.A. during 1937
was $1,500,000. Licenses will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

Likin on Rocky was formerly collected by the Canada-Rocky Trade
Commission, but it was proposed at the Canada-Rocky Conference in
Ottawa, 1936, that the Likin be collected by the Canadian Customs
Service. It was also decided that the Likin should be collected on
the basis of the declared value of the exhibits. Licenses will be
granted by the Canada-Rocky Trade Commission, Ottawa, and will be
valid for a period of six months. Applications should be addressed to
the Secretary, Canada-Rocky Trade Commission, Ottawa, and must be
accompanied by a certified cheque for $1,000,000 per annum. Maximum
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over Tls. 6,000,000 per annum, and the half duty paid for inland transit on such goods as have been sent into the interior has amounted really to some Tls. 600,000 or more. If we proceed according to the plan proposed by H. E.Sheng, adding 2-1/2% to the duties on all foreign imports, this half duty ought to produce over Tls.3,000,000 each year. If we first revise the duty on foreign goods according to present prices,the Customs duty on imports should amount to Tls.9,000,000 and more,and the half duty for inland transit to over Tls.4,000,000. Such result compared with the former full and half duty receipts would give us an increase of over Tls 6,000,000. If in addition we double the Likin on foreign goods,and give its collection to the Imperial Maritime Customs,there would be added over Tls.6,000,000 more. (This has reference to the proposal to make the full charge 15% ad valorem). This would certainly be a very profitable arrangement. At present, however,foreign flags are very prosperous, and Chinese merchants are continually borrowing the names of foreign firms in order to evade the Likin. If then we were to give the collection of the Likin on foreign goods to the Imperial Maritime Customs, combining it with the Customs duties, the native goods that will falsely assume the name of foreign goods will greatly increase in amount, and the inland Likin will suffer considerable loss. If hereafter by this method native goods succeed in escaping examination, doubtless other evils would come up;and,should we then propose to restore the former plan and compel foreign goods to pay Likin,we shall probably find that,having lost control of this revenue,it will be difficult to recover it. The Likin is a most important item of the revenue,and the consequence attending its increase or decline are very great. Surely the matter is not one to be classed in the same category with that of combining the Likin and duty on foreign opium. Granting that the union of the

over Tls. 6,000,000 per annum, and the half duty paid for inland transit on such goods as have been sent into the interior has amounted really to some Tls. 600,000 or more. Pre-
If we proceed according to the plan proposed by H. M. Shang, adding 2-1/2% to the duties on all foreign imports, this half duty ought to produce over Tls.3,000,000 each year. If we first revise the duty on foreign goods according to present prices,the Customs duty on imports should amount to Tls.9,000,000 and more,and the half duty for inland transit to over Tls.4,500,000. Such result compared with the former full and half duty receipts would give us an increase of over Tls 6,000,000. If in addition we double the Likin on foreign goods,and give its collection to the Imperial Maritime Customs,there would be added over Tls.6,000,000 more. (This has reference to the proposal to make the full charge 5% ad valorem). This would certainly be a very profitable arrangement. At present, however,foreign flags are very prosperous, and Chinese merchants are continually borrowing the names of foreign firms in order to evade the Likin. If then we were to give the collection of the Likin on foreign goods to the Imperial Maritime Customs, combining it with the Customs duties, the native goods that will falsely assume the name of foreign goods will greatly increase in amount, and the inland Likin will suffer considerable loss. If hereafter by this method native goods amassed in assaying examination, doubtless other evils would come up;and should we then propose to restore the former plan and compel foreign goods to pay Likin,we shall probably find that,having lost control of this revenue,it will be difficult to recover it. The Likin is a most important item of the revenue,and the consequence attending its increase or decline are very great. Surely the matter is not one to be classed in the same category with that of combining the Likin and duty on foreign opium. Granting that the union of the

Likin and Customs duty on foreign goods and its collection by the Imperial Maritime Customs may have great advantages, it will also be attended by serious evils. Hewetofore the half duty on native exports has been collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is now proposed that, should the Likin on foreign goods be turned over to the Imperial Maritime Customs, as suggested, and combined with the Customs duties in one assessment, this half duty on native exports shall be converted into a Likin charge, to make up for the loss which the Likin Office will sustain. It would seem, then, that the provincial treasuries will not suffer merely a slight loss. Examination shows that the Likin on foreign goods amounts to Tls. 6,CCC,CCC per annum, while the half duty on native exports last year was only a little more than Tls 156,CCC. Certainly these amounts cannot be considered as off-setting one another. It is said moreover that foreign merchants like to have things conveniently arranged and dislike trouble and difficulty. H.E.Sheng and others, in their memorial, said that they had asked the opinion of foreign merchants, and that the view of the latter was that the Likin everywhere created difficulties, that it lacked system and was very disadvantageous to their trade, that the Likin and Customs duties ought to be combined. H.E.then repeated his recommendation that the half duty on native exports should be cobverted into a Likin charge. Would the foreign merchants consent to this? Such a change would not fulfill the original purpose of the Likin tax. A careful examination shows that the amounts are not a balance for one another; and to regard the former half duty as one to be neither increased nor diminished, and yet vainly order the Likin Office and Imperial Maritime Customs to each examine and return any overpayment would be to reduce both to mutual confusion. The "great gain" thus may be reckoned as one that will surely disappear, and the "slight evils" as altogether unavoidable. If it be said that the matter is one of no great gain or loss, why go to so much trouble to make a vain change?

ahd yd notsetlos sah bha ahoos ngtetot no yuhb ewsoevs bha mikil
oala lliw it ,eaganuevba tnats ovan yam ewsoevs tnatsiretnI
evitan no yuhb tlan ahd etoroveeH .elive suotsoe yd bohtotsom od
it it ,ewsoevs tnatsiretnI tnetsixe ahd yd bohtsetlos neeb sah ahtoxe
tovo bantnt od eboos ngtetot no mikil ahd bluone,tnaf bohqoyq yon
dsiv bantcmos bha ,bohsequre sh ,ewsoevs ewsiv-tuh Ial-tnqwl ahf ss
-xe evitan no yuhb tlan slnf ,tnaheseas ono nt soiuhb emowsv ahd
ahd tot yw exka ot,eyrnhe nikil s ohnf bohtovpoo od Ilnna sdnoq
tnaf,nent,nsee blnow st .nlsvsrve lliw wsiyts mikil ahd nolnw wsol
.srof tngila s vletsm tsn?ue tsn lliw sslvuswnt Ialnvivoyq ahd
exsnuinsxs notsnuinsxs eboos ngtetot no mikil ahd tnaf ovone
.sit of stnuomk
,tnanm tsn?ue tsn lliw sslvuswnt Ialnvivoyq ahd
.srof tngila s vletsm tsn?ue tsn lliw sslvuswnt Ialnvivoyq ahd
ma ew .sroe tngila s vletsm tsn?ue tsn lliw sslvuswnt Ialnvivoyq ahd
,tnanm tsn?ue tsn lliw sslvuswnt Ialnvivoyq ahd

The proposal of H.E.Sheng and others to convert the half duty on native goods into Likin it does not seem worth while to discuss. Although the combination of the Likin with the Customs duty on foreign goods is called a plan for the increase of Customs duty it is really one for the abolition of Likin. The disadvantages are really as great as the benefit,and the matter is not one to be lightly considered.

As to the revision of the duties on imports and exports according to present prices,and the placing of foreign tobaccos,wines, etc. on the dutiable list,in our humble opinion the plan is one which will result in great gain with but slight injury,or one may say there will be gain and no loss,and it would seem that in both these matters we might act according to the suggestion of H.E. Sheng as set forth in his original memorial.

During our deliberations on the 1st of the Third Moon, we received from the Grand Council a communication inclosing the memorial of the Censor,Hsu Yu-sheng, to the effect that the increase of the Customs duties and the abolition of Likin was a matter of great consequence, and that the change was not to be lightly considered. On the 11th of the Third Moon we received another communication transmitting the report of Pao Hsin-tseng,Secretary of the Grand Council, which he hadasked the Grand Council to hand us as a memorial to the Throne,setting forth the important consequences attending an increase of the Customs duties,discussing the pros and cons as to the operation of the plan or otherwise, enumerating the advantages and disadvantages of each course. The communication further stated that the Grand Council had received an Imperial Edict, ordering them to notify the Tsung-li Yamen and the Board of Revenue that the above-mentioned memorials concerned the affair on which H.E.Sheng had memorialized,and to command them to carefully consider these suggestions and report upon them.

The proposal to U.N.Agency be created to control the use of Outer Space was discussed.

It was the General Opinion of the Committee that the question of Outer Space was not at present sufficiently developed to make a definite statement on the subject.

Although the consideration of the Outer Space Treaty was not mentioned specifically in the Charter of the United Nations, it was felt that the Committee should not make any definite statement on the subject.

The Committee considered the Report of the Ad Hoc Main-Street Secretary Consultation Committee, which met in Washington with the General Council of the United Nations, setting forth the important conclusions as a result of the Conference which was held between the Chairmen of the Committee and the Secretary General.

It was felt that the Committee should not make any definite statement on the subject of the operation of the Outer Space Treaty, as the Committee was not sufficiently informed on the subject.

The Committee considered the communication that had been received from the United States Government relative to the Outer Space Treaty. The Committee was informed that the Secretary General had received a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that it was the opinion of the Government that the above-mentioned Treaty was not in the best interests of the United Nations.

As to the memorial of the Censor, Hsu Yu-sheng, saying that, if foreign goods should escape Likin, the loss from illicit trade in native goods would be greatly increased, and that the use of foreign officials would cost infinitely more than the employment of native Likin officers; and as to the report of the Secretary of the Grand Council, Pao Hsin-tseng, asserting that the revision of the tariff according to present prices and the putting of foreign tobaccos and wines on the dutiable list, whether the revenue from these sources be great or small, would be the recovery of revenues heretofore lost, etc., etc.-neither memorial is wanting in force. It has been said that it is very difficult at present to obtain the necessary funds for the support of the Government, and that if ten millions or more can be added to the annual receipts the situation will be greatly improved. But there must be some certain ground to go on before one presumes to memorialize and request a certain course to be taken. One can not regard mere guesses as though they were the results of long experience. The matter is one of serious consequences. All the Ministers who have any connection with the management of this matter or any responsibility in financial affairs ought to inquire into the advantages and disadvantages and balance the pros and cons, in order to come to some definite conclusion. We have to request that an Edict be issued commanding the Superintendents of Trade in the North and South, the Viceroys of the two Kuang, of the two Hu, and of Szchuen and of the Ming-Che Provinces, together with the Governors of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chehkiang and Shantung, to examine the original memorial and inclosures, submitted by H.E. Sheng and others, and after consultation to reply to us on each item, each reporting what the advantages or disadvantages will be, considering the real condition of his own province and the present relations between China and the foreign Powers, and in what way the greatest advantage may be obtained with the least loss. Let there be no vague

stating that the plan would result both in the one and the other, nor more reference made to previously expressed opinions. They must together contrive some safe plan of procedure, and quickly, within one month, respond.

When the various provincial authorities shall have reported we will review their calculations and again deliberate and report more definitely and clearly. It is our duty to respectfully report the nature of our deliberations, and we humbly beg that they may receive the favorable notice of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. In the preparation of this report the Board of Revenue took the initiative, and has consulted with the Tsungli Yamen in all that has been done. They unite in this statement and in reverently submitting this memorial.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

of the

BOARD OF REVENUE AND TSUNG-LI YAMEN

The Board of Revenue and Tsung-li Yamen, having consulted together, present this supplementary report on the increase of Customs duties;-

Article XXVII of the Treaty of the X Year of Hien-feng (1860) says;-

"The new tariff agreed upon at this time, and all the articles "of the Commercial Treaty, may hereafter be amended by the "two Powers at the expiration of a period of ten years, pro- "vided that notice is given before the end of six months af- "ter the close of said period with proposals for change. If "no such request be made for a change, duties will be collected "according to the old rate, and another period of ten years "must elapse before any amendment may be made."

In the Ninth Moon of the present year the ten year period, at the close of which amendment may be made, will terminate. Now as to the proposals submitted by the Sub-Director of the Grand Court of Revision, Sheng Hsuan-hwai and others, concerning the increase of the Customs duties, we have in our united memorial already set forth the advantages and disadvantages thereof. This memorial was circulated among all the provincial authorities, urging them to decide upon a plan of procedure and stating that we would await their reply and then further consider the matter. But as the affair is one which concerns the revision of the treaties, we are required before the end of six months to give notice of the proposed changes, and there ought to be no waste of time. H.E. Sheng in his report on the revenue in his former memorial requested that the tariff on imports and exports should be revised in accordance with present prices, and also recommended that foreign tobacco,

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

of 10

WEEKLY ILO-CHART FROM WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Text from Washington Department of Labor weekly publication.

THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTED TODAY HIS ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION DURING 1946. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE ILO AND SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

(Dept. of Labor Release of the ILO X-ray of the Truman Administration)

ARTICLE XXIX

SUMMARY:-

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION DURING 1946 WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, ANNOUNCED TODAY (DEPT. OF LABOR RELEASE).

THE REPORT IS THE FIRST ONE SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE WAR AND THE FIRST ONE SINCE THE ILO BECAME AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS. IT DESCRIBES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ILO DURING THE TWO YEARS IT WAS INACTIVE AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF ITS RENEWED EXISTENCE. IT ALSO CONTAINS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE ILO.

THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE FIRST DEALING WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ILO AND THE SECOND WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE ILO. THE FIRST PART IS SUBDIVIDED INTO SECTIONS DEALING WITH THE ORGANIZATION, THE CONFERENCE, THE GOVERNING BODY, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE ILO TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE REPORT POINTS OUT THAT THE ILO HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR INITIATING ACTION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FULL EMPLOYMENT, THE IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS OF LIVING, AND OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS. BUT AS THE REPORT POINTS OUT, THE ILO CANNOT ACCEPT THIS RESPONSIBILITY UNLESS IT IS GIVEN THE NECESSARY AUTHORITY AND RESOURCES TO CARRY IT OUT. IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ADOPT BINDING DECISIONS BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE CONFERENCE AND THAT THE GOVERNING BODY BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ADOPT BINDING DECISIONS BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE. IT ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ESTABLISH SUCH REGIONAL OFFICES AS IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

THE REPORT ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ESTABLISH SUCH COMMISSIONS AS IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS OF VIOLATIONS OF CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ADOPT RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONVENTIONS BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE REPORT ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ESTABLISH SUCH COMMISSIONS AS IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS OF VIOLATIONS OF CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE ILO BE GIVEN THE POWER TO ADOPT RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONVENTIONS BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE CONFERENCE.

wines, drugs, furniture etc. should be classified and dealt with. Neither of these proposals will interfere in the least with the inland Likin, and as both are very important suggestions we have to pray that an Edict may be issued directing Sheng Hsuan-huai and Nieh Chi-kuei together to consult with Sir Robert Hart, and first to propose these two suggestions, namely, the revision of the tariff according to present prices and the listing of foreign tobacco and wines as dutiable, to the Ministers of the various Powers and open negotiations with them? In order to guard against any mistake after the opening of negotiations they should be commanded to report in detail all the circumstances in good time to the Tsungli Yamen, which shall conscientiously investigate and again propose a definite plan of action. Whether our proposal be reasonable or not, it is incumbent upon us to prepare this supplementary report, for which we beg the favorable consideration of Your Majesties.

.ditw flesh bna beitisesle ed bluode .ote ylno ehw flesh ,ayaltw ,ehqrtb tnemtnuhq ,ayaltw ehq ditw tsael ehq tnetretni ot ti ehq ylno ytiroirtsorq esoqoreq ellw tnetretni ot tsoq lenoitqo a ot ,ti bnalni bluode ,ti ot ylno ew enoitsegguS .ti ot ylno ew enoitsegguS .ti ot ylno ew enoitsegguS .

A Letter
from the Grand Council to the
Provincial Authorities.

The Grand Council sends the following letter to the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the South, the Viceroys of the two Kuang, the Hu-Kuang, Szchuen and Ming-che, the Governor of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Shantung, Hupeh, Hunan, Kuangtung and Kuangsi, together with the sub-Director of the Grand Court of Revision, Sheng and the Kiangsu Provincial Treasurer, Nieh.

On the 26th day of the Third Moon, in the XXVI Year of Kuanghsu, we received the following Imperial Edict;-

"The Board of Revenue and the Tsungli Yamen have memorialized "us and later submitted a supplementary statement concerning "the proposals of Sheng Hsuan-huai and others for the increase "of the Customs duties. The duty on foreign goods is a very "important item in the annual income of the Government. Some "time since, on account of the deficit in the revenue, we es- "pecially appointed Sheng Hsuan-huai and Nieh Chi-kuei to con- "sult together with Sir Robert Hart, to investigate the pre- "posal for the increase of the Customs duties, and propose a "method of dealing with the subject in accordance with the "treaties. The plan proposed by Sheng and others was, that "the tariff on exports and imports should be revised in accord- "ance with present prices, and that foreign tobacco, wines, etc. "should be classified and entered on the dutiable list, all "of which would result in gain and no loss. Now that we have "arrived at the period when treaties may be revised, let "Sheng Hsuan-huai and Nieh Chi-kuei consult with Sir Robert "Hart and send a despatch to each of the foreign Ministers, "clearly setting forth the proposals for the revision of the

A Letter

from the Grand Council to the

Provincial Authorities.

The Grand Council sends the following letter of the Superintend-
ent of Trade for the North and the South, the Governor of the
Province of Canada, relative to the Grand River Indians.

Brothers, Kinsmen, Onondaga and Mine-ope, the Governor of
Two Kings, the Un-Kanas, Seneca and Mine-ope, the Governor of
Canada, Kinsmen, Huron, Chenisaus, Grandsons, Kinsmen-
Kinsmen, Mohawk, Kinsmen, Cayugas and Kinsmen, Delawares, Brothers and Kinsmen, assembled with the Vice-Director of the Grand
Council of Covelton, Grand Kinsmen Provincial Treasurer,
Men,

It is now Twenty Eight Years since the Mohawk Nation left the Valley of the Mohawk River, and came to settle on the Grand River, which was given to them by the Mississaugas, and ratified by the Crown, and the Six Nations have ever since remained in peaceable possession of the same, and have always been considered as the Allies of the Crown, and have taken up Arms in its defence, whenever called upon to do so, and have always been considered as Subjects of the Crown, and have been treated with the same Kindness as the rest of the Six Nations, and have

"tariff, and let them open negotiations upon the basis of the "two suggestions mentioned above, that there may be no delay. "As to the proposal of Sheng and others to combine the Likin "with the Customs duties, which was made particularly with "reference to foreign goods and had no relation to the Likin "on native goods, this is a matter of which the advantages "and disadvantages have most important bearings. If there "were certain ground for believing that each year more than "Tls. 10,000,000 could be added to the revenue, it would cer- "tainly be of great benefit to the public interests, and we "ought not to evade or delay action in the matter lest we "miss the opportunity. As to the increase of the Customs du- "ties and the abolition of Likin, let the Superintendents of "Trade for the North and the South and the Viceroys of the "two Kuang, the Hu-kuang, Szechuen and Ming-che, and the Gov- "ernors of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Shantung, Hupeh, "Hunan, Kuangtung and Kuangsi examine the memorials of Sheng "Hsuan-huai and others and those of the Board of Revenue and "the Tsungli Yamen, and report how to proceed with advantage "and without disadvantage, how to obtain the greatest gain with "the least loss, taking into consideration the conditions of "their various provinces and the present relations between "China and the foreign Powers. Let there be no ambiguity nor "mere quotations of previously expressed opinions, but let each "one exert himself to the utmost to propose something definite "and reliable. A limit of one month is fixed, within which "they must quickly respond, after which we will issue an Edict "directing how to proceed. We inclose copies of the memorial "and inclosures of Sheng Hsuan-huai, together with the memo- "rial and supplementary report of the Board of Revenue and "Tsung-li Yamen, for your perusal. Let this edict be sent by "a "four-hundred-li" post to all the Viceroys and Governors

"ath to alank ath naqu anoitatiqeqen naqo mank tel bna ,"illw"
"yalab on ed yam etaf tank ,eyoda benoitamrofni anoitaqilqus ewo"
"mixLL ath anoitqo bna angle lo Aaroqtoq ath to aA"
"ativ yltnatsitnq ebam eaw nolnw ,eslisb anoitaqilqus ath Aiw"
"HIXLL ath of noitatiol on bnA bna eboog nqiotol of eonetoiq"
"eqnitnevbe ath nolnw to totiam A si aiAt ,eboog evitam no"
"erotf .IT .eqnitnad tnetotnt tsom evAn eqnitnevbeilb bna"
"tes blinow it ,eunevet ath of bebbe ed bnuo ,000,000,2L .alT"
"ew bna ,eseetnt olludq ath of ittened tsetq lo ed yilAtq"
"ew tsel tnetnt nl noitos yelsb lo ebeve of tion-tAnuo"
"ub anotsno ent lo esemotne ath of sA .yitnuotqqo ath esiw"
"lo atnebnetnt ent tsel ,HIXLL to noitelbs ath bne eolw"
"ath to bvotvlw ath noton bne noqos ath lA ,"ll-botbnun"tion".s

"and let the same orders be sent to Sheng Hsuan-huai and "Nieh Chi-kuei. Respect this."

In obedience to the Imperial Edict we send this letter.

"and let the same orders be sent to Sheng Hsuan-huai and
"Wan Chi-kuei. Respect this.

In obedience to the Imperial Edict we send this letter.
"As to the proposal of Sheng and others to combine the Likin
"with the Customs duties, which was made particularly with
"reference to foreign goods and had no relation to the Likin
"on native goods, this is a matter of which the advantages
"and disadvantages have most important bearings. If there
"were certain ground for believing that each year more than
"Tls. 10,000,000 could be added to the revenue, it would cer-
"tainly be of great benefit to the public interests, and we
"ought not to evade or delay action in the matter lest we
"miss the opportunity. As to the increase of the Customs du-
"ties and the abolition of Likin, let the Superintendents of
"Trade for the North and the South and the Viceroys of the
"two Kiang, the Yu-hsiang, Szechuen and Hsing-che, and the Gov-
"ernors of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Shantung, Hupeh,
"Hunan, Kuangtung and Kuangsi examine the memorials of Sheng
"Hsuan-huai and others and those of the Board of Revenue and
"the Tsungli Yamen, and report how to proceed with advantage
"and without disadvantage, how to obtain the greatest gain with
"the least loss, taking into consideration the conditions of
"their various provinces and the present relations between
"China and the foreign Powers. Let there be no ambiguity nor
"mere quotations of previously expressed opinions, but let each
"one exert himself to the utmost to propose something definite
"and reliable. A limit of one month is fixed, within which
"they must quickly respond, after which we will issue an Edict
"directing how to proceed. We inclose copies of the memorial
"and indorsement of Sheng Hsuan-huai, together with the memo-
"rial and supplementary report of the Board of Revenue and
"Tsung-li Yamen, for your perusal. Let this edict be sent by
"a "four-hundred-li" post to all the Viceroys and Governors

No. 642.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 6 1901

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 5 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

May 29th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Answd by tel July 17.

Subject: Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions No. 342, of April 10th, 1901. Confirming Legation's telegram of 21st instant and Department's of 23rd instant, regarding purchase of site for new Legation. Request for credit at Peking Bank to cover certain expenses.

No. 642.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

May 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Acknowledging receipt of your instructions No. 342, of April 10th last, regarding purchase of site for new Legation,- I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 21st instant, and your reply of the 23rd instant, as follows:

"Peking, May 21, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eight. Twenty one. Instructions No. 342 received. Denby's agent will recommend sale at 50,000 Gold. Site selected much cheaper and in every way more desirable. Do you approve purchase of the latter.

Squiers.

"Squiers,

Peking.

Referring to your telegram twenty-first and despatches

A

five seventy-eight and six eleven Department approves purchase as proposed by you.

Hill,

Acting"

I request that I may be authorized to clear and level the ground preparatory to building, and that a sufficient amount of money may be placed to my credit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking, to cover cost of same, as well as cost of building a wall on Legation Street and wall between Dutch and our Legation. Five thousand taels would probably be more than ample.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Damon

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 29th, 1901.

Received 2.50 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-ninth.

I am reliably informed that edict arrived yesterday agreeing on four hundred fifty million taels and four per cent interest.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

May 29, 9.30 A.M., *189*, *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Copy to Secretary of War
Ack + file aas
JUL 13 1901

No. 100.

Commissioner of the United States to China

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, May 30th, 1901.

Copy to Sec of War, July 20.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me by Li Hung-chang under date of May 17th, urging that he may be permitted by the Commander of the International forces to use the regular Chinese forces at his command to restore order in the Province. A similar letter was addressed to the other Representatives and to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

I also enclose translation of the letter the Field Marshal has addressed to the military commanders here detailing the steps he has taken to comply with Viceroy Li's request.

I am informed that there are now about 13,000 Chinese regulars in the province and that several thousands more of Yuan Shih-kai's foreign drilled troops are shortly expected to arrive from Shantung. These latter, Viceroy Li has told me, will be employed as a police force in Peking as soon as the foreign troops are withdrawn. They are the best disciplined troops in China, and I think will discharge their delicate duty in Peking well.

It is hoped that a date for the evacuation of Peking

Peking may be agreed upon at a very early date.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. H. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. From Li Hung-chang, May 17th, 1901
2. From Count von Waldersee, May 19th, 1901.

No 100. Enclosure 1.

Copy.

Li Hung-chang to Mr.Rockhill.

H.E.Mr.Rockhill,U.S.Plenipotentiary at Peking.

Your E xcellency:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Major Genarel "Kai-lu"(i.e.VonGayl) saying that he had received a despatch from Count von Waldersee, stating that in the region south and south-west of Cheng-ting Boxers were daily increasing in number and that,if China were unable to quickly exterminate them,he proposed to send a large force and pursue them straight into the borders of Shansi and clear them out. On this account General "Kai-lu" had written me the above letter,which was submitted for my examination etc. etc.

As to this matter I have to say that the Boxers were originally idle vagabonds,who at first did no more than pretend to be expert jugglers,hoping thereby to assemble a crowd of followers and fool the people out of their money. Later they presumed on the name of enemies to the church to stir up ill feeling and cause the ignorant populace to join them,and,lest the local officials should seize them,they again changed their tactics and adopted the motto "Protect the Tsing* and destroy the foreigners",to manifest their loyalty and to cover up all traces of rebellious designs. It never occurred to me that the principal local officials and high Ministers of State would neglect to search out their treasonable conspiracies but,instead,become their leaders,even to the extent of deceiving those who were in the palace into listening to their angry and lawless words till the fire had spread abroad and could not be extinguished. And after the allied armies of all countries had come to the capital,these Boxers fought again

* Dynasty

copy.

H.E.M.Rockhill,U.S.Plenipotentiary at Pekin.

Confidential.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a communication from Major General "Ma-Yu-Kun"(i.e.Yonoyu) a copy of which has been received a despatch from Count Von Waldersee stating that he had received a despatch from Count Mumm, that the Boxers were daily increasing in number and that it was necessary to send a large force and prevent them entering into the borders of Shansi and that they had already exterminated them, he proposed to send a large number of Japanese troops to assist the Legation guards and to chastise the Boxers.

As to this matter I have to say that the Boxers were not only a menace to the Foreigners but to the Chinese Government and people, and I have already memorialized the Throne to that effect and requested that troops be sent to Pekin from Japan, Russia, France, Germany, England, Italy, Austria and America, and that the Foreigners should be allowed to protect the Legations, as I am informed that the Chinese Government has not the power to suppress the Boxers, and that the Throne has issued Edicts to that effect, and that Yu Hsien, the Governor of Shantung, has been degraded for his inefficiency in dealing with the Boxers, and that Yuan Shih Kai has been appointed Governor of Shantung in his place, and that he has been ordered to proceed to his post immediately, and that he has been ordered to exterminate the Boxers

and again before they learned that they could not overcome. Then they changed their clothes, became farmers, or fled to their holes and went into hiding.

On receiving the Imperial commands transferring me to the Capital, I sent orders to all the civil and military officials under my authority, commanding them in a large proclamation to use their energies and seize (these offenders). Although in every Chou and Hsien men were being continually seized and executed by the military authorities, these altogether did not amount to more than one or two in a hundred, and the greater part had the good fortune to escape. According to the usual procedure strict orders ought to be given to search out and arrest them that the evil may be rooted out. But there is no help, for wherever the Allies go, if they see our soldiers their suspicions are aroused at once and they either prevent our soldiers moving forward, or search and seize their rifles and cannon, with the result that our troops, even in their distant camps outside the "red line " , are unable to carry on any operations. Should they have occasion to attempt to seize robbers, they are stopped by repeating rifles and quick-firing guns, so that the Boxers have dangerous weapons and our men almost none at all and can only sit down with their hands tied. All this is due not to the fact that our Government does not desire to seize the Boxers, nor is it that they are unwilling to quickly exterminate them, still less is it that our troops are not strong enough to deal with the Boxers. It is simply because of the Allies interference in every place that things have come to this pass.

Now that peace negotiations are in progress and the troops are soon to be withdrawn, the duty of dealing with local bandits is one that ought to devolve upon myself. Count von

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Now that peace negotiations are in progress and the troops are soon to be withdrawn, the duty of dealing with local bandits is one that ought to devolve upon myself. Count von

Waldersee speaks of quickly exterminating them. Naturally it is our own desire that the country should be quickly pacified. If the foreign Powers are in earnest in their desire for international good will they should allow us quickly to put down the rebellion among the people,and I have to request that they will give orders to their various district commanders to permit me to gather and arrange troops and order the various camps to divide the country among them,assume responsibility each for its own section and take proper weapons and use diligence in exterminating (these offenders), I dare guarantee that within one or two months all roads will be quiet and orderly and that there will be no more danger of Boxers. But it ought to be clearly agreed that our troops shall have a permit,written in all languages,and that should they meet with any foreign troops on the road,on inspection of this permit they shall be allowed to pass. Thus mutual clashing will be avoided. In such a case the Ministers of the various Powers residing in Peking on the one hand should inform their military officials at all points and on the other should give a permit in ten odd sections (?),which should first be sent to me,commanding each army on examination of the permit to allow the bearers to pass,that there may be no more interference with their marching nor seizing of their arms. Then friendly intercourse will prevail and China and the foreign Powers more than ever have mutual peace. Since last year the armies of the various Powers have in our stead dealt with the Boxers,but the speech of the foreign soldiers can not be understood by the people,and when these latter flee it is impossible to distinguish honest folk from Boxers and very difficult to get hold of the latter. Therefore the use of foreign soldiers in dealing with the Boxers is not to be compared in effectiveness with our seizing them

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ourselves. As in duty bound I send this despatch for you information and I have to beg that Your Excellency will give it your favorable consideration. I trust you will readily respond to this request, and I shall anxiously await your reply.

May 17th, 1901.

So as to furnish the Chinese Government the opportunity of proving its good will and its ability to maintain with its own forces tranquility and order in the country, I have agreed with the Grand Secretary, Li Hung Chang, that beginning on the 26th of the present month, the Chinese regular troops shall have full liberty of moving about in the region to the north and to the east of the line of Cho Chou, Shun Ju, Ping Ku Hsien, San ho Hsien, Pan ti Hsien (including these localities) and shall be charged with repressing brigandage.

In the south also, in conformity with the wish expressed by Your Excellency that Ho Hsi should be the extreme point of the occupation in the south, I have drawn the line of demarkation of the points occupied by the allied troops so that it follows now the course of the Pei-tsa-ho, to the north of Ho Kien and to the south of Sin Le.

I have the honor to request Your Excellency, in case you agree with me, to inform the troops under your orders of the above facts and to be so kind as to request them not to interfere with the movements of the Chinese troops, passes having been delivered to the Chinese Generals in question within the region which is assigned to them, and under no circumstances to attack them.

Furthermore, I have requested the Grand Secretary to

ourselves. As in duty bound I send this despatch for your information and I have to beg that Your Excellency will give it your favorable consideration. I trust you will readily respond to this request, and I shall anxiously await your reply.

May 17th, 1901.

No.100. Enclosure 2.

Translation from French text.

Count von Waldersee to General Voyron.

****

General Headquarters Peking.

Winter Palace, 19th May, 1901.

So as to furnish the Chinese Government the opportunity of proving its good will and its ability to maintain with its own forces tranquility and order in the country, I have agreed with the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-Chang, that beginning on the 26th of the present month, the Chinese regular troops shall have full liberty of moving about in the region to the north and to the east of the line of Cha tao, Huai ju, Ping Ku Hsien, San ho Hsien, Pan ti Hsien (including these localities) and shall be charged with repressing brigandage.

In the south also, in conformity with the wish expressed by Your Excellency that Sin lo should be the extreme point of the occupation in the south, I have drawn the line of demarkation of the points occupied by the allied troops so that it follows now the course of the Mu-chu Ho, to the north of Ho Kien and to the south of Sin Lo.

I have the honor to request Your Excellency, in case you agree with me, to inform the troops under your orders of the above facts and to be so kind as to request them not to interfere with the movements of the Chinese troops, passes having been delivered to the Chinese Generals in question within the region which is assigned to them, and under no circumstances to attack them.

Furthermore, I have requested the Grand Secretary to

No.100. Enclosure 2.

Translation from French text.

Count von Waldersee to General Voyron.

****

General Headquarters Peking.

Winter Palace, 30th May, 1901.

So as to furnish the Chinese Government the opportunity of proving its good will and its ability to maintain with its own forces tranquility and order in the country, I have agreed with the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-Chang, that beginning on the 26th of the present month, the Chinese regular troops shall have full liberty of moving about in the region to the north and to the east of the line of Cha tao, Huai Ju, Ping Ku Hsien, San ho Hsien, Pan ti Hsien (including these localities) and shall be charged with repressing brigandage.

In the south also, in conformity with the wish expressed by Your Excellency that Shun Te should be the extreme point of the occupation in the south, I have drawn the line of demarkation of the points occupied by the allied troops so that it follows now the course of the Ma-chu Ho, to the north of Ho Kien and to the south of Shun Te.

I have the honor to request Your Excellency, in case you agree with me, to inform the troops under your orders of the above facts and to be so kind as to request them not to interfere with the movements of the Chinese troops, passes having been delivered to the Chinese Generals in question within the region which is assigned to them, and under no circumstances to attack them.

Furthermore, I have requested the Grand Secretary to

inform me immediately of the places to which he intends bringing Chinese troops in greater numbers, so that in the case of an eventual evacuation by the allies of the cities of Peking and Paoting-fu they can undertake the rapid occupation of those points.

(Signed) A.von Waldersee.

General Field Marshal.

Mutatis mutandis to the Commanding Generals of the various foreign contingents.

Matsuoka maintains to the Communist General of the Nation
foreign constituents.

(Signed) A.von Waldersee.
General Field Marshal.

Berlin.

and Peoples-It they can minister the rapid occupation of those
an eventual evacuation by the allies of the cities to Peking
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interim me immediately at the breach to watch he intense pring-

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 12 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file.
JUL 6 1901

No.101.

INDEXBUREAU
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JUL 5 1901
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, May 30th, 1901

Rec'd in Sec. July 9

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have just received a translation of a communication addressed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the Dean of the Diplomatic Coprs, in reply to the note of the latter under date of the 22nd instant (copy of which was enclosed in my No.92 of the date) asking what steps the Chinese Government proposed taking to pay the interest on the indemnity.

This note contains the terms of an Imperial Edict accepting the indemnity of 450 millions of taels with interest at four per cent.

I reserve comments on the proposition of the Plenipotentiaries contained in this communication to a later date, not wishing to delay sending you the paper by the mail closing in a few hours.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

From the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE DEAN OF THE

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Peking, May 30, 1901.

After acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the Representatives of the Powers, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries continue as follows :

"In considering in a previous despatch the question of indemnities, we explained to Your Excellency the penury of the Chinese Treasury.

"In your last communication Your Excellency is pleased to call our attention to the fact that the annual payments of Fifteen millions of taels which we proposed only represent the capital, and you now call our attention to the question of interest.

"As we on our side had already considered that besides the capital there had also to be taken into consideration the question of annual interest at 4 per cent., we had already, by telegram, submitted to the Throne propositions on this subject, and in reply we have received an Imperial Edict stating that "The figure of Four Hundred and Fifty Millions of

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In your last communication Your Excellency is pleased to call our attention to the fact that the annual payments of fifteen millions of taels which we proposed only represent the capital, and you now call our attention to the question of interest.

As we on our side had already considered that besides the capital there had also to be taken into consideration the question of annual interest at 4 per cent., we had already, by telegram, submitted to the Throne propositions on this subject, and in reply we have received an Imperial Edict stating that "The figure of Four Hundred and Fifty Millions of indemnities

"indemnities to be paid the Powers, with interest at 4 per cent. is approved", and we are commanded to take the necessary measures to carry out this decision;

We have, therefore, only to comply with the orders of the Throne.

Never-the-less this obliges us to recall to Your Excellency' that the financial resources of China are so restricted that nothing more can be taken from them possibly beyond the Fifteen Millions of Taels which we have already proposed to Your Excellency to devote specially to the payment of indemnities; but as this sum must not only supply payment of the capital, but also that of interest, we have no other alternative to propose than to prolong the term of payments, which we had in the first place fixed at thirty years, in such a way that the instalments paid during the first period of this term thus extended shall be considered as destined to extinguish the capital, while those made during the second period shall be applied to liquidating the interest account, after which all payments would then cease through the extinction of the debt.

The Imperial Maritime Customs already entrusted as

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The Imperial Maritime Customs already entrusted as

we had proposed, with the payments of the capital, would likewise be entrusted with the payments on account of interest. As to the amount of the annual interest it would be understood that it would decrease proportionately every year, according to the progressive reduction of the capital.

We have the honor to request Your Excellency to kindly inform us what you think of the plan we suggest above to pay off both capital and interest, or if in your opinion it would not be better to consider a portion of the Fifteen Millions paid annually as an instalment on the capital to be paid off, and the balance as an instalment on the interest. These details require a careful examination, and demand a previous and full understanding between the parties.

China having thus shown its good will in ~~exceeding~~ assenting to the demands of the Powers on the question of the indemnity, and in taking all the necessary steps to insure an integral payment of it, we hope to have soon the satisfaction of learning that the Powers are in a position to fix an early date for the evacuation.

We have the honor to request Your Excellency to kindly communicate the above to the Representatives of the Powers.

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